

Bechard2, Celine (EC)

From: McKenna2, Catherine (EC)
Sent: July 19, 2017 7:00 PM
To:
Subject: Fw: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.
Attachments: CPAWS_ParksReport2017_fnl_web.pdf

Can I pls get this printed for tomorrow.
 Thx.

From:
Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2017 11:34 AM
To: McKenna2, Catherine (EC);
Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

Minister – FYI – you should be getting print of this today. You'll start to see the track they're laying for your Pathway/NAP process. Foundations are in discussion with ECCC and Parks right now. Looking to come back to you with a summary of those conversations in next week. We had a very positive gathering (which included and) last Monday.

From:
Sent: 2017 July 19 11:25 AM
To:
Cc:

Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

FYI attached.

Please print

and Min will appreciate seeing. They do, as promised, lay track for the Pathway recommendations from NAP etc. Note also the emergence of some early opportunities.

From: Alison Woodley [<mailto:awoodley@cpaws.org>]

Sent: 2017 July 18 5:17 PM

To:

Cc: Eric Hebert-Daly; Janet Sumner

Subject: Advance of Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

Hi

Attached is a copy of our up-coming report. It's embargoed until Monday July 24. We'll be sending embargoed copies to a few key officials tomorrow, but thought I'd give you an advance, advance :)
 Let me know if you want to chat about anything.

Alison

--

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FROM LAGGARD TO LEADER?



**CANADA'S RENEWED FOCUS
ON PROTECTING NATURE
COULD DELIVER RESULTS**

FROM LAGGARD TO LEADER?

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Front cover: Grand Lake, NS.

Photo: Irwin Barrett



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Kananaskis region, AB.

Photo: Jeni Foto



CANADA IS A COUNTRY DEEPLY CONNECTED TO NATURE. It underpins our sense of place, our well-being, and our economy. Maintaining the health of Canada's ecosystems to sustain wildlife and people requires the creation of an extensive network of protected natural areas as the foundation for effective nature conservation strategies. This report examines Canada's performance relative to other countries in protecting our land and freshwater, as well as progress made towards our international commitments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kelly River, NS.

Photo: Irwin Barrett



In 2010, as part of a worldwide effort to stem the tide of biodiversity loss, Canada committed under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity to protect at least 17% of land and inland waters by 2020 and to improve the quality of protected area systems so they conserve nature more effectively. Achieving this target is an important step towards the much larger-scale protection that is needed in the long-term to safeguard functioning ecosystems, healthy wildlife populations, and sustainable communities.

The report finds that Canada currently ranks last among G7 countries, with only 10.6% of our land and freshwater protected. It also finds that we lag behind other large countries, such as Brazil (29.5% protection), China (17.1%), and Australia (17%). With all Canadian ecosystems in declining health and Canada's list of endangered species growing each year largely due to habitat loss, urgent action is needed to protect much more of our land and inland waters.

Jurisdiction over land in Canada is shared among federal, provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments. With 90% of Canada's land and 100% of inland waters managed by governments, all jurisdictions need to work together to achieve our conservation commitments. The report points to hopeful signs that Canadian governments are finally starting to do this. Canadian governments have taken positive steps over the past 18 months, including commitments by the Prime Minister, as well as by federal, provincial and territorial Ministers to work together to achieve the 2020 target. A new collaborative "Pathway to 2020" process struck by governments to deliver on this commitment, and growing recognition that partnerships with Indigenous peoples, through nation-to-nation and Inuit-to-Crown relationships, all offer an opportunity to protect more land, and to contribute to reconciliation.

There are many protected area proposals across Canada that are well-advanced, have significant support, and are ready for protection. The report concludes by highlighting 13 of these exciting proposals where CPAWS chapters across Canada are working with partners on-the-ground to protect important ecological and cultural landscapes. These are opportunities for governments to demonstrate early progress towards achieving the 2020 target, and to set the stage for the scaled-up action needed to conserve nature and demonstrate Canadian leadership.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Recommendations for Action

CPAWS' OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE:

- 1** All governments should act immediately to implement their existing commitments to protect more land, starting with projects that are well underway, and where there is already clear support from Indigenous governments.
- 2** At the same time, governments need to plan for "beyond 2020" to complete protected area networks based on science and Indigenous knowledge that will conserve healthy, resilient ecosystems in the face of climate change.
- 3** The collaborative and respectful approach exemplified in the Pathway to Target One process should become a long-term collaboration in order to continue efforts to protect more land and waters to 2020 and beyond.
- 4** Jurisdictions should work with Indigenous governments to identify how to better establish and support Indigenous protected areas, including removing legislative and political barriers and creating new legislative tools where needed.
- 5** Provinces and territories should stop issuing permits for industrial development in areas identified for permanent protection by Indigenous governments.
- 6** Canada should apply the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas' and International Union for the Conservation of Nature's guidance on "Other Effective Conservation Measures."
- 7** Recognizing that the goal is to reverse dramatic and on-going biodiversity loss, Canada should focus primarily on protecting more land and waters to achieve the 2020 target, rather than amending the accounting system to incorporate more existing conservation areas.
- 8** Jurisdictions should develop landscape scale ecological connectivity strategies to determine ways to link core protected areas together.
- 9** Recognizing the substantial economic value and return on investment of protected areas as well as their intrinsic value, governments should invest significant new resources to support the accelerated establishment and effective management of Canada's protected areas. The federal government should play a leadership role by investing in federal protected areas, and investing to support the establishment and management of protected areas by provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments.

Photo: Matthew Majjer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EARLY ACTION ON-THE-GROUND:

1. Peel River Watershed, Yukon
2. Thaidene Nene National Park Reserve and Territorial Park, Northwest Territories
3. South Okanagan–Similkameen National Park Reserve, British Columbia
4. Bighorn Backcountry, Alberta
5. Saskatchewan River Delta, Saskatchewan
6. Saskatchewan Grasslands
7. Ochiwasahow – The Fisher Bay region, Manitoba
8. North French River Watershed, Ontario
9. Three Wild Watersheds of Western Quebec
10. Mutuhekau Shipu/Magpie River, Québec
11. Restigouche River Watershed, New Brunswick
12. Nova Scotia Parks and Protected Areas Plan
13. Newfoundland and Labrador Protected Areas



Photo: Scott Webb

- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| ● The Peel Watershed | ● Saskatchewan Grasslands | ● Restigouche River Watershed |
| ● Thaidene Nene | ● Ochiwasahow – Fisher Bay | ★ Parks and Protected Areas Plan |
| ● South Okanagan–Similkameen | ● North French River Watershed | ★ Natural Areas System Plan |
| ● Bighorn Backcountry | ● Wild Rivers of Western Quebec | |
| ● Saskatchewan River Delta | ● Mutuhekau Shipu/Magpie River Watershed | |



INTRODUCTION



Johnston Canyon, Banff National Park, AB.

Photo: Karen Emsley

CANADA IS BLESSED WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY GIFT OF NATURE.

As the second largest country in the world, we are stewards of 20% of the Earth's wild forests, 24% of its wetlands, and almost one third of its land-stored carbon. Our vast landscape is carved by the biggest remaining wild rivers in the world, supports the largest remaining natural mammal migration, and provides for billions of birds that nest in Canada's Boreal and temperate forests, tundra, wetlands and grasslands. The land, water and wildlife found in Canada have sustained Indigenous peoples for millennia and provide natural resources that continue to play an important part in Canada's economy.

INTRODUCTION

We are fortunate to still have large areas of wilderness, but Canada is not immune to the global biodiversity crisis. From the southern settled landscape where most Canadians live the wilderness seems to stretch endlessly northward; however, all ecosystem types in Canada are declining in health and the number of species at risk of extinction continues to grow each year. The main threat to biodiversity in Canada, like in the rest of the world, is the destruction and fragmentation of habitat. Therefore, protecting much more of our land and inland waters and ensuring these protected areas are well-connected and managed are critically important.

We have not done enough to conserve nature in Canada. In many ways, we have taken our gift of nature for granted.

In 2010, as part of a world-wide effort to stem the tide of biodiversity loss, Canada endorsed a new 10-year strategic plan under the auspices of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The plan includes a suite of 20 biodiversity targets, one of which commits countries to protecting at least 17% of land and inland waters by 2020 and improving the quality of their protected area systems to more effectively conserve nature.



Aichi Targets

Aichi Target 11, part of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, commits countries to improving and expanding their protected areas system:

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

In 2015 Canada embedded the goal of protecting at least 17% of land and inland waters into government policy when it released the *2020 Goals and Biodiversity Targets for Canada*. Canada's Biodiversity Target 1 echoes the CBD's Aichi Target 11:

By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Arctic wolf, NT.

Photo: Nadine Wagner

With a full 90% of Canada's land and all our inland waters in the public domain, governments – federal, provincial, territorial and Indigenous – hold the primary responsibility for protecting and stewarding our landscape.

As revealed in this report, Canada is lagging well behind most countries in the world with only 10% of our landscape protected versus a global average of 15%. We rank last among G7 countries and well behind other large countries such as China, Brazil and Australia. Being at the back of the pack when it comes to protecting nature is embarrassing, especially given the wealth of nature we have inherited. Fortunately, the tide is starting to turn.

INTRODUCTION



Canadian Rockies, AB.

Photo: Aaron Huang

In the past year, momentum has been building across the country. Governments have revealed a renewed commitment to achieve and exceed the 2020 target, demonstrated through the establishment of new intergovernmental processes to achieve the target and a growing interest in the opportunity for Indigenous protected areas.

Now we need political will for conservation action on the ground so Canada can protect and restore its amazing natural heritage to pass along to future generations, and so we can move towards being legitimate leaders in protecting nature.

This report highlights Canada's current laggard status relative to other countries, provides an update on steps taken over the past year to set the stage for Canada to protect more land, and points to some opportunities to quickly protect places that have long been identified for conservation and which have broad support from Indigenous governments and other partners. These represent some potential "early wins" for making progress towards the target and protecting some of Canada's most spectacular and cherished wild places.

Photo: Alain Wong



WHAT IS A PROTECTED AREA:

Parks and protected areas are recognized around the world as essential tools for conserving nature.

They permanently protect habitat from industrial development and other damaging activities, so species can survive and thrive. Virtually all countries in the world have established protected area systems, and global agencies such as the World Bank and the UN Development Program (UNDP) recognize effective protected area networks as the cornerstone of nature conservation strategies and essential to sustainable development.

Canada has adopted the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) definition of a protected area:

A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.



LOOKING BEYOND 2020



Kawartha Highlands Provincial Park, ON.

Photo: Kristopher Kinsinger

THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS ARE POLITICALLY NEGOTIATED TARGETS, not based in science. In other words, they were designed to encourage countries to make ambitious but achievable progress by 2020 towards the goal of conserving biodiversity. There is a growing scientific consensus that conservation efforts need to be scaled up dramatically to achieve the CBD vision of “living in harmony with nature,” and discussions are underway to determine what these post-2020 targets should be.

LOOKING BEYOND 2020



Pine marten.

Photo: Lori Labatt

Scientists have described the 17% coverage target in Aichi target 11 as “woefully below what the results of most scientific studies show are necessary to meet widespread conservation goals such as maintaining viable populations of native species, representing ecosystems across their range of variation, and promoting resilience of ecosystems to environmental change.”¹

In recent years, numerous scientific papers have concluded that even if the Aichi target of 17% protected area coverage was fully implemented, this would not be nearly enough to stem the tide of biodiversity loss. Much more extensive and stronger protection is needed in the long run to protect the ecological health of the planet.²

CPAWS has long understood the need to think at a much bigger scale for conservation, which is why we set a goal of protecting at least half of Canada’s public land and water in 2005. This is the scale of protection needed to conserve the full diversity of nature and support long-term human well-being and prosperity.³

LOOKING BEYOND 2020



Black-footed ferret.

Photo: Brian Haggerty

In the face of climate change, we need to scale up our protected areas network to conserve and restore Canada's biodiversity – our life support system. Protected areas can also deliver on other important priorities, including:

- Species at risk critical habitat protection
- Adapting to climate change and storing carbon
- Providing clean water and air
- Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples
- Jobs and diversified economies in rural and remote communities
- Improved physical and mental health through outdoor recreation
- Learning about and connecting with nature

The Economic Value of Protected Areas

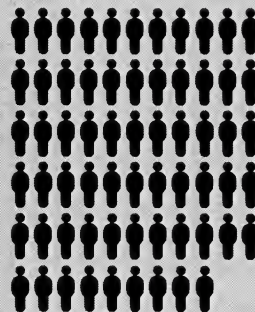
A 2015 global study found that protected areas around the world receive about 8 billion visits per year, generate US \$600 billion per year in direct in-country expenditures and over US \$250 billion per year in consumer surplus. With less than US \$10 billion spent each year globally to safeguard protected areas, this represents a significant return on investment!⁵

Similarly, a Canadian government study found that:

EVERY DOLLAR SPENT BY
FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL
AND TERRITORIAL PARKS
AGENCIES RESULTS IN A
\$6 CONTRIBUTION TO
CANADA'S GDP

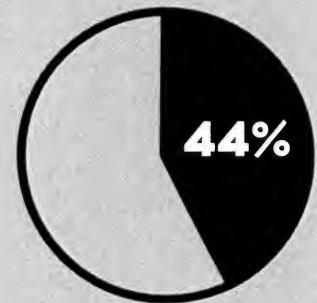


PARKS AGENCIES AND
VISITOR SPENDING
SUPPORTS 64,000 FULL
TIME EQUIVALENT JOBS
ACROSS CANADA



64,000

44% OF ALL PARKS
AGENCY SPENDING WAS
RETURNED TO THREE
LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT
IN TAXES.⁶



returned to govt



CANADA: LAGGING BEHIND



Hiker in the Rockies.

Photo: Kalen Emsley

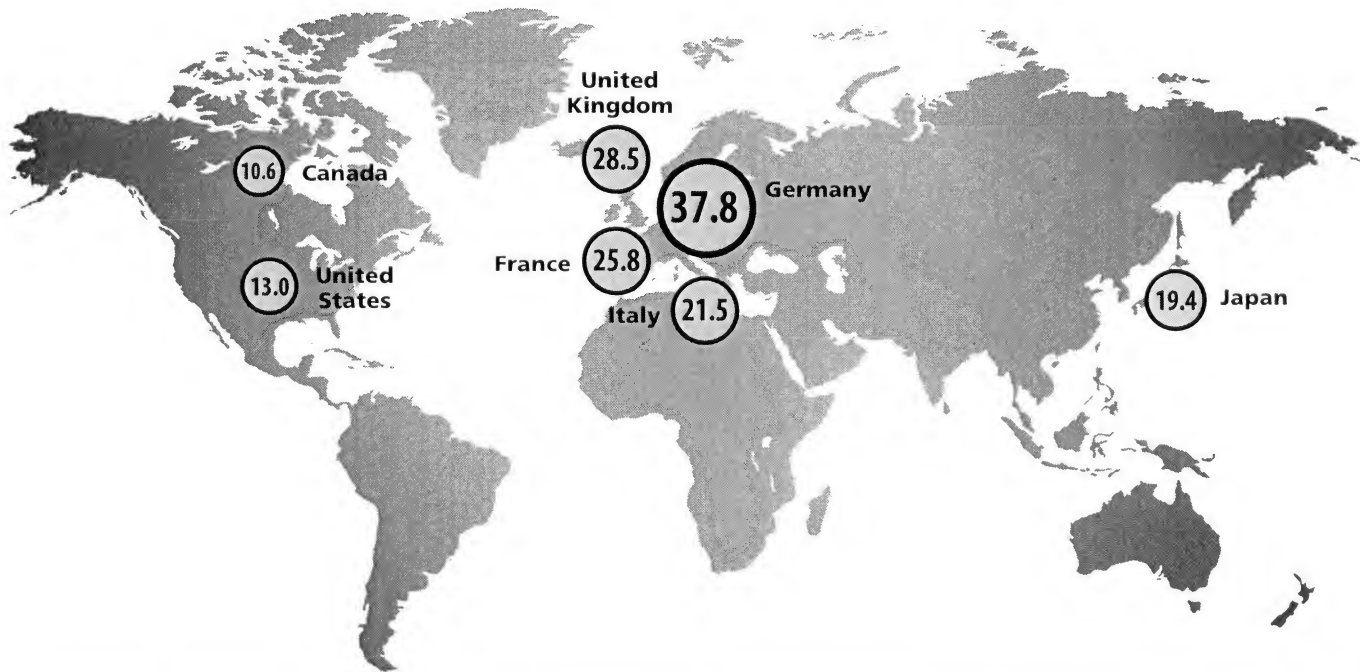


WITH THE SECOND LARGEST LAND-MASS IN THE WORLD and the largest expanse of lakes and rivers, Canada has a significant global responsibility to lead the way in the protection of nature. However, Canada is lagging well behind most other countries with only 10.6% of our land and inland waters protected compared to the global average of 15% protection. By 2014, over half of the 196 countries that are Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity had already achieved the target of at least 17% protection.⁷

CANADA: LAGGING BEHIND

We compared the percentage of land and inland waters protected in Canada with other G7 countries and found that Canada is at the back of the pack. Among these countries, only the United States and Canada have not yet hit the target of 17% protection. Even the US, which is not a Party to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, surpasses Canada.

Figure 1. Comparison of protected area coverage in G7 countries



Percent land and inland waters protected in G7 countries

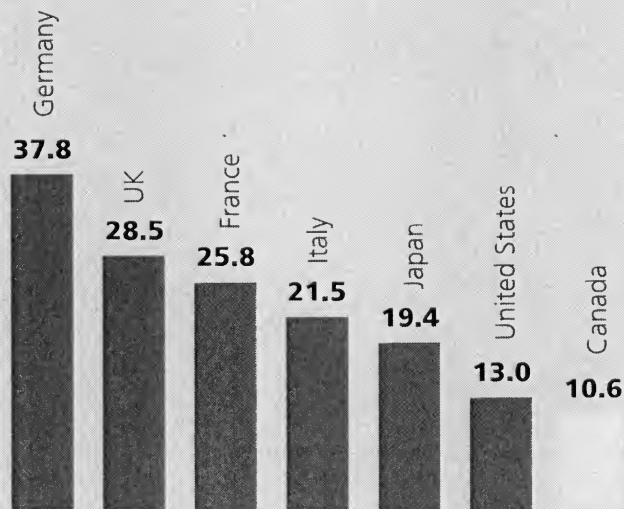


Photo: TJ Holowaychuk

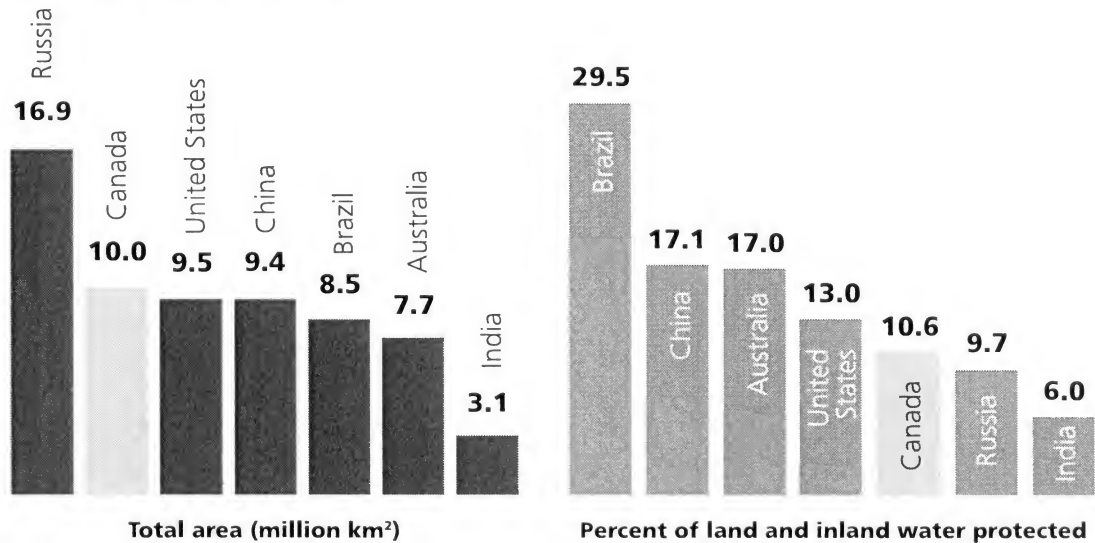
Data source: UN Environment and IUCN, World Database on Protected Areas⁸, updated June 2017; for Canada data source is Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS)⁹, updated Dec 2016

CANADA: LAGGING BEHIND

We then compared the percentage of land and inland waters protected by the seven countries in the world with the largest land-mass. While Canada ranks second in geographic area, we rank fifth in percent of land and inland water protected, only ahead of Russia and India and significantly behind Brazil, China and Australia.

We are lagging badly behind the rest of the world. It's time to step up our game.

Figure 2. Seven largest countries in the world by terrestrial area, and percentage of land and inland waters protected.



(Data source: UN Environment and IUCN, World Database on Protected Areas¹⁰, updated June 2017; for Canada data source is Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS)¹¹, updated Dec 2016)

Nova Scotia ferns.

Photo: Irwin Barrett



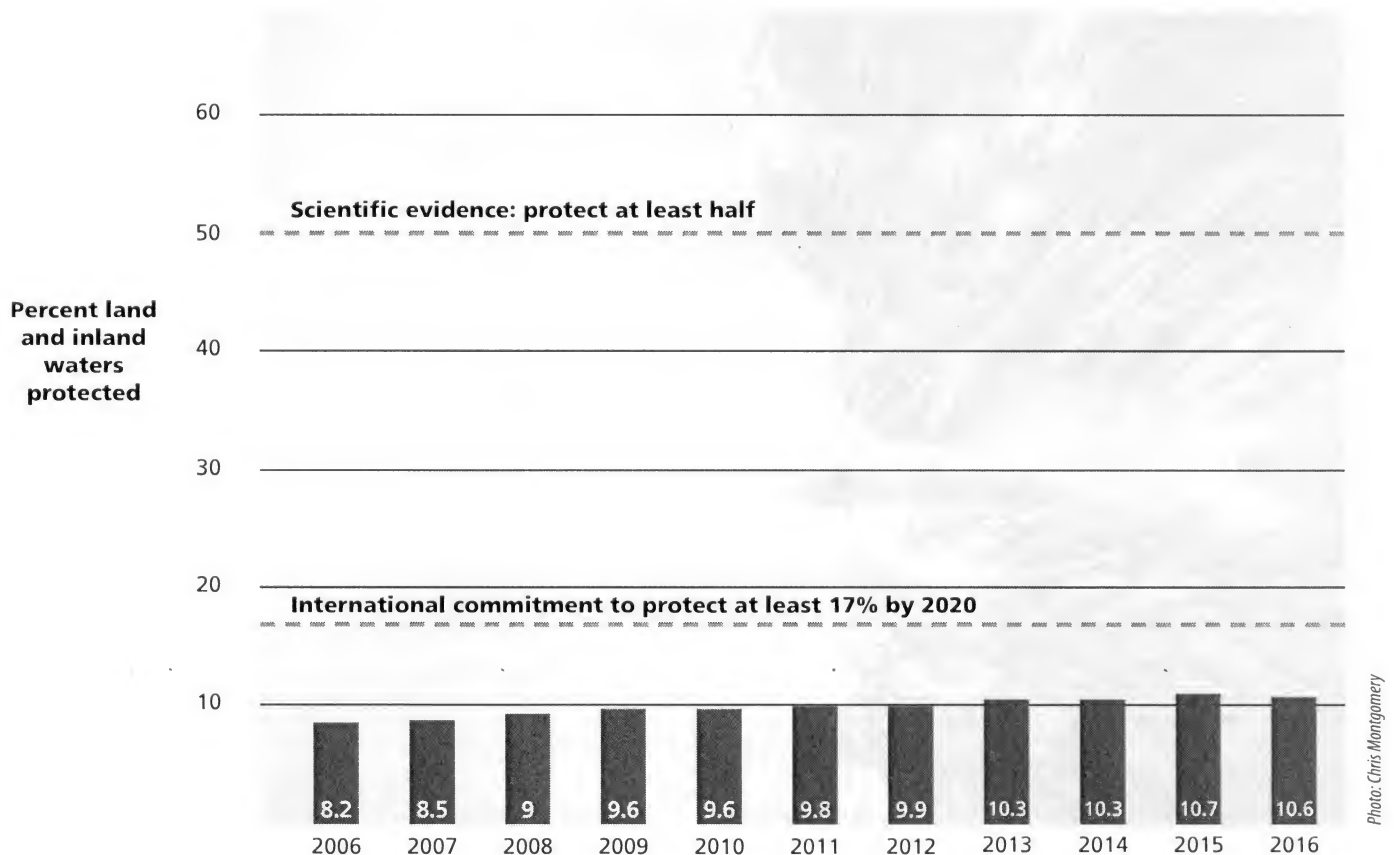
CANADA: LAGGING BEHIND

GLACIAL PROGRESS OVER THE PAST DECADE

Until last year, Canadian governments paid little attention to their international commitment to protect at least 17% of the landscape by 2020 and improve the quality of our protected areas system. While Canada released its own interpretation of the targets in 2015, there was no implementation plan developed.

The percentage of land and inland waters protected in Canada only increased by 2.4% in the decade between 2006 and 2016, and by 1% since Canada signed onto the CBD strategic plan in 2010. Currently, Canada is not on track to achieve its international commitment; however, in the past year we have seen renewed interest and commitment to getting there.

Figure 3: Growth in Canada's protected area coverage 2006 to 2016 (terrestrial)

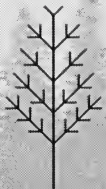


Data source: Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS)¹², updated Dec 2016

FROM LAGGARD TO LEADER?



RENEWED COMMITMENT BRINGS NEW HOPE



Glaciers in the Yukon Territory.

Photo: Kalen Emsley

DURING THE 2015 FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, the current government committed to deliver on the 2020 target of protecting at least 17% of Canada's land and inland waters. The Alberta government also quickly stepped up to the plate and promised to get there too. These two governments have emerged as leaders in the Canadian effort to create new protected areas.¹³

RENEWED COMMITMENT



Golden Ears Provincial Park,
BC.

Photo: Glen Jackson

In March 2016, in a statement released during the US–Canada State Dinner in Washington DC, the Prime Minister re-committed to at least 17% protection by 2020, and to going substantially beyond this target:

Canada and the U.S. re-affirm our national goals of protecting at least 17% of land areas and 10% of marine areas by 2020. We will take concrete steps to achieve and substantially surpass these national goals in the coming years.¹⁴

This has breathed new life into efforts to expand protection of Canada's land and waters and sparked a new spirit of cooperation among governments.

Under Canada's constitution, jurisdiction over land is shared between the federal, provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments. With 90% of lands and all inland waters in Canada managed by governments, all jurisdictions need to work together to achieve the target. Yet for decades there had been little coordination on creating new protected areas in Canada.

In April 2016, the Canadian Parks Council (the intergovernmental body that brings together ministries responsible for parks in Canada) initiated a collaborative process to achieve the target, with Parks Canada and Alberta Parks stepping forward to lead the charge.

RENEWED COMMITMENT

At about the same time, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development launched a comprehensive study looking at how Canada could achieve the protected area targets. Their report was tabled in early 2017 and contains 36 recommendations.¹⁵

In February 2017, Ministers responsible for parks and protected areas in all federal, provincial, and territorial governments publicly announced their commitment to work together with Indigenous governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industry stakeholders, and the Canadian public to develop a “Pathway” to achieve the 2020 target and to set the stage for the work required beyond 2020 to complete an effective network of protected areas.¹⁶

Since February, an Indigenous Circle of Experts as well as a National Advisory Panel have been appointed to advise Ministers on the Pathway to 2020 and beyond. Work to determine the path to success is now underway.



Seal River watershed, MB.

Photo: Josh Pearlman

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARE DEMONSTRATING LEADERSHIP ON CONSERVATION

Partnering with Indigenous peoples to protect land through nation-to-nation and Inuit-to-Crown relationships, honouring Indigenous rights, interests and traditions, is an important part of reconciliation.

Across Canada Indigenous peoples are leading efforts to protect large areas of land from industrial development to safeguard both natural and cultural values. From Thaidene Nene in the Northwest Territories to tribal parks-in BC to watershed declarations in northern Ontario, Indigenous approaches to conservation are gaining recognition and support across the country.

RENEWED COMMITMENT



Haida Gwaii eagle, BC.
Photo: Marcus Thompson

Over the past year several key Canadian reports have highlighted the importance of Indigenous protected areas, including a seminal report on new shared Arctic leadership¹⁷ authored by Ministerial Special Representative, Mary Simon, and the study on protected areas conducted by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development.¹⁸ The federal government's financial support for a pilot project for a nation-wide Indigenous Guardians program also offers an opportunity to explore Indigenous approaches to protection and conservation.¹⁹ Finally, the new "Pathway to Target One" process incorporates Indigenous perspectives into all aspects of the work, further advancing the opportunity.²⁰

This growing momentum builds on longstanding partnerships, particularly in northern Canada, where many protected areas have been created through modern land claim agreements. These claims generally include chapters on creating and managing national parks and other protected areas. Most northern national parks have been formally enacted through land claim agreements and have cooperative management boards in place. Another positive example is on Haida Gwaii, an archipelago off the coast of British Columbia, where the Haida Nation and federal government are full partners in the establishment and management of the Gwaii Haanas protected area, which extends from the mountain tops to the bottom of the sea.

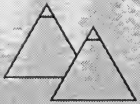
By recognizing and supporting Indigenous protected areas Canada can contribute to reconciliation, and make significant advances in conserving nature.



Dancer in traditional regalia.
Fisher River Treaty Days
Celebrations, Fisher River
Cree Nation.
Photo: Ron Thiessen



ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OUTCOMES: QUANTITY AND QUALITY MATTER



Polar bears, MB.

Photo: Ron Thiessen



TO EFFECTIVELY CONSERVE HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS, particularly in the face of climate change, it is clear that we need to dramatically scale up our efforts. Aichi Target 11 is also clear that the quality of what is protected and how is critical to success. Protected area networks must include examples of all ecosystem types, protect the most important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services, be well-connected so wildlife can move through the land and waterscape, and be effectively managed.

ACHIEVING OUTCOMES

Aichi Target 11 also states that at least 17% of land and inland waters should be conserved by 2020 through protected areas and “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECMs). The Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA), and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) are developing the guidance to interpret and apply this concept in Canada and internationally. This guidance is close to completion.

The key requirement of OECMs is that they must be effective in conserving nature. They need to provide long-term protection from industrial development, focus on protecting whole ecosystems rather than single species, and demonstrate real conservation outcomes. Temporary conservation measures, or those aimed at conserving only a few species do not qualify as OECMs, for example forest deferrals and fisheries closures. These measures may be valuable tools in the broader conservation toolbox, but are most appropriately counted under the other Aichi Targets that focus specifically on sustainable forest and fisheries management.

LET'S NOT GET CREATIVE WITH THE ACCOUNTING

As we strive to achieve Aichi Target 11, and plan for larger scale conservation beyond 2020, it is important to keep our eyes fixed firmly on the goal of biodiversity conservation. It is tempting to look for what other existing measures could count towards the target if we just re-jigged the accounting system. However, this will make no progress towards resolving the crisis of biodiversity loss. With less than three years left to 2020, we need to stay focused on protecting more area and improving the quality of protection – because that's what is needed to conserve nature.

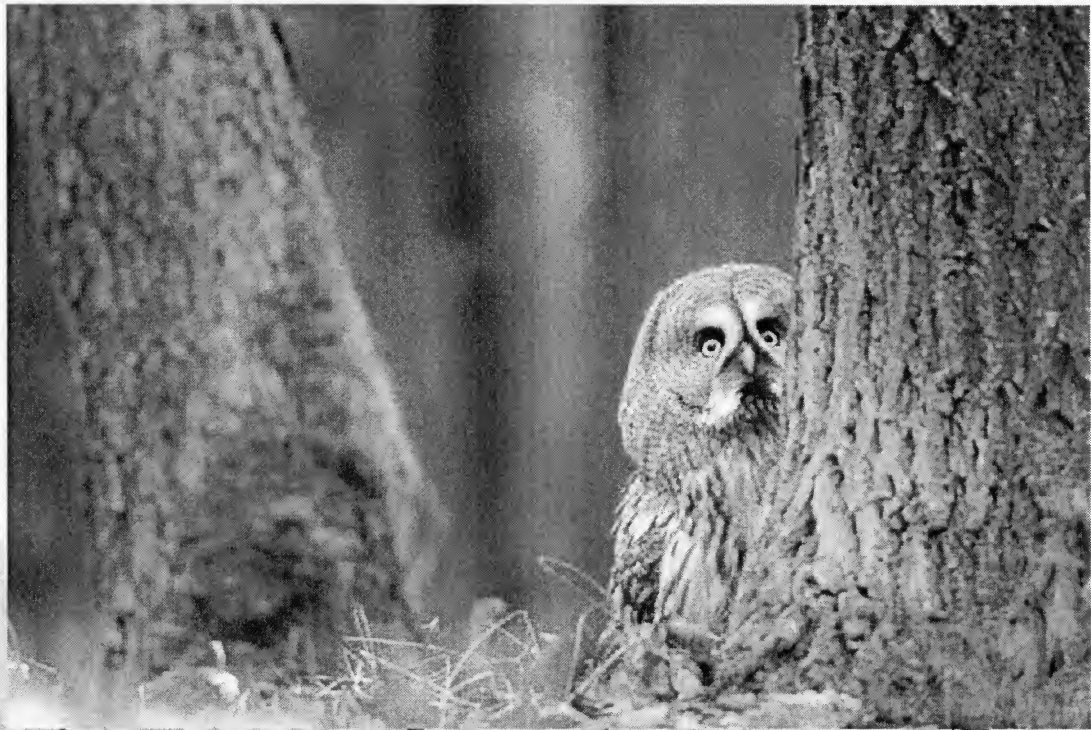
Canada's formal database for tracking protected areas coverage is called the Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS). This partnership between the not-for-profit Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA) and Environment and Climate Change Canada is endorsed by all Canadian jurisdictions as the authoritative database for protected areas in Canada. It applies the IUCN protected area definition, categories, and governance types, and will incorporate OECMs once the definition and guidance are complete. The database for Quebec protected areas is managed separately but based on equivalent criteria.

CCEA is a science-based organization that plays a critical role in developing Canadian and international guidance and standards for conservation. For example, in recent years, the organization has convened government protected area experts, academics, NGOs and others to determine how to best enhance consistency and rigour of reporting; define OECMs in the Canadian and international context; and assess and track quality measures in Aichi Target 11.

Photo: Bill Allen



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



Great grey owl.
Photo: S. Duben

DESPITE CANADA'S CURRENT LAGGARD STATUS, we believe that it is still possible to achieve the 2020 target of at least 17% protection, and in the longer term to become legitimate global conservation leaders.²¹ Getting there requires political will by all governments to drive accelerated and coordinated action on the ground. It requires quick action to protect areas where there has already been considerable groundwork done, while at the same time planning for what is needed in the long term.

CONCLUSION

Working in partnership with Indigenous governments in ways that honour Indigenous rights, interests, and knowledge is essential to achieving success and reconciliation. The Pathway to Target 1 process will help provide guidance on how best to advance these conservation models.

There are many protected area proposals across Canada that have been underway for many years and which, with political will and resources, can quickly get over the finish line. In the next section of our report we describe a selection of these potential “early wins” where CPAWS chapters across Canada are working with partners on-the-ground.

Looking beyond 2020, Canada should build on the significant commitments and actions that have been taken by public governments and Indigenous peoples. Effective planning and a commitment to much longer-term and larger-scale thinking now will allow governments to protect what nature and people need in the future. Successful implementation will require systematic conservation planning grounded in science and Indigenous knowledge in every region of Canada, along with adequate resources to implement the plans.

Jasper National Park, AB.

Photo: Robert Berdan



CONCLUSION

TO SUMMARIZE, WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING OVERARCHING RECOMMENDATIONS:

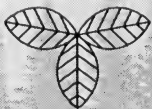
- 1** All governments should act immediately to implement their existing commitments to protect more land, starting with projects that are well underway, and where there is already clear support from Indigenous governments.
- 2** At the same time, governments need to plan for “beyond 2020” to complete protected area networks based on science and Indigenous knowledge that will conserve healthy, resilient ecosystems in the face of climate change.
- 3** The collaborative and respectful approach exemplified in the Pathway to Target One process should become a long-term collaboration in order to continue efforts to protect more land and waters to 2020 and beyond.
- 4** Jurisdictions should work with Indigenous governments to identify how to better establish and support Indigenous protected areas, including removing legislative and political barriers and creating new legislative tools where needed.
- 5** Provinces and territories should stop issuing permits for industrial development in areas identified for permanent protection by Indigenous governments.
- 6** Canada should apply the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas’ and International Union for the Conservation of Nature’s guidance on “Other Effective Conservation Measures.”
- 7** Recognizing that the goal is to reverse dramatic and on-going biodiversity loss, Canada should focus primarily on protecting more land and waters to achieve the 2020 target, rather than amending the accounting system to incorporate more existing conservation areas.
- 8** Jurisdictions should develop landscape scale ecological connectivity strategies to determine ways to link core protected areas together.
- 9** Recognizing the substantial economic value and return on investment of protected areas as well as their intrinsic value, governments should invest significant new resources to support the accelerated establishment and effective management of Canada’s protected areas. The federal government should play a leadership role by investing in federal protected areas, and investing to support the establishment and management of protected areas by provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments.

Photo: Sebastien Marchand

FROM LAGGARD TO LEADER?



GETTING STARTED ON THE RIGHT FOOT: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EARLY ACTION



Kusawa, YT.

Photo: Bruce Downie



IN THIS SECTION, we describe 13 special areas of Canada where CPAWS is working in partnership with Indigenous and other governments, industry, and other NGOs on protected area proposals, all of which are well advanced, have significant support, and are ready for quick action. Protecting these areas would help demonstrate early progress towards achieving the 2020 target and setting the stage for the scaled-up action needed to conserve nature and demonstrate Canadian leadership in the long term.

GETTING STARTED

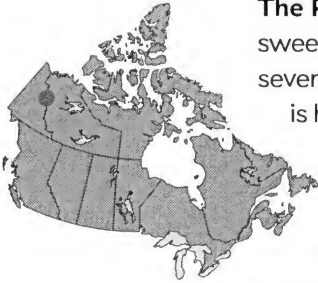


- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| ● The Peel Watershed | ● Saskatchewan Grasslands | ● Restigouche River Watershed |
| ● Thaidene Nene | ● Ochiwasahow – Fisher Bay | ★ Parks and Protected Areas Plan |
| ● South Okanagan–Similkameen | ● North French River Watershed | ★ Natural Areas System Plan |
| ● Bighorn Backcountry | ● Wild Rivers of Western Quebec | |
| ● Saskatchewan River Delta | ● Mutuhekau Shipu/Magpie River Watershed | |

GETTING STARTED



The Peel Watershed, Yukon



The Peel River Watershed is a vast northern wilderness encompassing stunning mountains, sweeping sub-Arctic tundra and alpine meadows, and pristine boreal forest. Dissected by seven wild rivers, including some of the world's greatest wilderness paddling rivers, the Peel is home to iconic wildlife like grizzly bears, wolves, moose and caribou. Expansive wetlands host millions of migratory birds on their bi-annual journeys. The Porcupine Caribou herd winters in the Peel before undertaking its long migration to calving grounds in Alaska. With its vast and varied landscape and rich wildlife, the Peel offers a globally significant opportunity to protect an intact northern boreal river watershed.

The Peel watershed is located within the traditional territories of three Yukon First Nations (Na-Cho Nyak Dun, Tr'ondek Hwech'in and Vuntut Gwich'in) as well as the Tetlit Gwich'in of the neighbouring Northwest Territories. The Final Agreements these First Nations signed with the Yukon and federal governments guarantees them a decision-making role in their traditional territories.

For seven years, a Commission composed of representatives appointed by these First Nations and the federal and territorial governments worked to create a land-use plan for the Peel. Their final recommendation was that 80% of the region (68,000 km²) be kept off-limits to roads and industry — a proposal that was supported by a large majority of Yukoners. Unfortunately, the former Yukon Government rejected the Commission's recommendations, and tried to push through its own plan which would allow over 70% of the Peel watershed to be industrialized. This reversal sparked legal action by First Nations, CPAWS Yukon and Yukon Conservation Society to defend the Peel, which went all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada in March of this year.

A decision by the Supreme Court is expected in the coming months. Meanwhile, a newly elected territorial government has committed to implementing the original Land Use Planning Commission's recommendation. This offers an opportunity to finally protect this iconic northern wilderness and homeland within the near future.



Above: Hart River, YT.

Photo: Juri Peepre

Right: Snake River, YT.

Photo: Peter Mather



GETTING STARTED



Thaidene Nene National Park Reserve and Territorial Park, Northwest Territories



The deep, clear waters of the East Arm of Great Slave Lake and the vast Boreal forest and tundra that surround it form **Thaidene Nene** – the “Land of the Ancestors” – which is the heart of the homeland of the Lutsel k’e Dene First Nation. Lutsel k’e Dene are leading an innovative proposal to permanently protect this vast northern landscape as partners in Treaty, creating adjacent national and territorial parks through a nation-to-nation relationship with the federal and territorial Crown governments.

Since 2011 CPAWS has worked with Lutsel k’e to support their vision for Thaidene Nene, encouraging thousands of Canadians to speak up for the area’s protection, and urging the federal and territorial governments to act. After years of work, Lutsel k’e Dene First Nation is in the final stages of negotiating agreements to create these protected areas, and legislation is being developed.

Completing this work will permanently protect approximately 26,000 km² of land and water in the NWT, helping to sustain Lutsel k’e Dene culture, and providing a foundation for the community to develop a conservation economy based on ecological and cultural tourism. It will also provide a successful example of how protecting land as partnerships between Indigenous and Crown governments can contribute to conservation, reconciliation and economic development.



Above: Thaidene Nene kids fishing, NT.

Photo: Stephen Ellis

Right: Aurora borealis, Thaidene Nene, NT.

Photo: Tessa Macintosh



GETTING STARTED



South Okanagan–Similkameen National Park Reserve, British Columbia



The grasslands of the **South Okanagan–Similkameen** region, nestled in the southern interior of BC within Syilx/Okanagan Nation territory, are among the most unique ecosystems in Canada. The region is home to more threatened and rare species than anywhere else in BC: over one-third of all provincially-listed species and a staggering 57 federally-listed species at risk live in the South Okanagan–Similkameen. This desert ecosystem is incredibly fragile and faces enormous pressure from an expanding human footprint, made worse by the compounding effects of climate change.

For nearly two decades, work has been underway to establish a national park reserve in the area. Initially identified as an area of interest by Parks Canada in the 1970s, the area became a formal priority for protection by the agency in 2003. In 2012, a joint federal–provincial feasibility study recommended that a national park reserve be established. In 2013 a study led by local First Nations also supported the pursuit of federal protection for these lands. With a groundswell of support from local communities and renewed commitments from governments to move ahead with establishing this national park reserve, there is an immediate opportunity to finally advance the process towards completion, and safeguard this small but critically important and endangered grasslands ecosystem.



Above: Badger.

Photo: Tom Tietz



Right: Kilpoola-Chopaka, BC.

Photo: Graham Osborne

GETTING STARTED



Bighorn Backcountry, Alberta



The **Bighorn Backcountry** is the headwaters of the North Saskatchewan River and provides Edmonton and other downstream communities with nearly 90% of their drinking water. As one of Alberta's last intact forests, the Bighorn provides important habitat for bighorn sheep, wolverine, grizzly bears, cougars, lynx, moose, elk, and threatened fish species such as bull trout. The Bighorn has a relatively small footprint of disturbance from roads, seismic lines, pipelines, and forestry compared to other areas in Alberta. While Alberta is renowned for its natural beauty, the sad reality is that there are few remaining intact landscapes with ecosystem integrity in the province.

Nature enthusiasts, wildlife advocates, rural constituents, and Edmonton area residents have expressed deep concern for the health of the Bighorn Backcountry and support its protection as a Wildland Provincial Park. The government of Alberta has a great opportunity over the next year to protect 6717 km² of this exemplary symbol of Alberta wilderness for its wildlife, ecosystem services, and recreational values.



Above: Bighorn Backcountry, AB.

Photo: Marcus Becker

Right: Cline River, AB.

Photo: Tara Russell



GETTING STARTED



Saskatchewan River Delta, Saskatchewan



One of the largest inland deltas in North America, and one of the most biologically rich landscapes in Canada, the **Saskatchewan River Delta** is a 10,000 km² network of waterways, wetlands and low-lying forests, and an internationally recognized “Important Bird Area.” The land and waters of the Delta provide habitat for millions of waterfowl and other migratory birds, including white pelicans, while the area’s forests sustain lynx, wolf, black bear, moose, and elk. The Delta’s ecosystems store billions of tonnes of carbon in a vast peatland and boreal forest ecosystem, acting as a critical natural storehouse for carbon and a buffer against climate change.

The Delta is the traditional territory of the Cumberland House Cree Nation and Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation who continue to rely on its rich ecosystems for sustenance and economic opportunities offered by hunting, fishing and ecotourism. For several years, CPAWS has been working with Cumberland House and Peter Ballantyne Cree Nations, as well as Weyerhaeuser Forest Products and the Saskatchewan government, to identify a large protected area in the Suggi Lowlands/Mossy River Watershed at the heart of the Delta to help safeguard this remarkable place. An almost 4000 km² area of interest has been identified and is now being considered for permanent protection. This would not only help deliver on Saskatchewan’s protected areas commitment, but also on its responsibilities to protect critical boreal caribou habitat and to contribute to Canada’s pan Canadian climate change plan.



Above: White pelicans, SK.

Photo: Garth Lenz

Right: Saskatchewan River Delta, SK.

Photo: Chris Miller



GETTING STARTED



Saskatchewan Grasslands



While there are many opportunities to create new protected areas in Canada, in Saskatchewan we are at risk of losing ground. In the 1930s, during the “dustbowl” drought years, about 7000 km² of Saskatchewan’s grassland habitat became Community Pastures, managed by the federal government for conservation in collaboration with ranchers. In 2012, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada disbanded the “Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act” (PFRA) program and announced that the lands would be divested to provincial governments. The Government of Saskatchewan then said it intended to transfer the land into private management with no requirement to conserve their precious grassland ecosystems.

In June 2017, the federal government confirmed it will seek to maintain ownership and conservation-focused management for the **Nashlyn and Battle Creek community pastures**, in addition to the **Govenlock Pasture**, which include the best remaining habitat in Canada for the endangered greater sage grouse and many other grassland species at risk. This is a welcome step that would secure 850 km² of critically important endangered grassland habitat. However, the remaining 6400 km² of land that was part of the PFRA program remains at risk. If the conservation designations for these areas are lost, Saskatchewan would move further away from the international target of 17% protection by 2020. More importantly, divesting the remaining pastures in this way could further endanger species that rely on healthy grassland ecosystems, pushing them closer to extinction.

The federal government should continue to work with ranchers/pasture patrons to finalize permanent protection of Govenlock, Nashlyn and Battle Creek with a focus on conservation-based management, including grazing. The federal and provincial governments should also work together to find solutions that will ensure conservation-based management continues for the remaining divested pastures in Saskatchewan.



Above: Sage grouse, SK.

Photo: Branimir Gjetvaj

Right: Battle Creek Community Pasture, SK.

Photo: Branimir Gjetvaj



GETTING STARTED



Ochiwasahow – The Fisher Bay Region, Manitoba



On the west side of Lake Winnipeg, the land surrounding **Fisher Bay** is remarkably undisturbed despite its relatively short distance from urban, industrial and agricultural development. Every shoreline provides glimpses of thriving biodiversity. Expansive beaches yield fresh tracks of wolves, moose, foxes and bears passing in and out of old growth forests. Water birds wing by, traveling from nesting colonies to feeding grounds, while songbirds bring the canopy to life with their calls. The lands and waters offer habitat for rare, threatened and endangered species including little brown bats, piping plover, golden-winged warbler and shortjaw cisco.

The ecological health of the region is important to the health of Lake Winnipeg as forests and wetlands surrounding the lake filter excess nutrients from surface water runoff. With Lake Winnipeg plagued by harmful algal blooms caused by excess nutrient inputs, securing the persistence of these natural filtration services will help prevent the problem from worsening.

For centuries, Indigenous people have utilized Fisher Bay's resources while maintaining its well-being. The area has provided a home and livelihood to members of Fisher River Cree Nation (FRCN) for many generations. Adequate landscape protection in this region, according to the best combination of ecological and cultural considerations, will ensure the lands and waters can continue to provide, while safeguarding the tremendous potential to create community-driven sustainable economies reliant on a healthy environment.

Through the leadership of FRCN and CPAWS Manitoba, Fisher Bay provincial park was established in 2011. With core protection of the region achieved, we are continuing our partnership by working to establish additional protected areas with the goal of sufficiently protecting nature, culture, and sustainable economic opportunities in the area. The next step is to implement a community and stakeholder engagement process, recently designed by FRCN, CPAWS, and the Manitoba government, to explore the opportunity for securing a healthy and sustainable future for people and wildlife of the Fisher Bay region.



Above: Green tree frog,
Manigotagan River, MB.

Photo: Josh Pearlman

Right: Fisher Bay, MB.

Photo: Ron Thiessen



GETTING STARTED



North French River Watershed, Ontario



The intact boreal forest, wetlands, and waters that make up the 6660 km² **North French River watershed** in Northeastern Ontario are in the heart of the Moose Cree homeland. Protection of this watershed is central to guaranteeing the survival of the Moose Cree people. The North French is one of last watersheds that remains untouched by industrial development and one of the last sources of clean drinking water in this part of the province. It is also home to threatened boreal caribou as well as an abundance of migratory birds and fish. Its wetlands store massive amounts of carbon that will need to be maintained to meet the world's emissions targets under the historic Paris climate change agreement.

The preservation of this area is of paramount importance to the Moose Cree people and to us all. Moose Cree declared the North French River watershed permanently protected in 2002 and reaffirmed this in a 2015 letter to the Premier of Ontario. In 2017, the community noted that after more than two years the Government of Ontario still had not withdrawn the lands from potential mining exploration and development, meaning 5080 km² of the watershed remains vulnerable to industrial development. A conservation reserve already protects 1583 km² of the watershed.

By working with Moose Cree, and applying provincial legal tools to respect the community's declaration that the North French watershed be protected forever, the province could make important progress towards the 2020 target of at least 17% protection. This would generate new momentum on Indigenous protected areas in the province and demonstrate Ontario's commitment to reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. This would also safeguard the vast and deep stores of carbon in the boreal forest and help deliver on the province's responsibility under the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* to protect boreal caribou critical habitat.



Above: Bull moose.

Photo: Deborah Freeman

Right: North French River, ON.

Photo: Ernie McLeod



GETTING STARTED



Three Wild Watersheds of Western Quebec



Three spectacular wild rivers – **the Dumoine, the Noire and the Coulonge** – rush south through the Boreal forest of northwestern Quebec, into mixed-wood forests, and out into the Ottawa River a few hours upstream from the cities of Ottawa and Gatineau.

Located just north of Algonquin Park, these watersheds provide a critical ecological connection between the mixed-wood forests of the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence region and the vast Boreal forest in Quebec. Maintaining this natural connection is essential so wild plants and animals can move northward and adapt to climate change.

The Quebec government protected 1445 km² of the Dumoine River watershed in 2008 in response to a CPAWS-led campaign and has since committed to expanding this protected area by 400 km². In recent years CPAWS has also built strong support for protecting 1000 km² of the neighbouring Noire and Coulonge River watersheds.



Above: Red fox.

Photo: Ron Thiessen

Right: Dumoine River, QC.

Photo: Marie-Eve Marchand



GETTING STARTED



Mutuhekau Shipu/Magpie River, Québec

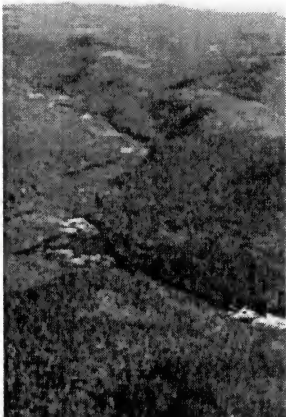


Identified by *National Geographic* as one of the top 10 white water rivers in the world, **Mutuhekau Shipu**, also known as the **Magpie River**, is a world class destination for adventure tourism. Recognized for its dramatic waterfalls, challenging rapids, and magnificent boreal forest landscape, the region is rich in wildlife including Barrow's goldeneye and golden eagle, both of which are endangered species, and dozens of species of fish. The river is located on the Nitassinan (ancestral land) of the Innu Nation in northeastern Quebec and is one of the last major rivers in Quebec to remain free-flowing, unimpeded by large hydroelectric dams.

Protecting this river for present and future generations has long been supported by both the Ekuanitshit Innu and local communities. In 2014 regional mayors submitted a proposal for new protected areas to the provincial government that included protection of 55% of the Magpie River watershed (2630 km²), including a protective corridor along the entire 290 km length of the river. Although 99% of the watershed remains intact for now, the river is still at risk from major hydroelectric development proposals.

SNAP Québec (CPAWS' Quebec Chapter) has been working with a diversified suite of partners including paddlers associations, academics, businesses, and elected representatives, to encourage a local economic development model based on conservation and tourism. This would help diversify the region's economy, which is currently dependent on natural resource extraction activities.

The Magpie River watershed offers an opportunity for the Quebec government to make progress toward its protection goals, and to respond to the interests of First Nation and local communities.



Above: Magpie River, QC.

Photo: Yann Troutet

Right: Magpie River, QC.

Photo: Boreal River



GETTING STARTED



Restigouche River Watershed, New Brunswick



New Brunswick lags well behind most other Canadian provinces in protecting its land and waters, with only 4.7% protected. The provincial government has a responsibility to conserve New Brunswick's natural heritage and maintain its resilience in the face of climate change. To achieve this, they urgently need to develop an action plan to 2020 and beyond, to expand New Brunswick's protected areas system and safeguard the province's last remaining old growth forests, significant wetlands, rivers, lakes and spectacular coastlines.

In the short term, New Brunswick has an opportunity to protect one of Eastern Canada's most spectacular and threatened wild watersheds — the **Restigouche** — which spans the border between northwestern New Brunswick and Quebec's Gaspé region. Part of the traditional territory of the Mi'gmaq, the watershed of this Canadian Heritage River sustains moose, bald eagles, barred owls, Canada lynx, and migratory birds that rely on the ecological integrity of its forests and rivers. The river and its streams support some of the healthiest Atlantic salmon populations in Eastern Canada, making it a world-renowned destination for angling, paddling, and other outdoor adventures, with lots of untapped potential.

Currently, less than 3% of the New Brunswick portion of the Restigouche watershed is protected and industrial development is eating away at the region's wild forests and rivers year by year. The government could create a world-class wilderness tourism destination by establishing the Restigouche Wilderness Waterway — a wide protected corridor along the river, on Crown land. By conserving this area's special nature, promising ecotourism businesses could reliably promote a quality wilderness destination to nature-seeking tourists around the world. It would help protect the million-dollar salmon angling economy. It would also safeguard one of the province's most beloved rivers for future generations of New Brunswickers to enjoy.



Above: Canada lynx.

Photo: Erni Photography

Right: Restigouche River.

Photo: Dave Godin



GETTING STARTED



Nova Scotia Parks and Protected Areas Plan



The Nova Scotia government has made a strong commitment to protect natural biodiversity in the province, through the implementation of the *Our Parks and Protected Areas Plan*. That plan includes 205 new protected areas, totaling a quarter million hectares, and contains some of the best remaining natural areas in the province, including large intact forests, long stretches of wilderness coastline, species-at-risk habitat, significant wetlands, and important waterways.

Good progress has been made so far, but implementation is stalling. Since approved in 2013, about half of the sites within the *Our Parks and Protected Areas Plan* are still awaiting legal protection with a total combined area of 83,500 hectares.

Some of the sites still requiring legal protection include the St. Mary's River Conservation Lands, Wentworth Valley, Mabou Highlands, Sackville River, Giants Lake, McGowan Lake, Shingle Lake, and Pleasant River. The Nova Scotia government needs to follow through on its commitments to protect these areas and fully implement the *Our Parks and Protected Areas Plan*.



Above: White-tailed deer.

Photo: Nadine Wagner

Right: St. Mary's River, NS.

Photo: Irwin Barrett



GETTING STARTED



Newfoundland and Labrador Protected Areas



With spectacular and rugged coastlines, expansive boreal forests, arctic tundra and globally significant geological features, **Newfoundland and Labrador** represents a unique environment in Canada. The province's land and inland waters are a haven for woodland caribou, many species of migratory birds, wild Atlantic salmon and black bears. The natural beauty of Newfoundland and Labrador is the foundation of the province's billion-dollar tourism economy.

After decades of work, the Mealy Mountains national park reserve in Labrador is now in the final stages of legal establishment and has added 10,700 km² to the province's protected areas system. Yet, despite this progress, Newfoundland and Labrador still lags most of the country in percentage of protected land with only 6.9% of its landscape protected.

In 2015 the newly elected provincial government committed to creating multiple new protected areas by publicly releasing the *Natural Areas System Plan*. This long overdue system of protected areas has been promised for several decades, but has never officially been announced or released publicly. Implementing the *Natural Areas System Plan*, as well as the 3000 km² Eagle River provincial waterway park in Labrador, represents the best opportunity to expand protection in the province in the next few years.



Above: Atlantic puffin.

Photo: Targn Pleiades

Right: Eagle River, NL.

Photo: Valerie Courtois



ENDNOTES

- 1 Noss, R.F. et al (2012) Bolder Thinking for Conservation. *Conservation Biology*. Vol 26@, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2011.01738.x/abstract>
- 2 E.g. Butchart, S. et al (2015). Shortfalls and Solutions for Meeting National and Global Conservation Targets. *Conservation Letters*. 8@ pp 329–337. http://digitalcommons.odu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1140&context=biology_fac_pubs ;
Dinerstein, E. et al (2017). An Ecosystem-based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm. *BioScience* 67 @: 534–545. <https://academic.oup.com/biosci/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/biosci/bix014>
- 3 There is growing scientific evidence that at least half the earth should be protected to conserve healthy, resilient ecosystems and people in the long term. See for example:
Wilson, E. O. (2016) *Half-Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life*. New York. Liveright Publishing
Cafaro, P et al (2017) If we want a whole Earth Nature Needs Half: A response to Buscher et al. *Oryx* 51@ p. 400. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/oryx/article/if-we-want-a-whole-earth-nature-needs-half-a-response-to-buscher-et-al/27ACE7EBAA074C875C4F16B1BDO5F12B/core-reader>
Locke, H. (2013) Nature Needs Half: A necessary and hopeful new agenda for protected areas. *Parks* 19: 9–18;
Letter from 1500 scientists calling for protection of at least half of Canada's boreal forest: <http://borealbirds.org/announcements/1500-scientists-worldwide-call-protection-canadas-boreal-forest>
- 4 Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp.
- 5 Balmford A, Green JMH, Anderson M, Beresford H, Huang C, Naidoo R et al (2015) Walk on the Wild Side: Estimating the Global Magnitude of Visits to Protected Areas. *PLoS Biol* 13@: e1002074. Doi: 10.1371/journal.pbio.1002074
- 6 The Outspan Group Inc. 2011. The economic impact of Canada's National, Provincial and Territorial Parks in 2009. A technical report prepared for the Canadian Parks Council. Available at www.parks-parcs.ca/english/cpc/economic.php/
- 7 Juffe-Bignoli, D., Burgess, N.D., Bingham, H., Belle, E.M.S., de Lima, M.G., Deguignet, M. Bertsky, B. Milam, A.N., Martinez-Lopez, J. Lewis, E., Eassom, A., Wicander, S., Geldmann, J. van Soesbergen, A. Arnell, A.P., O'Connor, B., Park, S., Shi, Y.N., Danks, F.S., MacSharry, B., Kingston, N. (2014). *Protected Planet Report 2014*. UNEP-WCMC: Cambridge, UK. Available at: <http://www.unep-wcmc.org/resources-and-data/protected-planet-report-2014>
- 8 UN Environment and International Union for the Conservation of Nature, *World Database on Protected Areas*, updated June 2017: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>
- 9 Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS), Canadian Council on Ecological Areas and Environment Canada: <http://www.ccea.org/carts/>
- 10 UN Environment and International Union for the Conservation of Nature, *World Database on Protected Areas*, updated June 2017: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/c/world-database-on-protected-areas>
- 11 Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS), Canadian Council on Ecological Areas and Environment Canada: <http://www.ccea.org/carts/>
- 12 Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS), Canadian Council on Ecological Areas and Environment Canada: <http://www.ccea.org/carts/>
- 13 While this report does not address the marine component of Aichi Target 11, Fisheries and Oceans Canada is leading a parallel process to achieve at least 10% protection of Canada's marine and coastal areas. CPAWS has published a series of "Dare to be Deep" reports related to this target that can be found at <http://cpaws.org/campaigns/oceans>.
- 14 US-Canada Joint Statement, Washington DC, USA, March 16, 2016: <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/03/10/us-canada-joint-statement-climate-energy-and-arctic-leadership>
- 15 Taking Action Today: Establishing Protected Areas for Canada's Future. Report of the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ENVI), March 2017. <https://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/ENVI/report-5>
- 16 The website for the "Pathway to Target One" process is at: <http://www.conservation2020canada.ca/>
- 17 Mary Simon's 2017 report for a New Shared Arctic Leadership Model is available at: <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1469120834151/1469120901542>

FROM LAGGARD TO LEADER?

- 18 Taking Action Today: Establishing Protected Areas for Canada's Future. Report of the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ENVI), March 2017. Available at: <https://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/ENVI/report-5>
- 19 <http://www.ilinationhood.ca/2017/03/22/release-federal-budget-indigenous-guardians/>
- 20 <http://www.conservation2020canada.ca/>
- 21 Woodley, A. et al (2015) Protecting Canada: Is it in our nature? How Canada can achieve its international commitment to protect our land and freshwater. CPAWS. 97pp. Available at: http://cpaws.org/uploads/CPAWS_Parks_Report_2015-Single_Page.pdf

Boreal landscape.

Photo: Lori Labatt





Photo: Laterjay Photography

About CPAWS

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) is Canada's only nationwide charity dedicated solely to the protection of our public land and water, and ensuring our parks are managed to protect the nature within them. Since 1963 we've played a lead role in protecting over half a million square kilometres – an area bigger than the entire Yukon Territory! Our vision is that Canada will protect at least half of our public land and water so that future generations can benefit from Canada's irreplaceable wilderness.

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CPAWS Wildlands League

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CPAWS Ottawa Valley

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CPAWS New Brunswick

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www.cpawsnb.org

CPAWS Nova Scotia

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www.cpawsns.org

CPAWS Newfoundland and Labrador

709-726-5800
www.cpawsnl.org

CPAWS Yukon

867-393-8080
www.cpawsyukon.org

CPAWS Northwest Territories

867-873-9893
www.cpawsnwt.org

Photo: Priscilla Du Preez

Design: Roger Handling, Terra Firma Digital Arts

s.19(1)

Bechard2, Celine (EC)

From:
Sent: July 19, 2017 11:58 AM
To:
Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.
Attachments: CPAWS_ParksReport2017_fnl_web.pdf Attachment is provided in TIF 164282

Oh, and print this one too! Thank you!!!

From:
Sent: 2017 July 19 11:33 AM
To: McKenna2, Catherine (EC) (catherine.mckenna2@canada.ca);
Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

Minister – FYI – you should be getting print of this today. I You'll start to see the track they're laying for your Pathway/NAP process. Foundations are in discussion with ECCC and Parks right now. Looking to come back to you with a summary of those conversations in next week. We had a very positive gathering (which included Jonathan and Marlo) last Monday.

From:
Sent: 2017 July 19 11:25 AM
To:
Cc:
Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

FYI attached.

Please print and Min will appreciate seeing. They do, as promised, lay track for the Pathway recommendations from NAP etc. Note also the emergence of some early opportunities.

From: Alison Woodley [<mailto:awoodley@cpaws.org>]
Sent: 2017 July 18 5:17 PM
To:
Cc: Eric Hebert-Daly; Janet Sumner
Subject: Advance of Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

Hi

Attached is a copy of our up-coming report. It's embargoed until Monday July 24. We'll be sending embargoed copies to a few key officials tomorrow, but thought I'd give you an advance, advance :)

Let me know if you want to chat about anything.

Alison

--

Alison Woodley, BSc, MA
National Conservation Director
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS)
Office: 613-569-7226 ext
Cell:

www.cpaws.org

Qazi, Tezmen (EC)

From:
Sent: July 19, 2017 11:33 AM
To: Doyle, Mary Lou (EC); Fulgham, Cassandra (PC); Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC); Crookes, Nadine (PC); Prosper, Rob (PC); Evans3, Jason (EC)
Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.
Attachments: CPAWS_ParksReport2017_fnl_web.pdf Attachment is provided in TIF 164282

FYI (note link to Pathway process – the author is a NAP member as well). Pg 5 recc summary is worth a skim.

From:
Sent: 2017 July 19 11:25 AM
To:
Cc:

Subject: FW: Advance of CPAWS Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

FYI attached.

Please print 1

and Min will appreciate seeing. They do, as promised, lay track for the
Pathway recommendations from NAP etc. Note also the emergence of some early opportunities.

From: Alison Woodley [<mailto:awoodley@cpaws.org>]
Sent: 2017 July 18 5:17 PM
To:
Cc: Eric Hebert-Daly; Janet Sumner
Subject: Advance of Report - embargoed until Monday July 24.

Hi

Attached is a copy of our up-coming report. It's embargoed until Monday July 24. We'll be sending embargoed copies to a few key officials tomorrow, but thought I'd give you an advance, advance :)

Let me know if you want to chat about anything.

Alison

--
Alison Woodley, BSc, MA
National Conservation Director
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS)
Office: 613-569-7226 ext
Cell:

www.cpaws.org

Qazi, Tezmen (EC)

From: Crocker2, Joseph (EC)
Sent: October 15, 2017 7:16 PM
To: Cauchi, Mark (EC); Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Subject: Re: 5 year report

To meet oct 25, we are counting on dm/mino comments by mid week.

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From:
Sent: Sunday, October 15, 2017 7:11 PM
To: Cauchi, Mark (EC); Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Cc: Uppal, Sunny (EC); Sinclair, Adrienne (EC); Crocker2, Joseph (EC)
Subject: RE: 5 year report

Minister hasn't seen.

I read the version from Fri Oct 6th. Have any changes been made and, if so, can I get track changes version?

Overall looked good to me (though I always think we need more schematics etc to help people understand how this particular report fits in with all the other things going on).

I have a few more comments, but can discuss during the bilat on Tues.

From: Cauchi, Mark (EC)
Sent: 2017 October 14 1:34 PM
To: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Cc: Uppal, Sunny (EC); Sinclair, Adrienne (EC); Crocker2, Joseph (EC)
Subject: Re: 5 year report

Hi

I am just following up to our last call to clarify whether you think that MINO will send edits back to us on the draft 5 year report or whether you think it's essentially good to go. I am trying to forecast whether we are in a position to send the document off for official translation or whether we should hold off a few more days.

Cheers,
Mark

Sent from my BlackBerry 10 smartphone on the Rogers network.

From:
Sent: Thursday, October 12, 2017 8:32 PM
To: Cauchi, Mark (EC); Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Cc: Uppal, Sunny (EC);
Subject: FW: NE plan - Ontario

FYI. Everything here is in the public domain. Anna also tells me they presented an updated deck to MNR just last October.

From: Anna Baggio [<mailto:anna@wildlandsleague.org>]
Sent: 2017 October 12 4:00 PM
To: Janet Sumner
Subject: RE: NE

Hi here is the original press release, backgrounder and report from 2012. Note then MNR Minister Gravelle was part of the announcement so was the Chief of TTN Linda Jobs and the CEO of Tembec and CEO of Resolute.

I've also attached the clarification document we worked on with the mayors. One in particular needed assurances we wouldn't be translocating caribou from the northern zone into the southern zone.

And I've attached a letter from then MNR Minister Bill Mauro from 2014 saying our three zone plan is consistent with the legal and regulatory frameworks that govern the Abitibi River Forest (minus the Aboriginal consultation requirements of course).

And I've attached the slides we presented to the MNR in October of last year. We held a briefing in our office last year for at least 5 MNR staffers including Hilary Gignac, Colin Spooner and Darren Elder.

Cheer
Anna

From: McKenna, Catherine - M.P. on behalf of McKenna, Catherine - Assistant 1
To: Ministre / Minister (EC)
Subject: FW: Paddle the Rouge
Date: May 18, 2017 6:02:33 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[17_3983_WILD_PTR_E_brochure_May_2017.pdf](#)
[2017_Paddle_The_Rouge_Handout.pdf](#)

From: Janet Sumner [mailto:janet@wildlandsleague.org]
Sent: May 18, 2017 6:00 PM
To: McKenna, Catherine - Assistant 1
Cc:
Subject: Paddle the Rouge

Minister,

I wanted to make sure you saw the official materials for this year's Paddle the Rouge.

As you know, Sunday, June 18th we will be training 150 youth on how to paddle in the Rouge. Our 4th annual.

We have face painters, Parks Canada's Learn to Camp and other activities for a fun day at the beach. But it is also a celebration of Canada's first National Urban Park. (thank you)

And of course we are looking forward to welcoming you for this year's paddle.

Here is my favourite video of our event: <https://vimeo.com/184867050>

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Best,
Janet

Janet L Sumner
Executive Director
CPAWS Wildlands League
416-579-7370
<http://www.wildlandsleague.org>

FACEBOOK [@BeWildON](#)



This year marks CPAWS Wildlands League's 4TH Annual Paddle the Rouge!

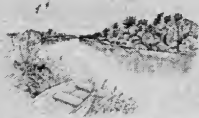
Paddle the Rouge is a family fun day at Rouge Beach Park in Toronto, Ontario, that helps raise awareness for protection of this natural gem in the heart of the GTA.

On Sunday, June 18, 2017, celebrate Father's Day in the new Rouge National Urban Park.

We offer 2 free Learn to Paddle for youth, ages 5-18, and welcome the whole family for a day of paddling at the Rouge.

Paddle the Rouge helps nurture nature lovers. We connect newcomers to Canada, friends and families who love outdoor adventures, and local residents with nature.

WHY THE ROUGE



With over 20% of Canada living within an hour's drive of the Rouge Valley, this remarkable natural area and its wildlife are a treasure we are working to protect.

Rouge Park is home to over 1,700 species of birds, fish, mammals, insects, reptiles, amphibians, and plants, including 23 species at risk. The Rouge Valley also contains one of Ontario's best remaining examples of Carolinian Forest and the last intact watershed in the area.

Paddle the Rouge brings together youth and families for a truly Canadian experience.

"Rouge National Urban Park is a place to have amazing experiences and build memories"

—Hon. Catherine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada

"You never know how fun and rewarding paddling is until you try!"

—Paddling Participant
From a survey

"On the edge of the concrete jungle, the Rouge Park is a green oasis"

—Salma Zahid MP
Member of Parliament for Scarborough Centre

All proceeds from Paddle the Rouge will go to conserve wilderness and our work in the Rouge.

We have already accomplished stronger protections for more than 13 million hectares of public land. Our vision is to protect at least half of Canada's public lands and waters so that future generations can experience Canada's irreplaceable wilderness.

Learn more on
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500
Are expected

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LEARN TO
PADDLE
FOR YOUTH

FREE
SNACKS
For all registered
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LEARNING & ACTIVITY TABLES
Including Parks Canada Learn to Camp



PUBLIC PADDLE
in the afternoon with BOATS
AVAILABLE FOR RENT

And more, to be confirmed!



13,165



13,440



157,000

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**LEAD STORY ON
THE NATIONAL.**
Coverage in major
newspapers across
the country.

**800
VIEWERS**
of our Facebook Live
video of the press
conference. **More than
4k views to date.**

#PADDLETHEROUGE
was **trending on
Twitter** in Canada!

**4.4M
IMPRESSIONS**
of **#PaddleTheRouge**
on Twitter on event day.

**53K
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on Twitter in month
leading up to PTR 2016.



PADDLE THE ROUGE IS AN EVENT FOR EVERYONE.

THE EVENT ATTRACTS OUTDOOR ENTHUSIASTS,
PADDLERS, LOCAL RESIDENTS ACROSS THE GTA,
CORPORATE TEAMS LOOKING FOR A TEAM-
BUILDING DAY AND YOUTH. FIND OUT MORE AT:
PADDLETHEROUGE.COM

Last year Prime Minister Justin Trudeau & Madame Sophie Grégoire-Trudeau attended. This year's list of VIPs is soon to be announced.



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Thank-you letter for your support of the youth paddle, sponsoring the training and boats, lifejackets and safety equipment	3 youth	8 youth	12 youth
Your Information leaflets/items can be placed in the Paddle the Rouge swag bags for further brand exposure			
Your name or logo will be placed prominently on our website for 2 months linking to your website			
Logo will be placed in our event video			
Social media thank-you that is tailored to your customers or audience			
VOLUNTEER WITH US: Your team can help with outreach and recruitment events in the weeks leading up to the paddle and at the event itself			

Many other perks will be available to you. **Please contact Jen Woolridge**, Corporate Engagement Manager to discuss all of your sponsorship needs.

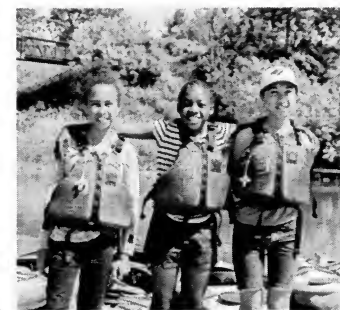
jen@wildlandsleague.org
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2014

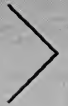
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SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 2017

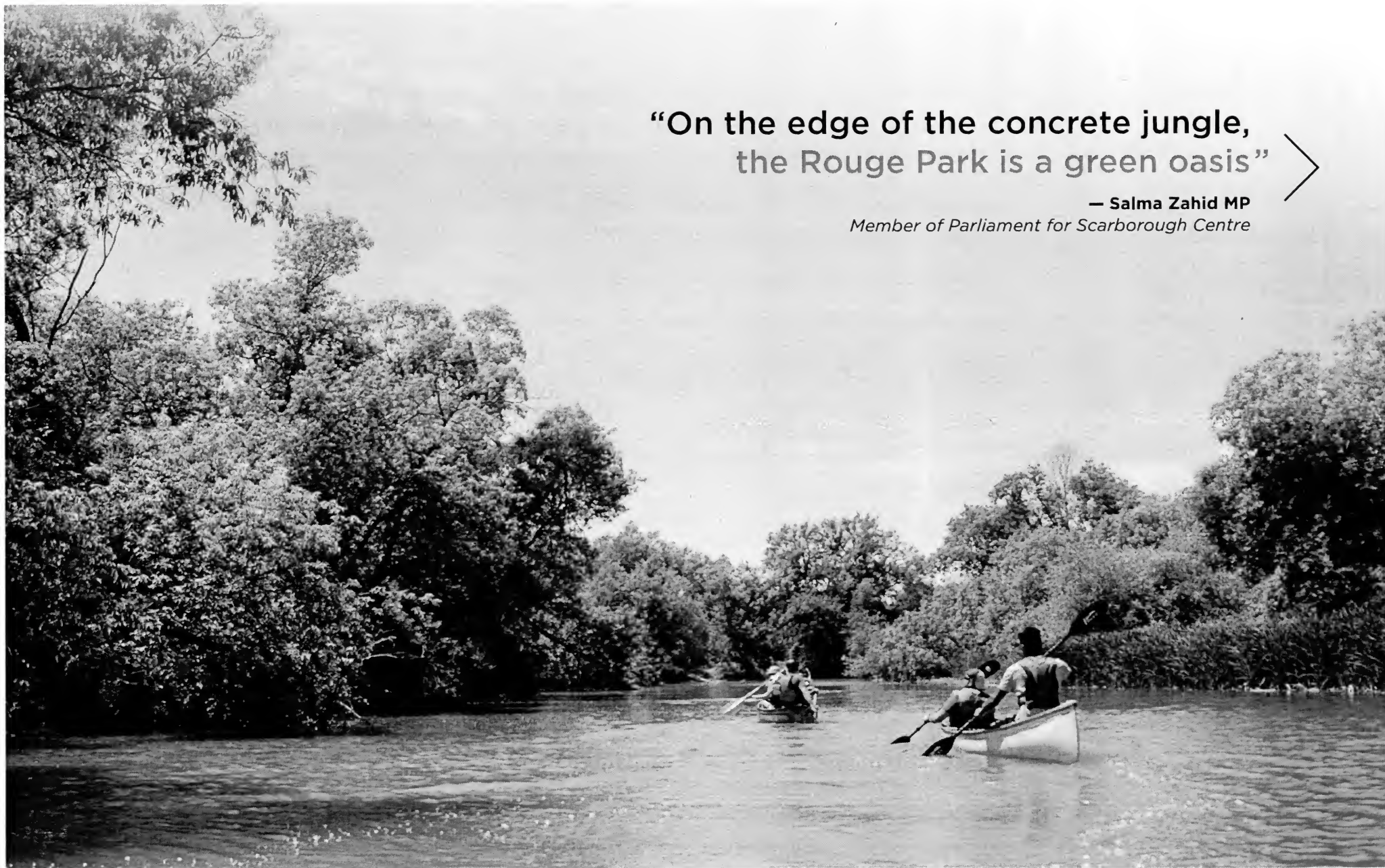
Come paddle with us



“On the edge of the concrete jungle,
the Rouge Park is a green oasis”

— Salma Zahid MP

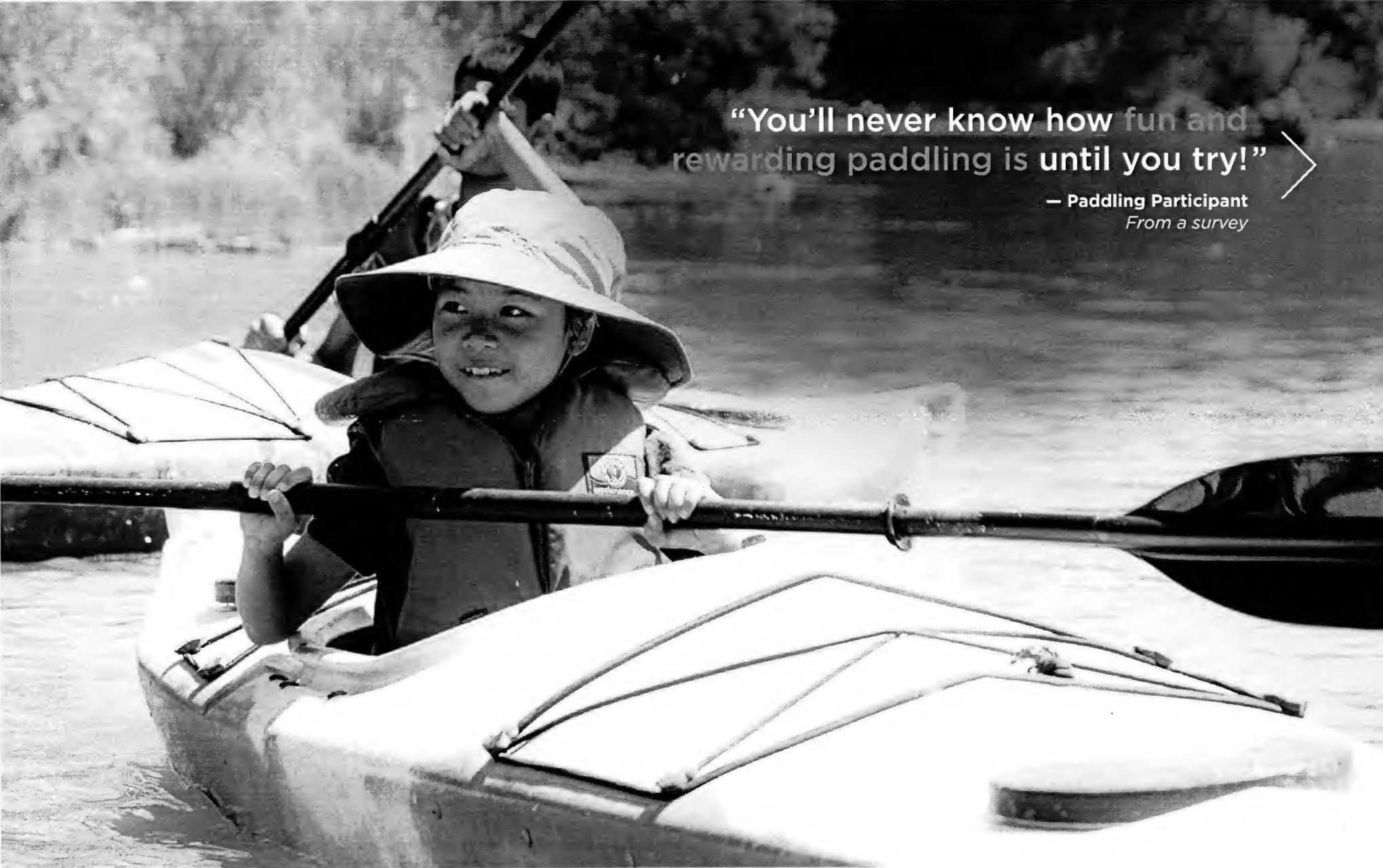
Member of Parliament for Scarborough Centre



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From a survey

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The event attracts outdoor enthusiasts, paddlers, local residents across the GTA, Corporate teams looking for a team-building day and youth. Find out more at: PADDLETEROUGE.COM

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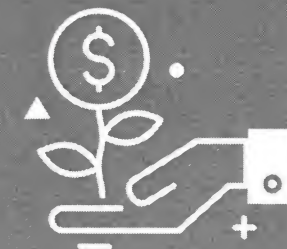
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A chapter of the Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society

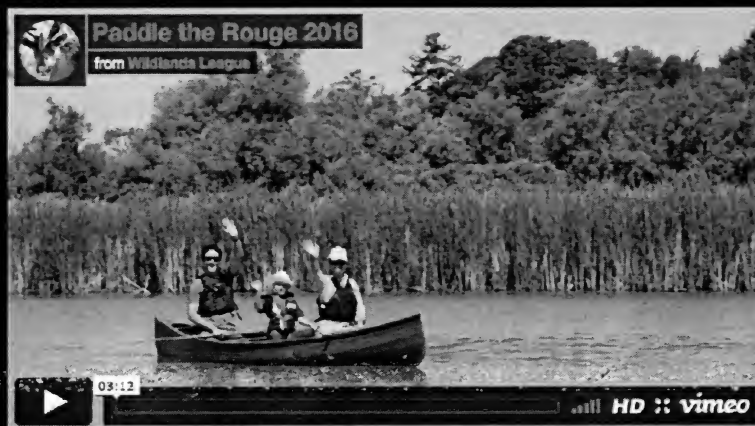
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Our team is happy to provide further information or address any questions you might have. We look forward to the opportunity of working with you as a potential sponsor for the 4th annual Paddle the Rouge.

416-971-9453

info@wildlandsleague.org

Connect with us:

PADDLETHEROUGE.COM



Design by: theworkhouse.ca / 05 / 2017

From: Janet Sumner
To: Ministre / Minister (EC)
Cc: Hopwood, Sue (EC); Milburn-
Subject: S. 63 Progress Report for boreal caribou
Date: December 12, 2016 9:53:32 PM
Attachments: Caribou Ranges Simulation Results March 2016.pdf
Letter to Minister McKenna December 12 - 16.pdf

Dear Minister McKenna,

I trust this email finds you well. Please find attached a letter asking for the release of the progress report on boreal caribou as required under section 63 of the Species at Risk Act (SARA).

I have also included a document created by the Ontario government. It shows disturbances in Ontario increasing in the area of the undertaking (where forest management occurs) from 2011-2015.

I'm happy to answer any questions should there be any.

Best,
Janet

Janet L Sumner
Executive Director
CPAWS Wildlands League
416-579-7370
<http://www.wildlandsleague.org>

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~ Join us. Protect the spaces you love. ~



December 12, 2016

Via mail and email

The Honourable Catherine McKenna
Minister of Environment and Climate Change
200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, QC K1A 0H3
email: catherine.mckenna@canada.ca

Re: Overdue progress reports on protection for boreal caribou critical habitat

Dear Minister McKenna:

As you know, Wildlands League is deeply concerned about the conservation status and recovery of boreal caribou in Ontario and, as a member group of CPAWS, across Canada.

Many caribou populations face serious threats to their survival, in many parts of Canada. Their critical habitat is threatened by forestry, mining and other extractive or industrial activities. Yet, in the four years since Environment Canada released its *Recovery Strategy for the Woodland Caribou (Rangifer tarandus caribou), Boreal population, in Canada* ("2012 Recovery Strategy"), boreal caribou ranges have faced growing disturbances. Unfortunately, most boreal caribou critical habitat in Canada currently remains legally unprotected from destruction and degradation.

Therefore, **I respectfully ask for the immediate release of the overdue progress report on steps taken to protect all unprotected critical habitat of boreal caribou.**

Under s. 63 of the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA), the Minister is required to provide a progress report on the steps taken to protect "any portion of the critical habitat of a listed wildlife species [that] remains unprotected". That report must be publicly released 180 days after the posting of a recovery strategy identifying critical habitat. Importantly, the Minister must then continue to report on every subsequent 180 day period until the date that the critical habitat has been protected.

For the Boreal Woodland Caribou, the overdue progress report should address all critical habitat that remained unprotected in the period of November 2012 to the current day.

As a key reporting mechanism under SARA, the aim of s. 63 is accountability, transparency and evidence-based decision-making. Section 63 ensures that, after identifying a species' critical habitat, the Minister and her officials continue to assess – on an ongoing basis – whether that critical habitat has been protected. This ensures that, as provincial laws and regulations change from time to time, you continue to have the information needed to decide whether federal intervention is necessary to protect a species' critical habitat. Put another way, without any progress reports, the Government's ability to make timely, responsive "safety net" decisions under s. 61 of SARA is undermined – which in turn undermines the Act's critical habitat protection scheme.

Section 63 also ensures transparency. Progress reports are intended to promote the public's right to know about steps taken – or not taken – to protect a species' critical habitat. They ensure that, when protection is lacking, Indigenous communities, stakeholders, or the public can ask the



government to consider whether federal intervention is necessary. Transparency also strengthens the incentive for provinces take greater steps toward protecting critical habitat.

As noted, s. 63 progress reports follow 180 days after critical habitat is identified in a recovery strategy. For boreal caribou, critical habitat was identified in the 2012 Recovery Strategy, posted to the SARA Public Registry in October 2012.¹ Thus, the Minister was required to release the first s. 63 progress report in April 2013. Further, the Minister was required to continue reporting every subsequent six months until all portions of the critical habitat had been protected.

However, Environment Canada has never released any s. 63 report for any portion of boreal caribou critical habitat. The Government has been violating its reporting duties for the last 3.5 years.

On January 25, 2016, you were advised of your legal duty to release a s. 63 progress report for boreal caribou critical habitat, in a letter sent by many environmental groups. Additionally, the letter noted that no progress reports had been completed for *any* other SARA-listed species. This means the department has systematically violated s. 63 for over a decade.

Some officials in your department have taken the position that s. 63 reports are not due within 180 days of critical habitat being identified in a recovery strategy. They take the position that s. 63 reports may be delayed indefinitely or never issued at all. This position is reflected in the department's failure, to date, to issue any s. 63 reports for any listed species.

Wildlands League is assured that this position is unsustainable. Your officials have never expressed this position publicly. For example, your department's draft *Policy on Critical Habitat Protection on Non-federal Lands*, proposed in September 2016, does not take the position that the Minister may delay s. 63 reports indefinitely or for many years after a recovery strategy is finalized. Unfortunately, however, the draft policy remains vague about the legal requirement to issue the first status report 180 days after the recovery strategy.

There are practical reasons for the immediate release of this particular progress report on boreal caribou. It would ensure transparent preparation for your decision in 2017 on whether to recommend that the Government should issue a boreal caribou critical habitat protection order under s. 61 of SARA.

For example, prior to your 2017 decision, there should be clarity on whether the Government of Ontario has protected boreal caribou critical habitat from destruction. Wildlands League believes that progress reports would show that Ontario has failed in every way to protect boreal caribou habitat, including for the following three reasons.

First, Ontario has not developed any range plans as contemplated by the 2012 Recovery Strategy.²

¹ As this recovery strategy was legally due in June 2008, the delay of 3.5 years thus could also, in effect, be viewed as a delay of **8.5 years** in reporting on unprotected boreal caribou critical habitat.

² A "range plan" could only protect critical habitat if it provided mandatory and enforceable protections against habitat destruction. Range plans are not statutory instruments under SARA, and neither the existence nor content of a range plan could provide a complete answer to the question of whether critical habitat is protected.



Second, Ontario's own scientific assessments from earlier this year show that, since the 2012 Recovery Strategy, critical habitat degradation has worsened in all seven ranges where forest management occurs. In ranges further north, several have declining population trends even though they are below the management threshold of 35% disturbance. Copies of updated disturbance numbers in the ranges are attached and the range assessments are available online.³

Third, Ontario has exempted most major industrial activities known to threaten boreal caribou habitat – including forestry and some mining activities – from statutory prohibitions against destruction or disturbance of caribou habitat. Under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*, boreal caribou habitat in Ontario was required to be protected from destruction by no later than June 30 2013. However, under an exemption regulation made by the Province in 2013, as of July 1, 2013, these activities are permitted to destroy and disturb boreal caribou habitat, subject only to standardized regulatory conditions aimed at “minimizing” the extent of destruction.⁴ Industries self-monitor compliance with these conditions and, unlike with statutory prohibitions or permits, the violation of regulatory conditions is not an offence under the Act and is not itself enforceable.⁵ In short, boreal caribou critical habitat in Ontario is not protected by any mandatory or enforceable prohibitions against destruction or disturbance by harmful industrial activities.

By contrast, some other provinces have made some progress on protecting critical habitat, and have not exempted caribou habitat from legal instruments that may, or could, protect critical habitat.

If boreal caribou are to survive and recover in Canada, we need leadership. I ask Minister, that you immediately release a s. 63 progress report for boreal caribou critical habitat. The threats facing boreal caribou are urgent. The progress reports are long-overdue. All parties would benefit from transparent, timely reporting on progress towards protecting boreal caribou critical habitat.

Thank you for your careful and prompt consideration of this request. Wildlands League looks forward to working with you in 2017 to ensure protection of boreal caribou critical habitat.

Yours sincerely,

Janet Sumner
Executive Director

cc: Jonathan Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary, Environment and Climate Change Canada
Michael Martin, Deputy Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada

³ Ontario's recent range assessments may be found at <https://www.ontario.ca/page/caribou-boreal-population>.

⁴ Wildlands League has challenged the validity of this exemption regulation in legal proceedings. In a decision released on October 11, 2016, the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld the exemption regulation as valid. The Court did not disagree with our position, however, that the exemption regulation deprives boreal caribou (or other species) of legal protection against habitat destruction.

⁵ See ss. 23-27 and s. 36 of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.



Sue Milburn-Hopwood, Assistant Deputy Minister, Environment and Climate Change Canada

Encl: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, maps showing increased disturbance in boreal caribou ranges subject to forest management, 2011-2015.

State of Caribou Ranges

Cumulative Impacts Monitoring 2016 Estimates

Disturbance Models and Simulated Ranges of Natural Variation



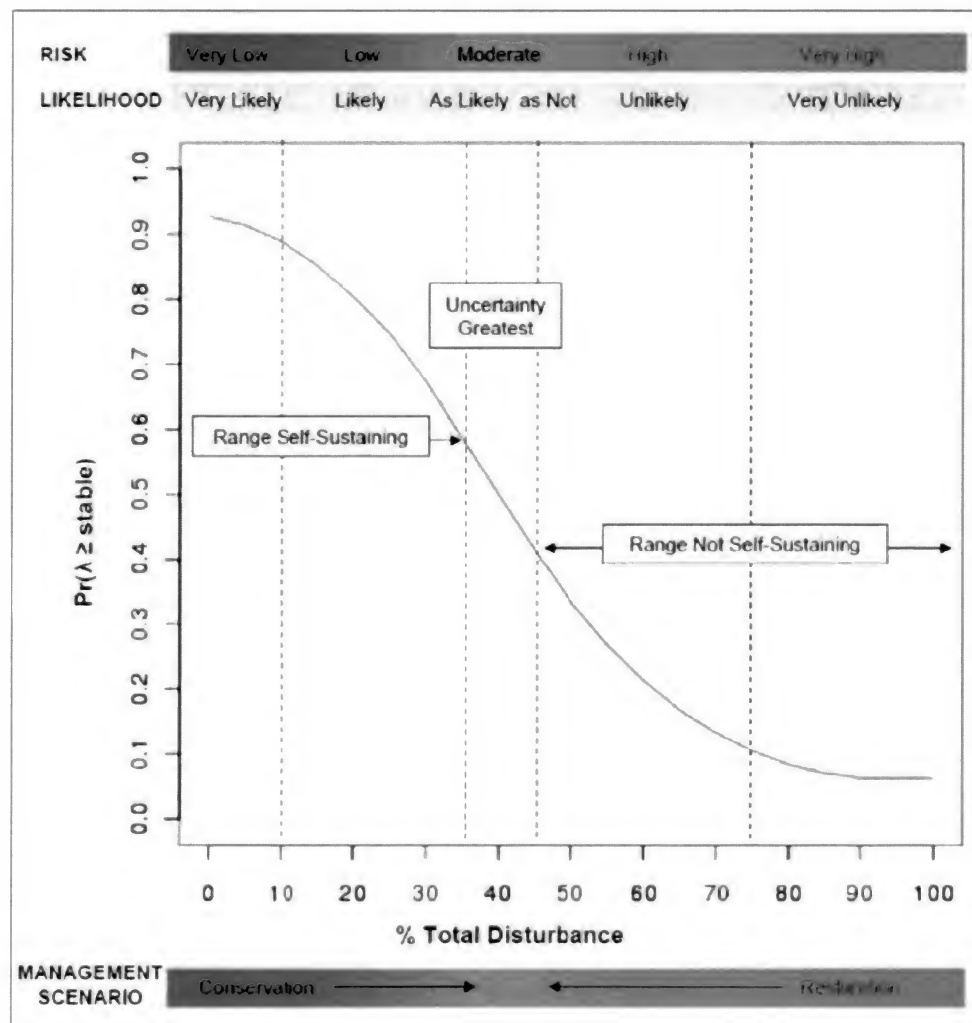
Phil Elkie and Kevin Green

1

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Summary – risk assessment

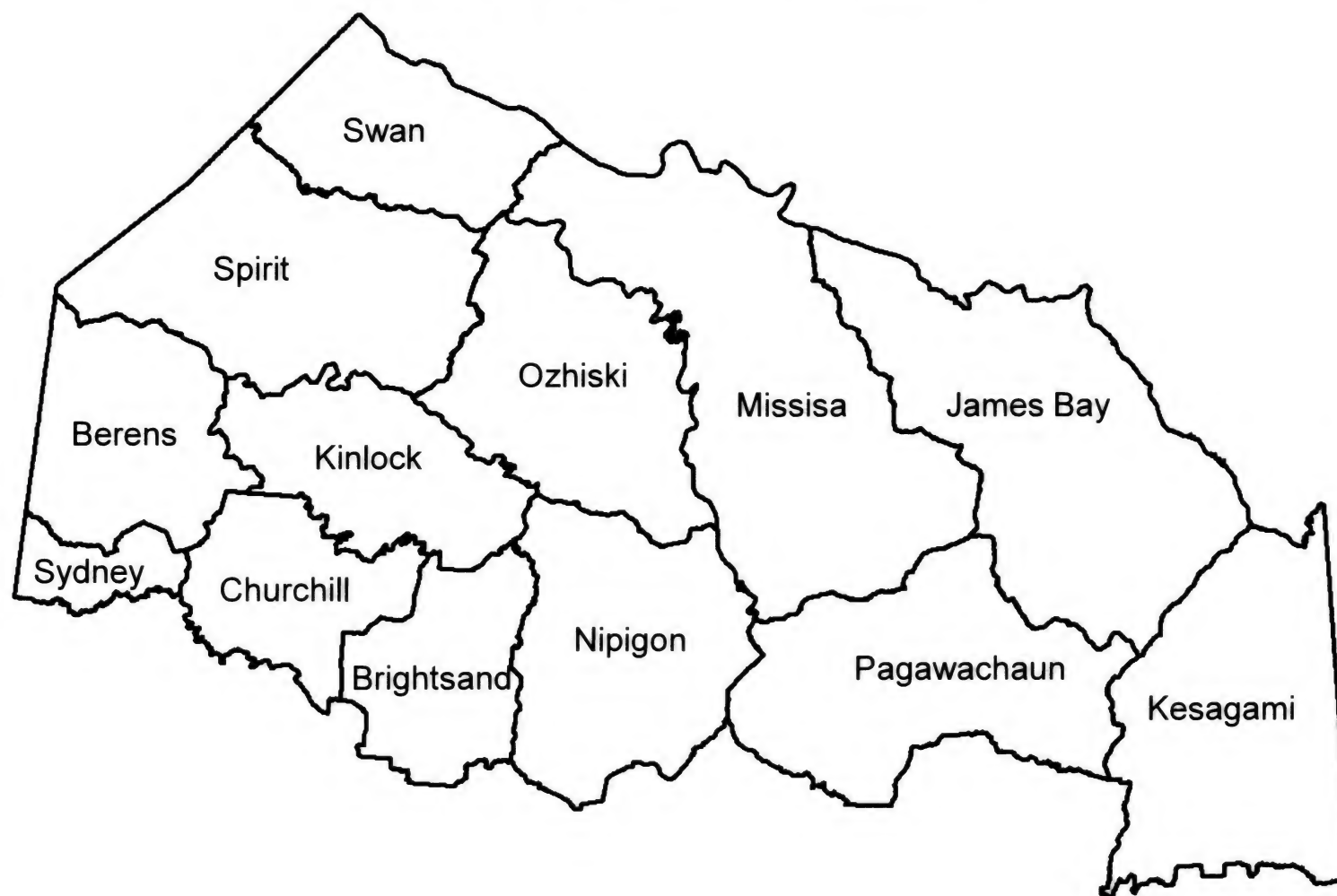
Range Summary



Probability of observing stable or positive growth ($\lambda \geq \text{stable}$) of caribou populations over a 20-year period at varying levels of total range disturbance (fires ≤ 40 years + anthropogenic disturbances buffered by 500 m). Lambda (λ) was calculated using disturbance specific recruitment values from the meta-analysis and a mean annual adult female survival rate of 0.85, consistent with other components of the critical habitat assessment. Certainty of outcome, ecological risk, and management scenarios are illustrated along a continuum of conditions.

The following disturbance footprint estimates are plotted on the risk assessment graph based on - Environment Canada's – *Scientific Assessment to Inform the Identification of Critical Habitat for Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*), Boreal Population in Canada 2011 update* (Environment Canada, 2011)

Ranges in Ontario

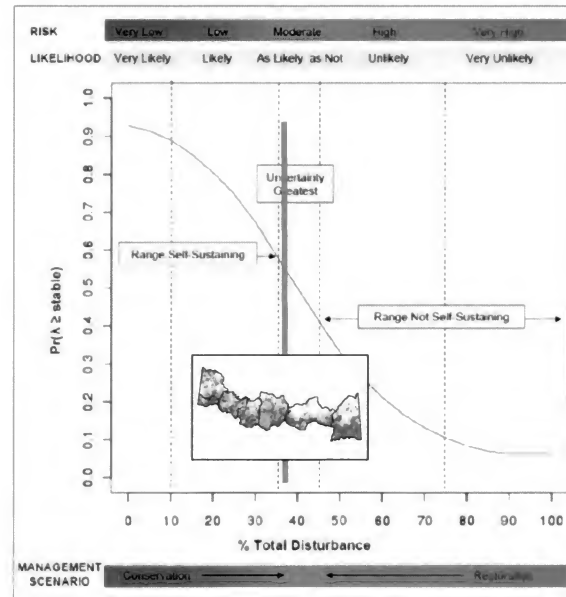


State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2011



Landscape Statistics (ha)

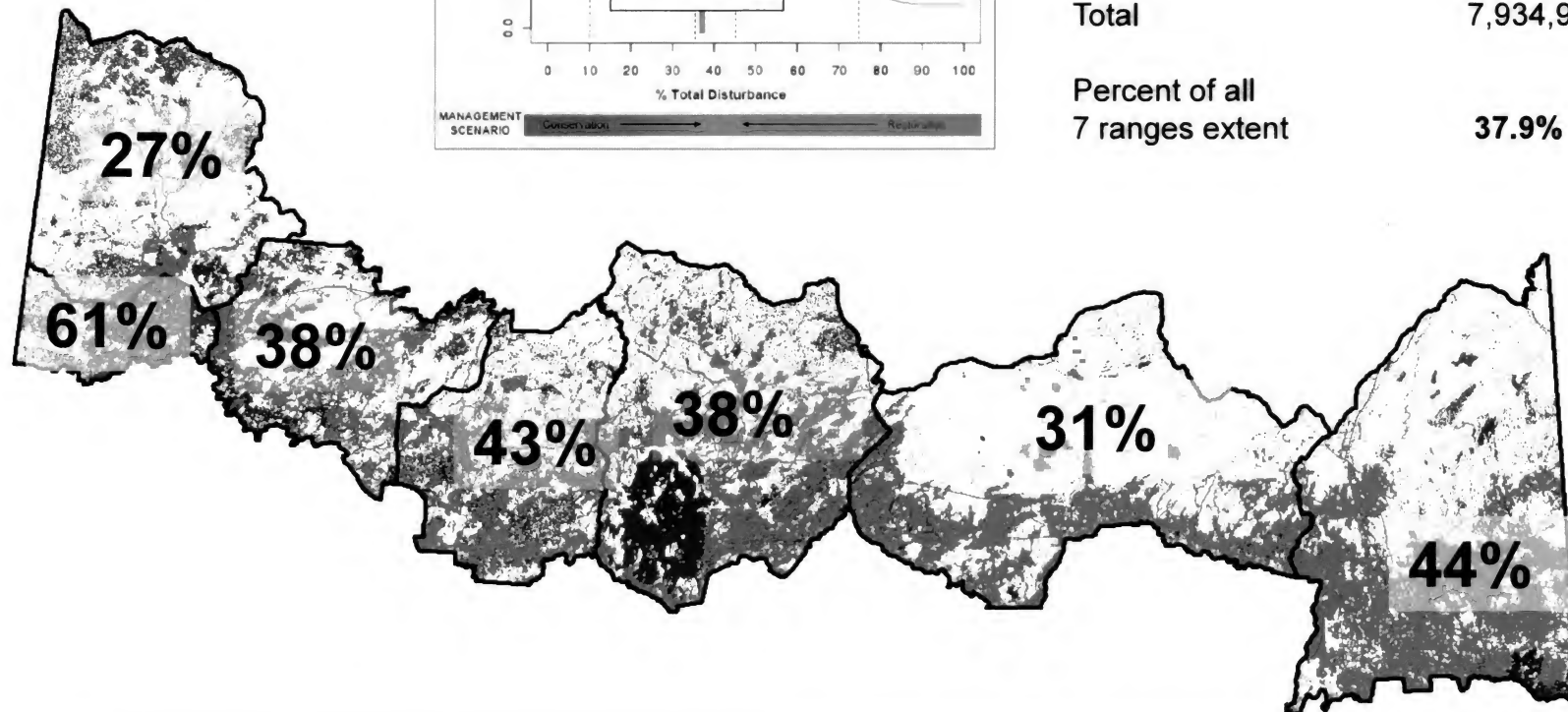
All Ranges Extent: 20,957,927
 Water Area: 2,502,776
 FRI Extent: 14,584,745
 Non-FRI Extent: 6,373,183

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 6,691,608
 Natural 1,243,377

Total 7,934,985

Percent of all 7 ranges extent 37.9%



* Buffered 500 metres.

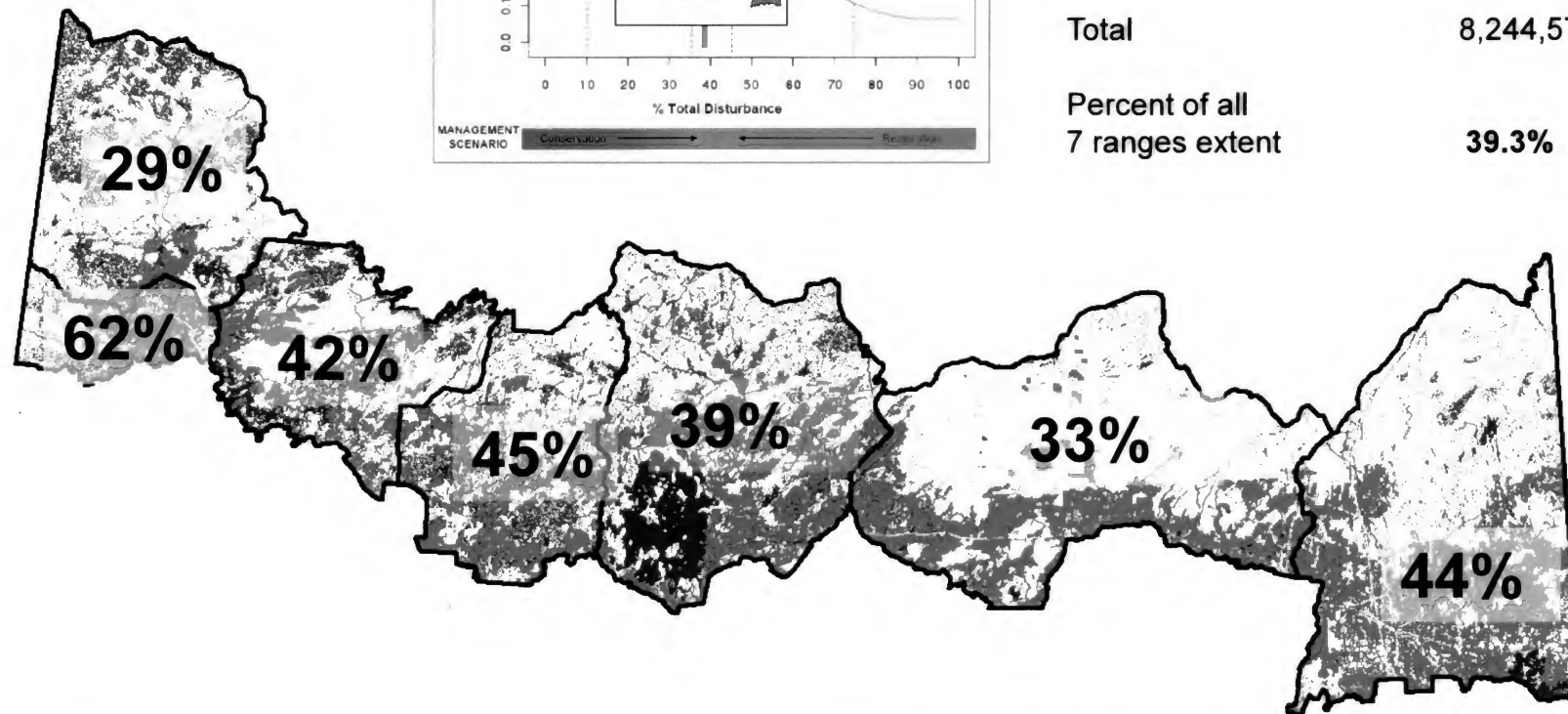
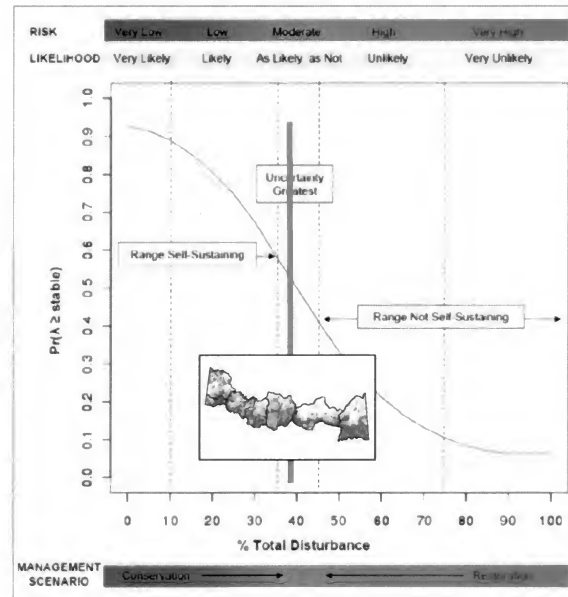
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2012



Landscape Statistics (ha)

All Ranges Extent:	20,957,927
Water Area:	2,502,776
FRI Extent:	14,584,745
Non-FRI Extent:	6,373,183

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:*	6,975,565
Natural	1,269,005

Total 8,244,570

Percent of all 7 ranges extent 39.3%

* Buffered 500 metres.

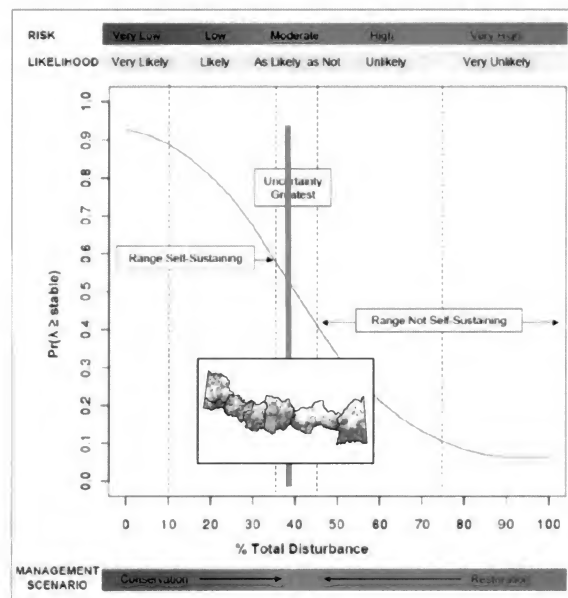
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2013



Landscape Statistics (ha)

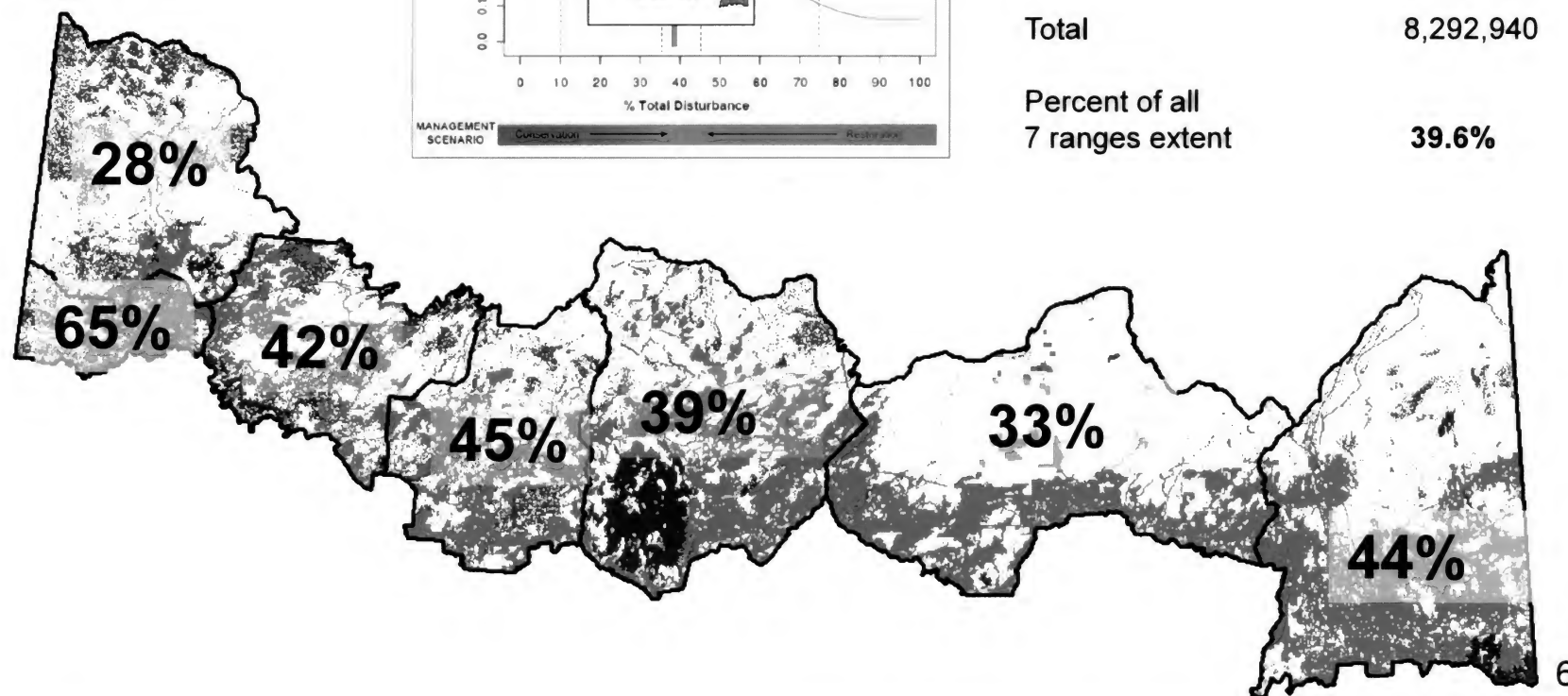
All Ranges Extent: 20,957,927
 Water Area: 2,502,776
 FRI Extent: 14,584,745
 Non-FRI Extent: 6,373,183

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 7,062,237
 Natural 1,230,703

Total 8,292,940

Percent of all 7 ranges extent 39.6%



* Buffered 500 metres.

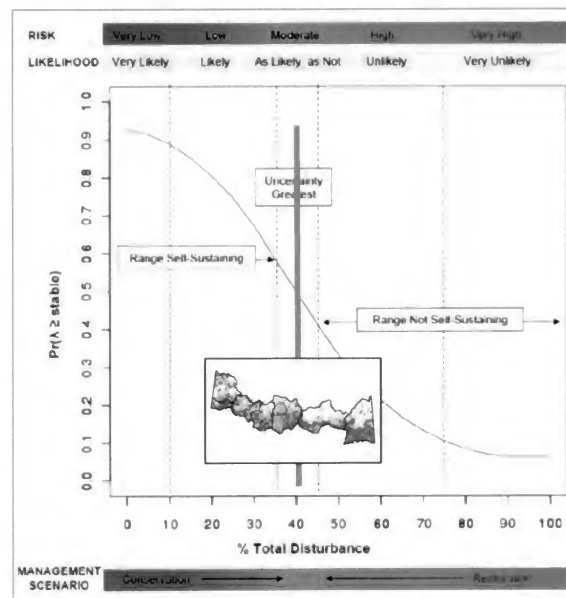
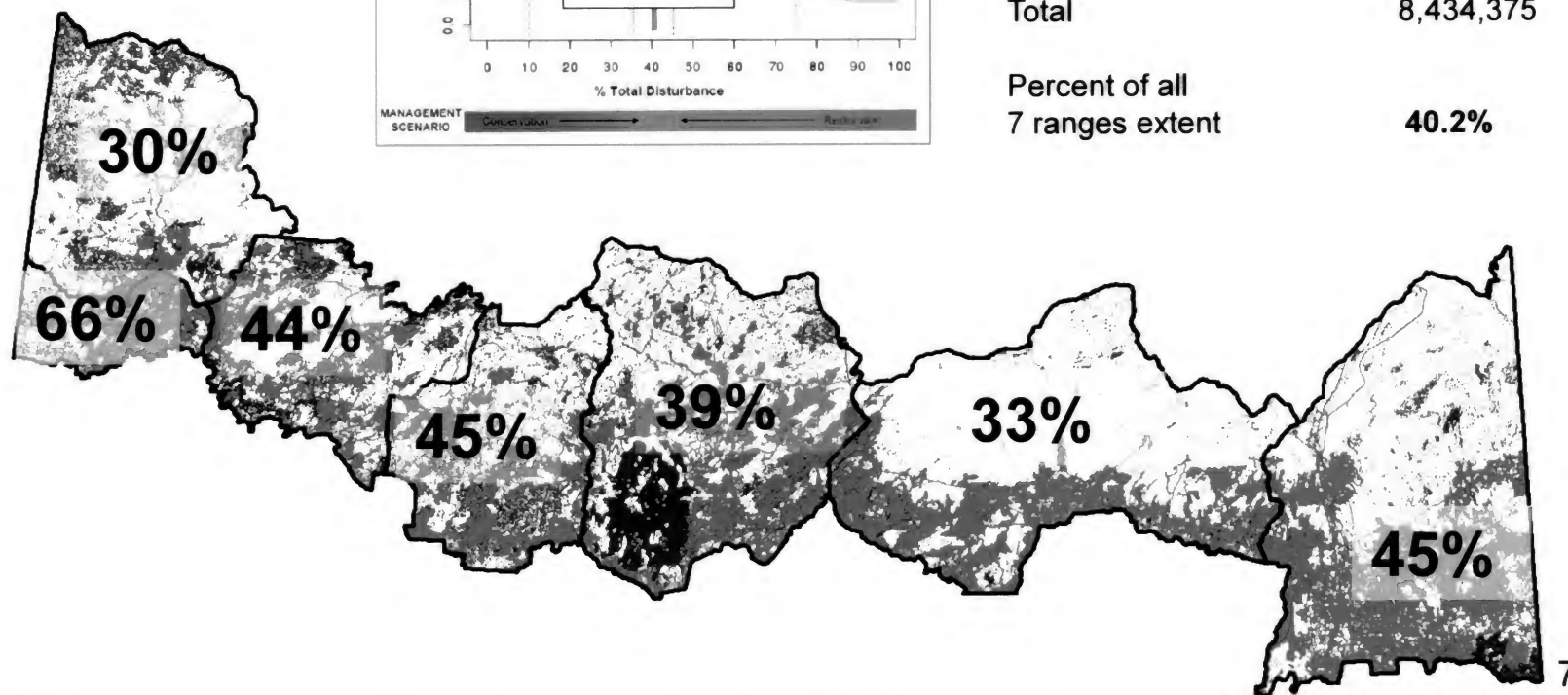
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2015 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2015



Landscape Statistics (ha)

All Ranges Extent: 20,957,927
 Water Area: 2,502,776
 FRI Extent: 14,584,745
 Non-FRI Extent: 6,373,183

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 7,178,409
 Natural 1,255,966

Total 8,434,375

Percent of all
 7 ranges extent 40.2%

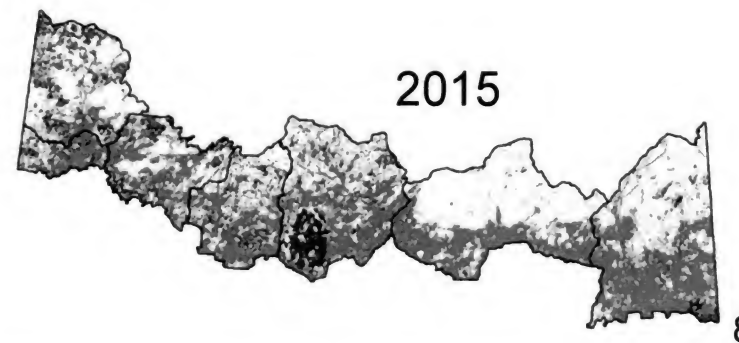
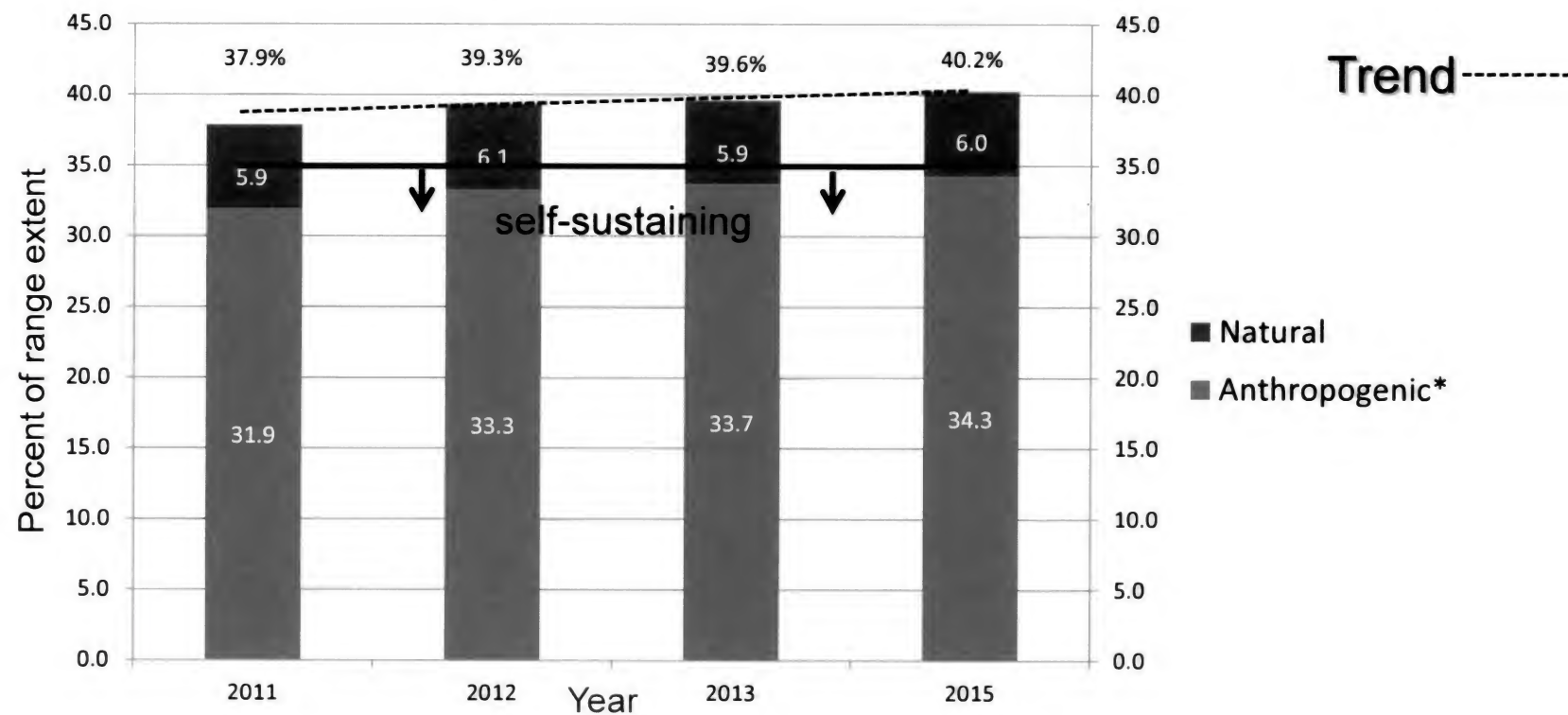
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2015 Range Disturbance Indicator

Range Summary

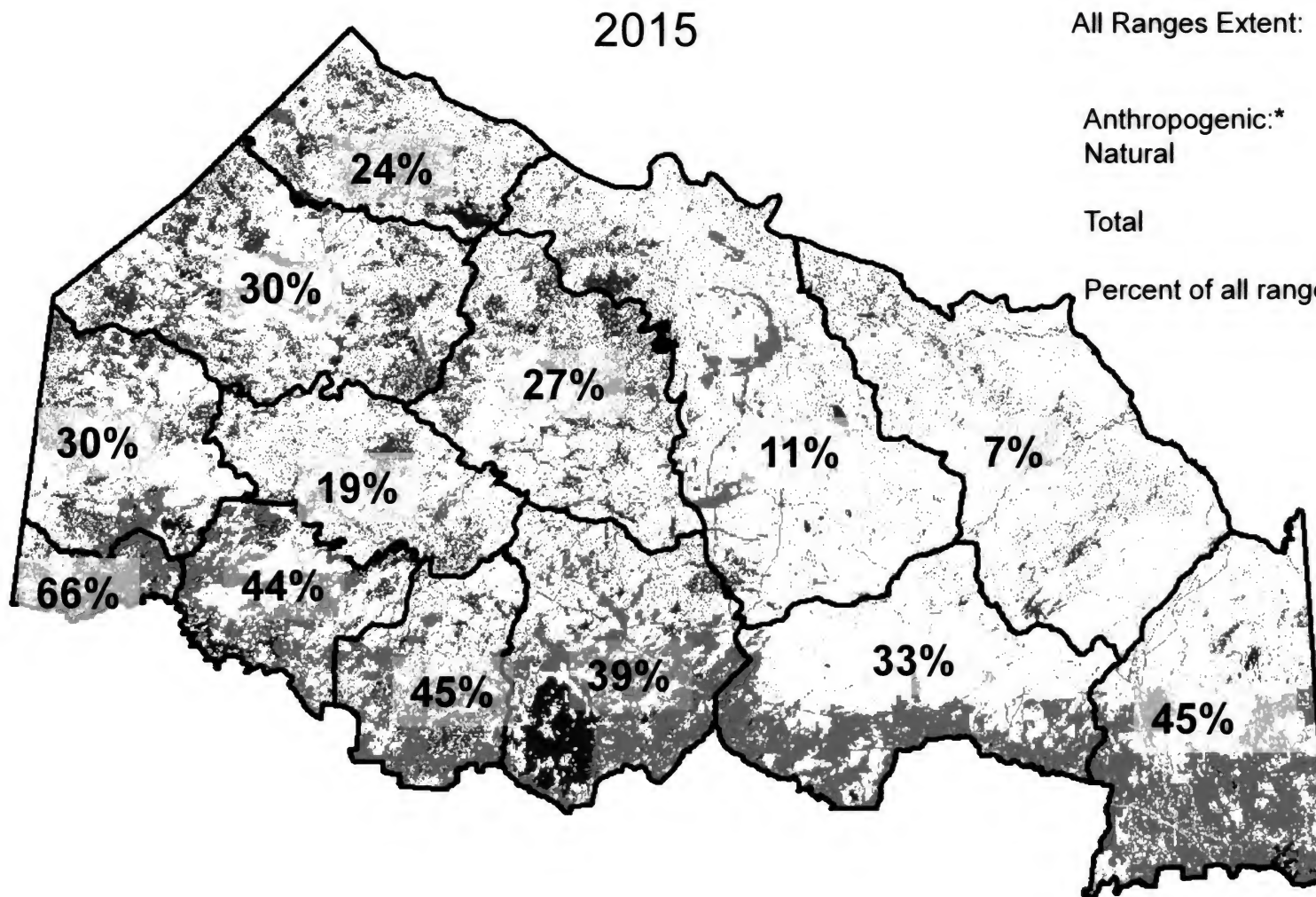
Landscape Statistics (ha)

All Ranges Extent: 47,683,974

Anthropogenic:* 8,328,208 ha
Natural 4,845,314 ha

Total 13,173,523 ha

Percent of all ranges extent 27.6 %



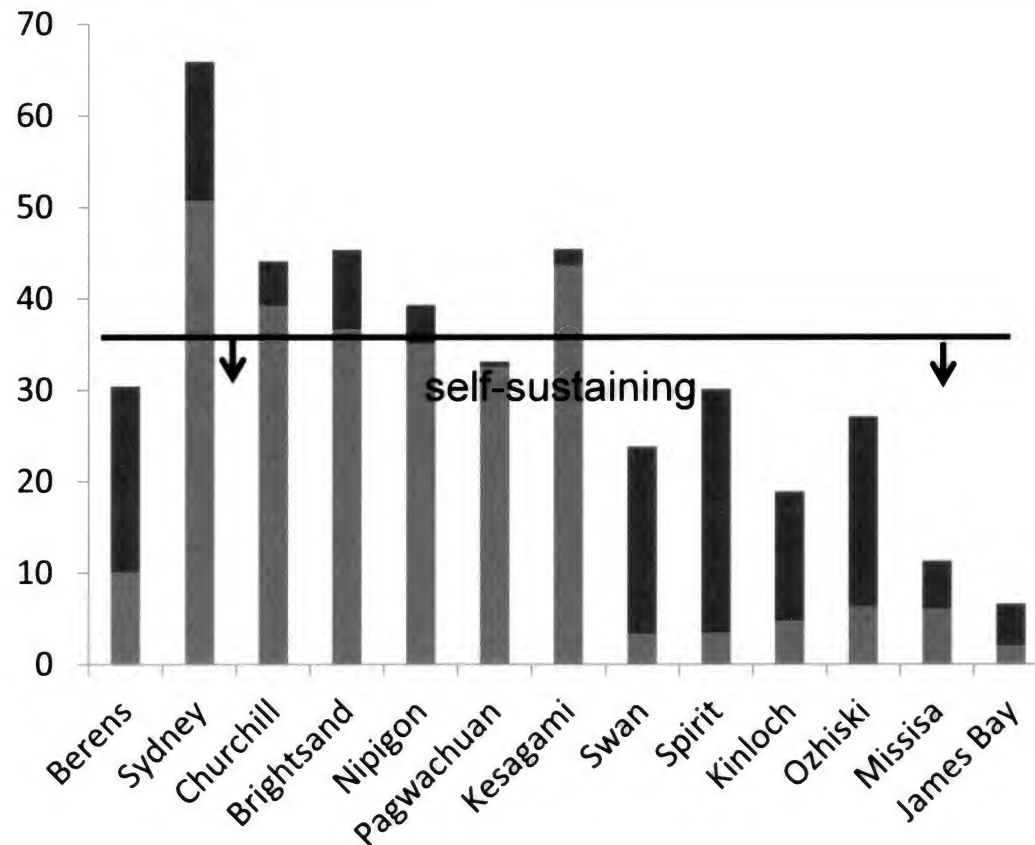
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

All Ranges 2015 Range Disturbance Indicator

Range Summary



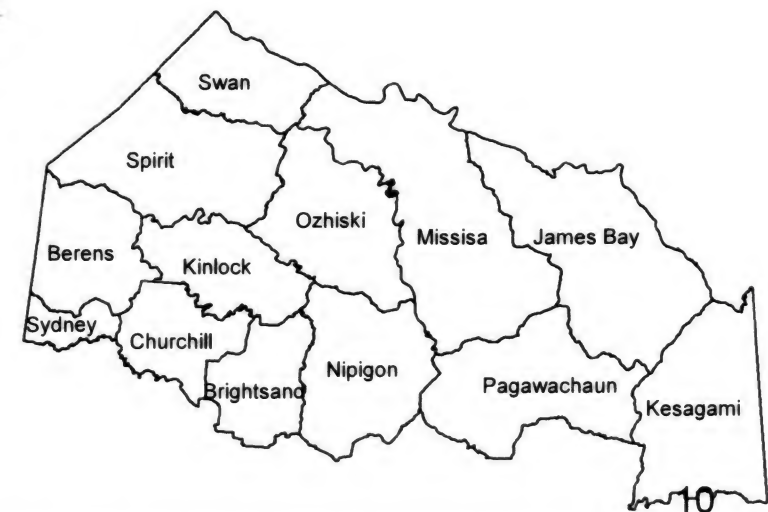
Landscape Statistics (ha)

All Ranges Extent: 47,683,974

Anthropogenic:* 8,328,208 ha
Natural 4,845,314 ha

Total 13,173,523 ha

Percent of all ranges extent 27.6 %



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

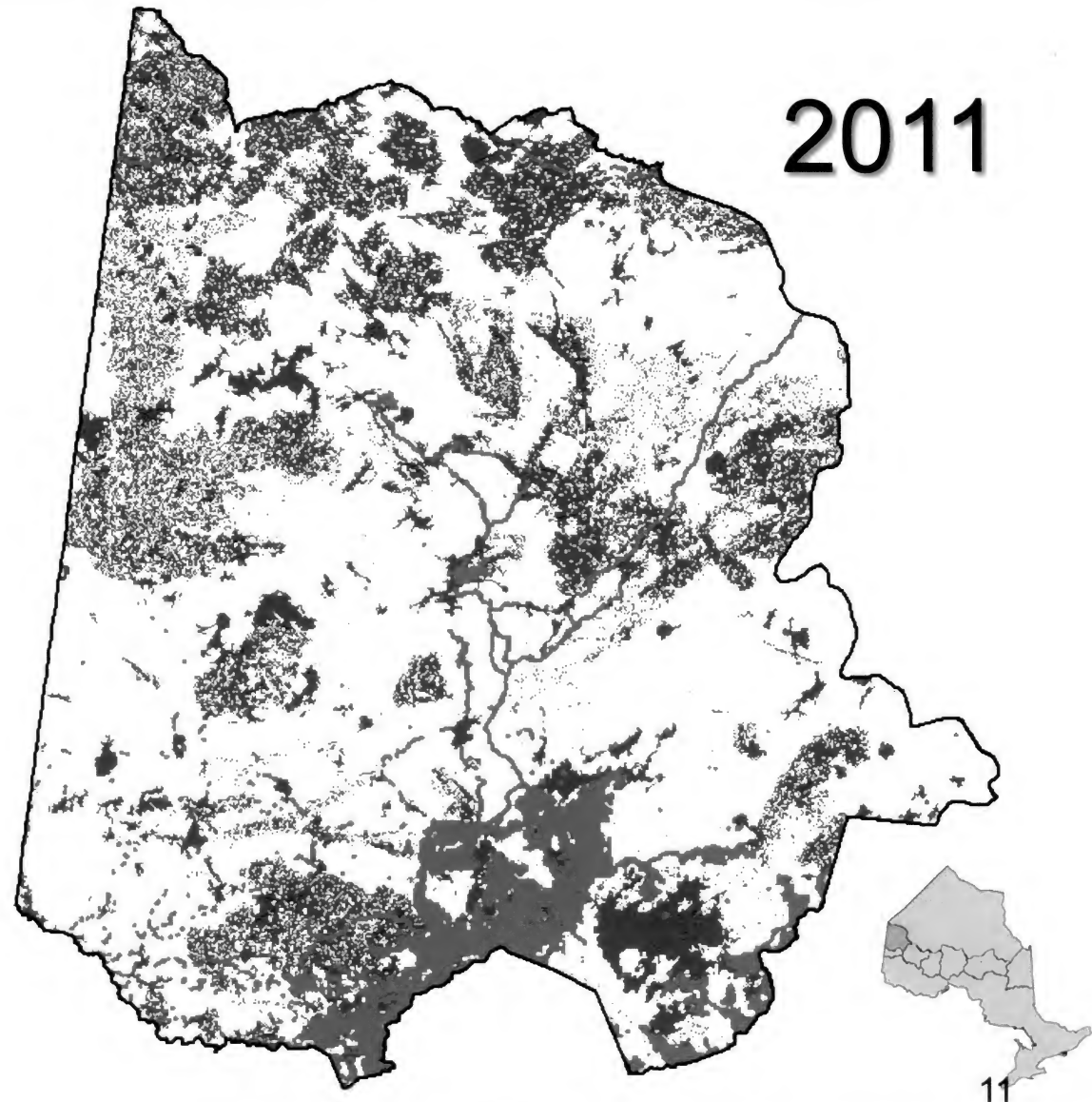
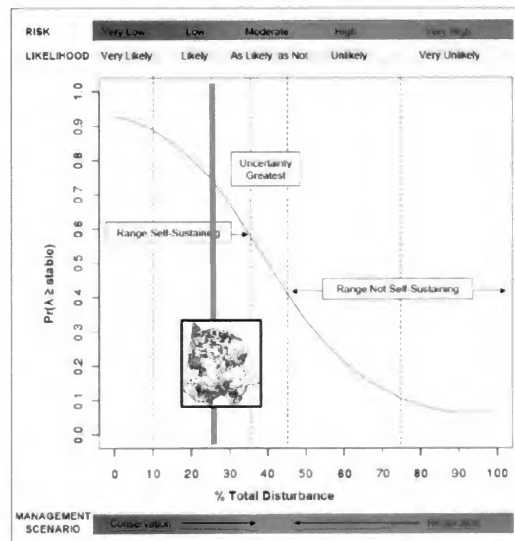
Range Extent: 2,793,021
 Water Area: 434,971
 FRI Extent: 1,605,737
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 252,271
 Natural: 513,748

Total: 766,019

Percent of range extent: 27.4%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

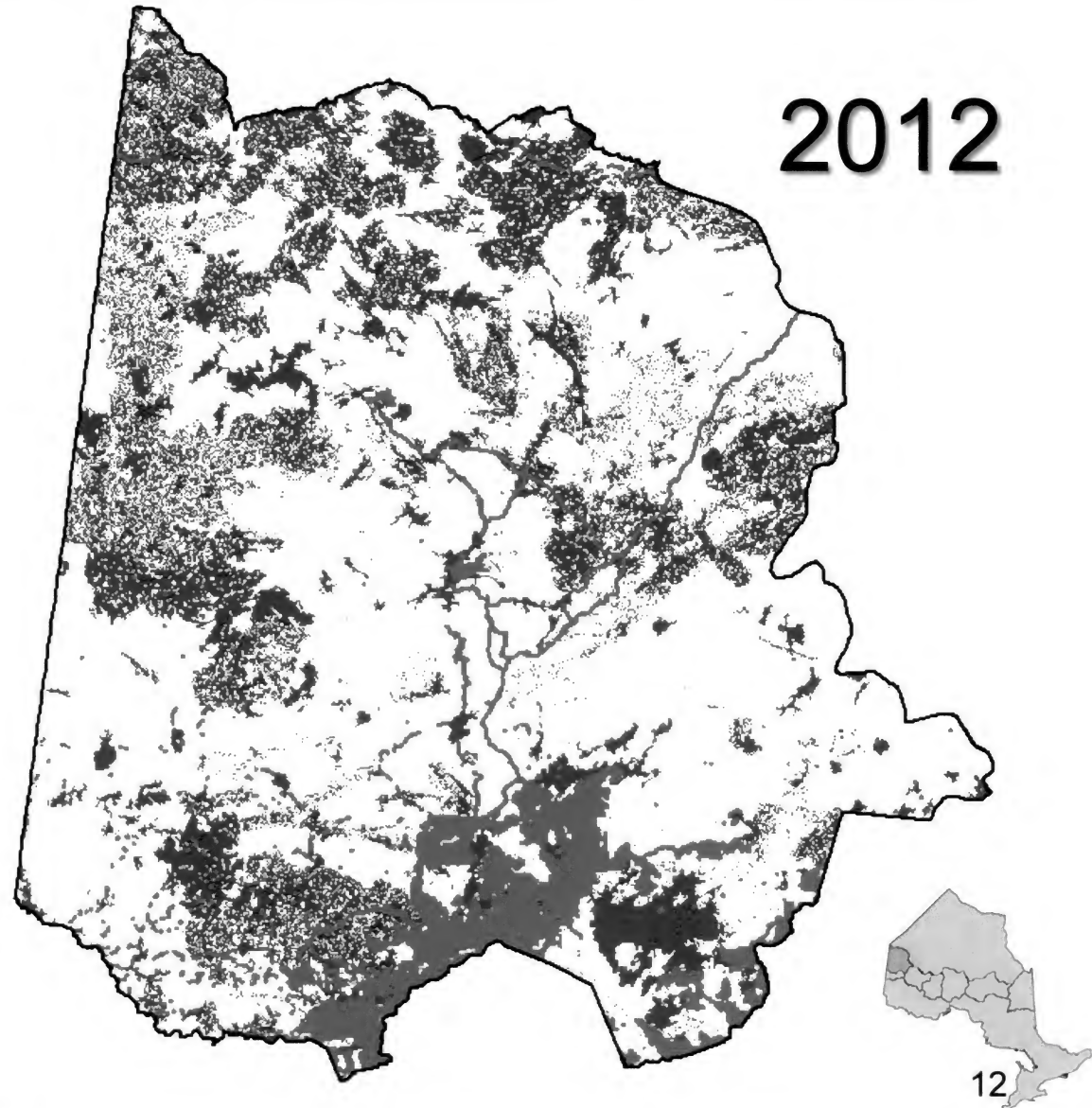
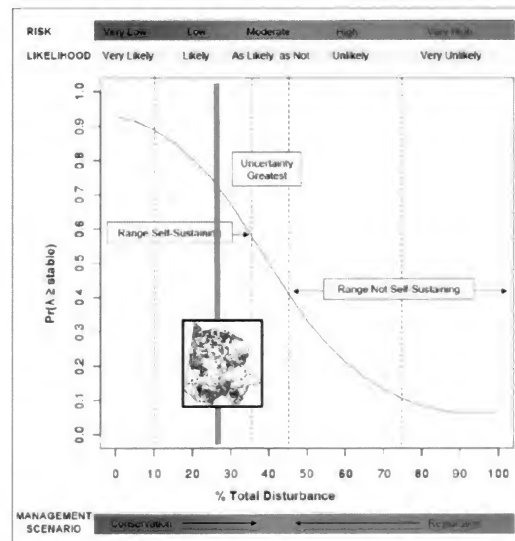
Range Extent: 2,793,021
 Water Area: 434,971
 FRI Extent: 1,605,737
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 222,684
 Natural: 542,019

Total: 804,703

Percent of range extent: 28.8%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

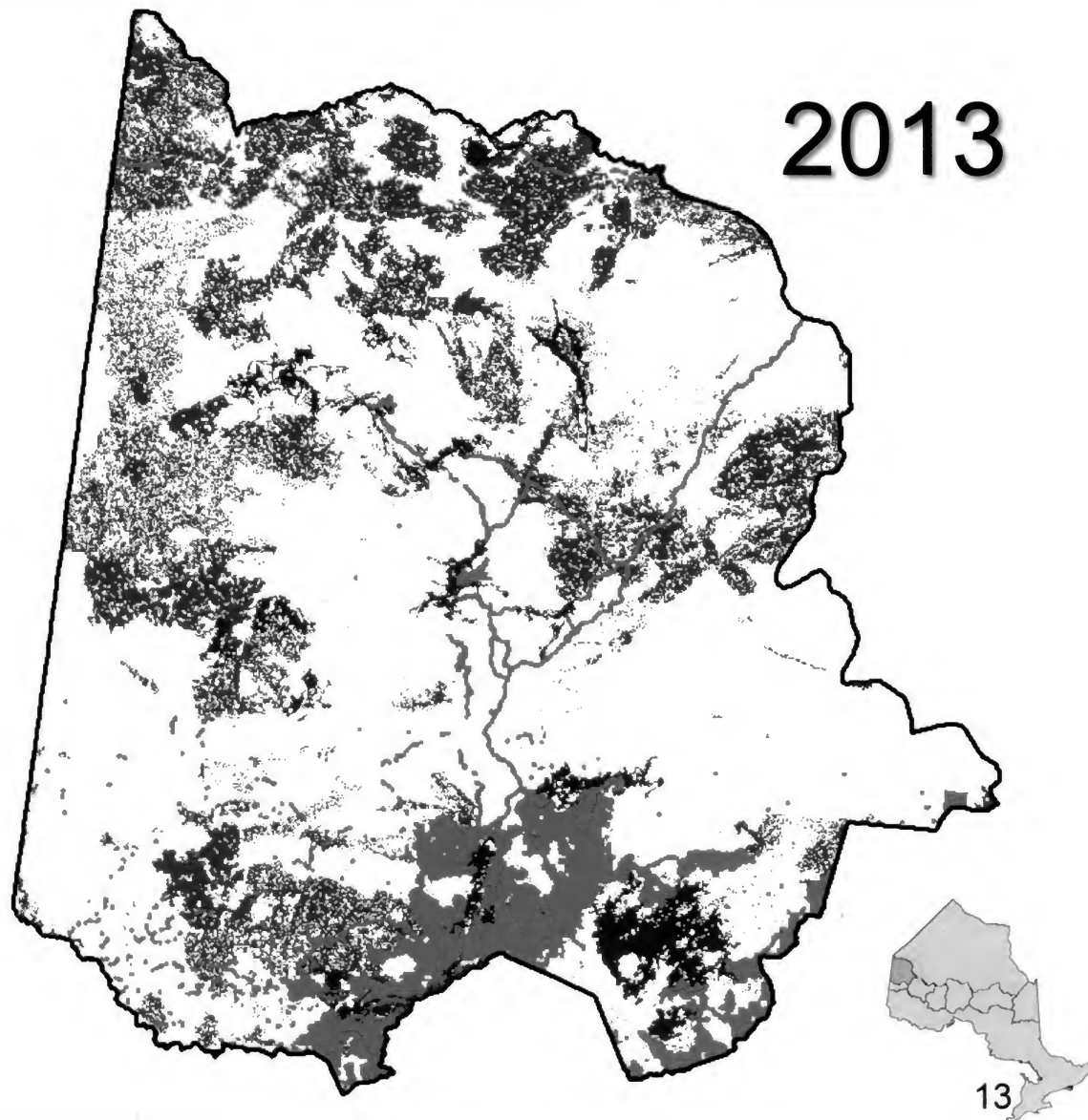
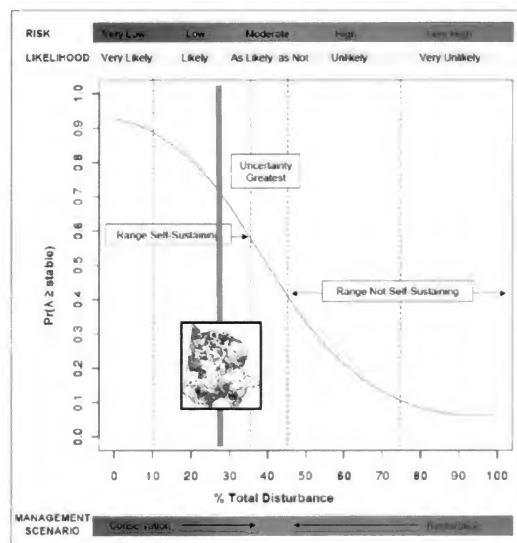
Range Extent: 2,793,021
 Water Area: 434,971
 FRI Extent: 1,605,737
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 266,548
 Natural ■ 547,077

Total 813,625

Percent of range extent 29.1%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens 2015 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

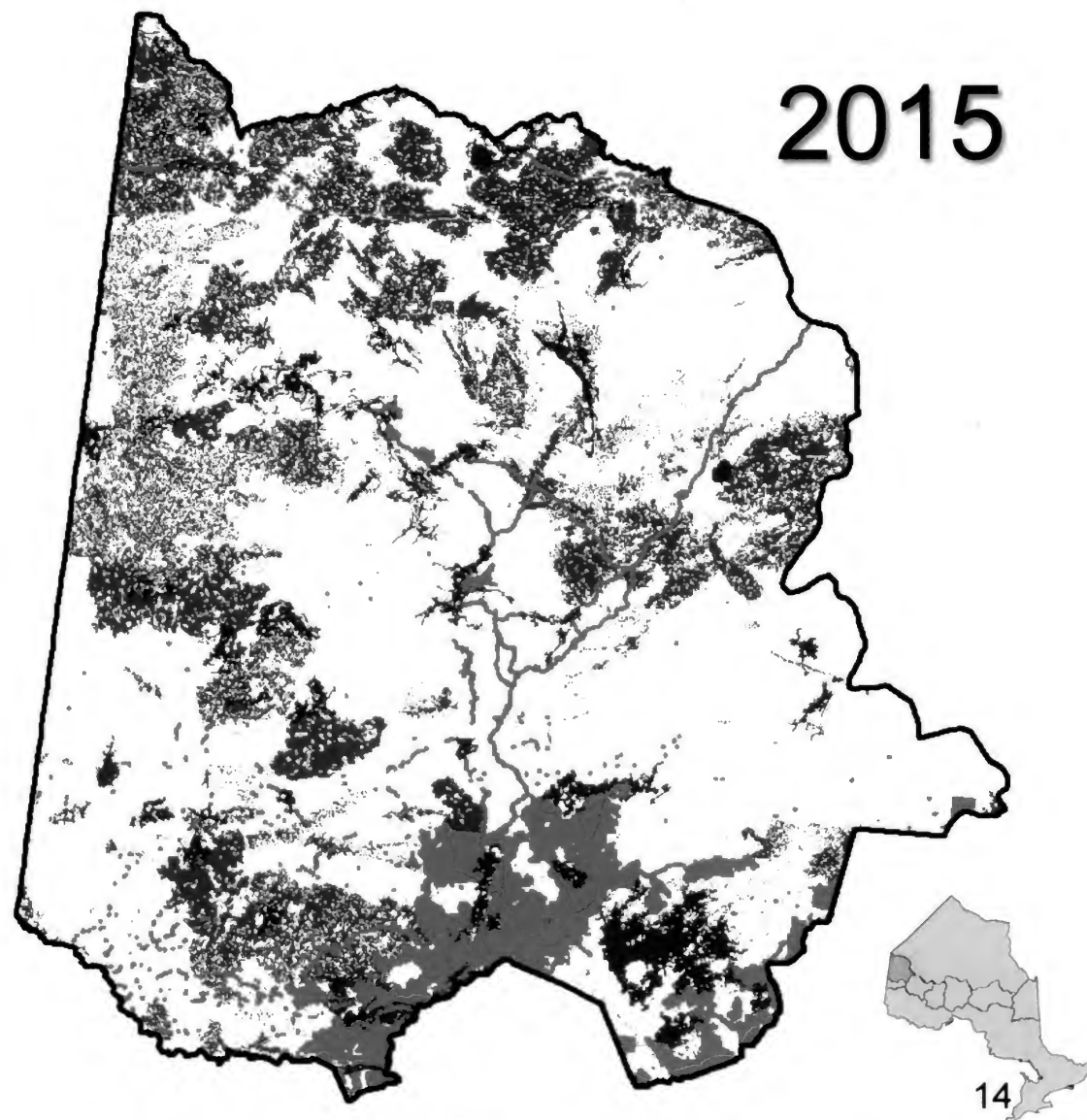
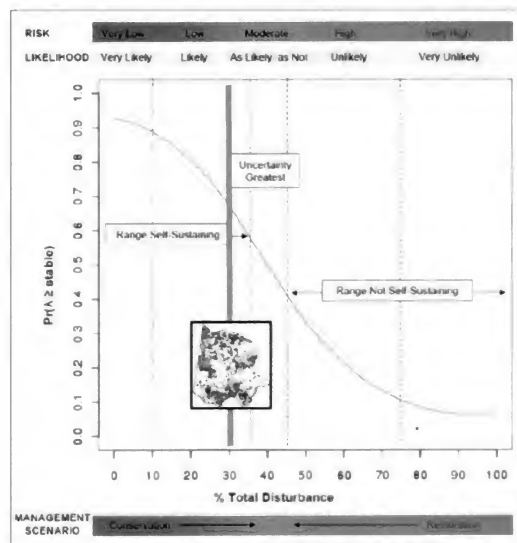
Range Extent: 2,793,021
 Water Area: 434,971
 FRI Extent: 1,605,737
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 283,568
 Natural ■ 566,737

Total 850,305

Percent of range extent 30.4%



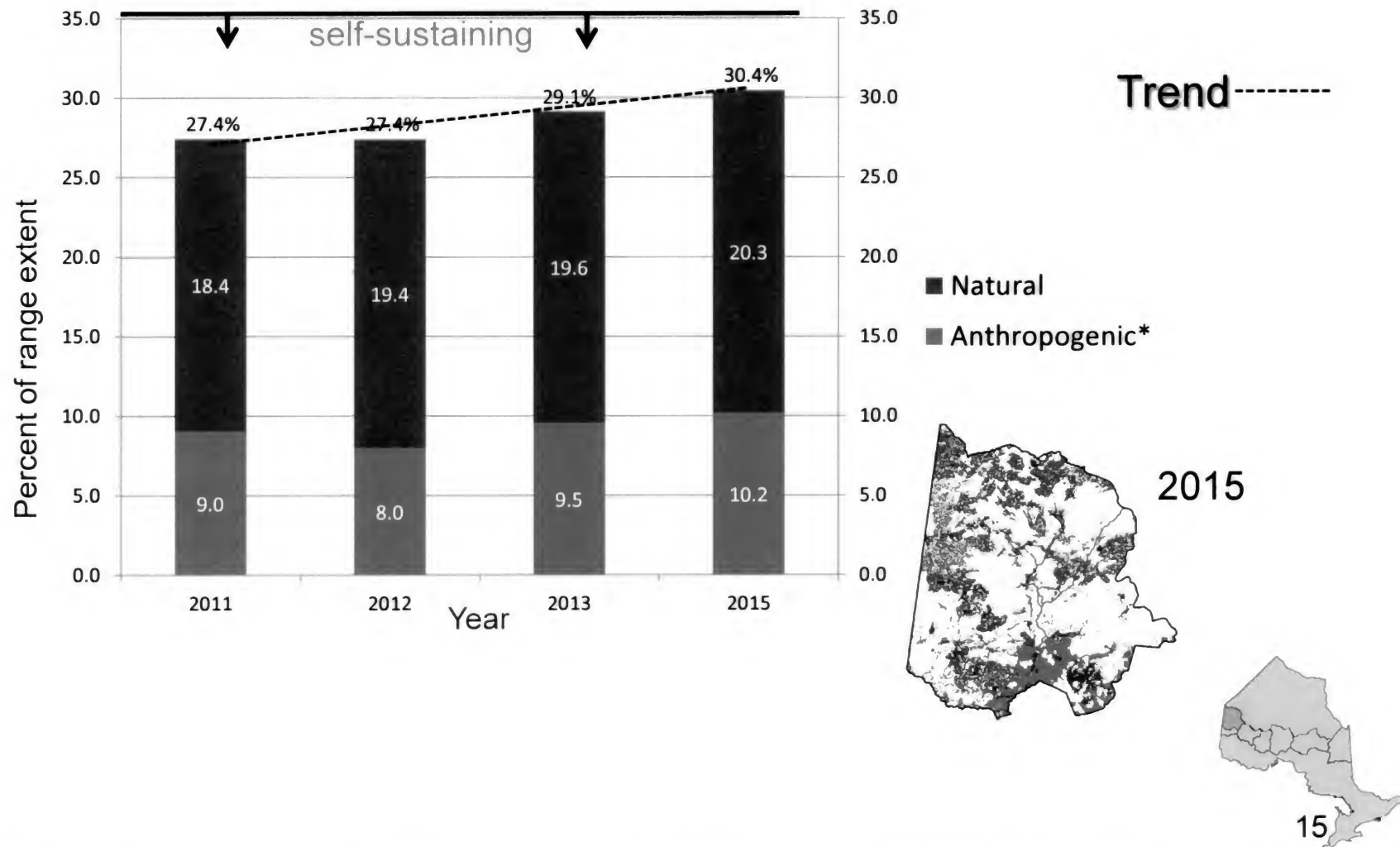
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

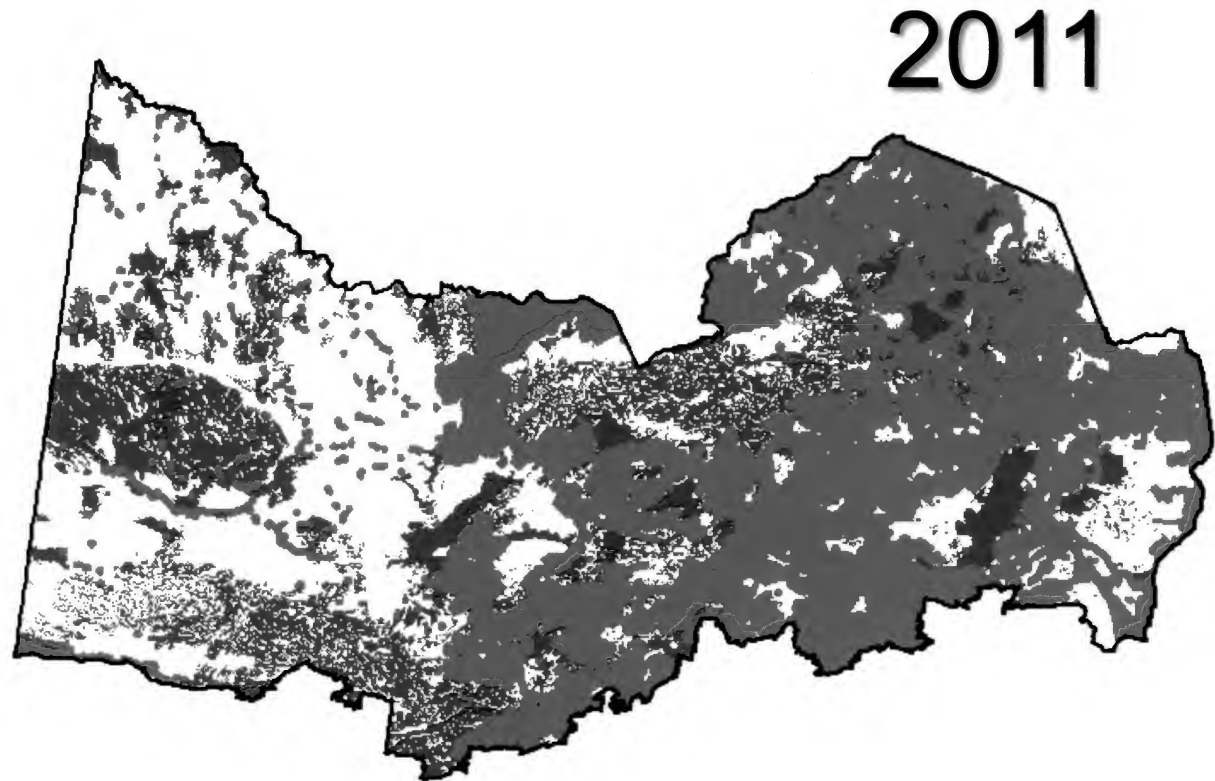
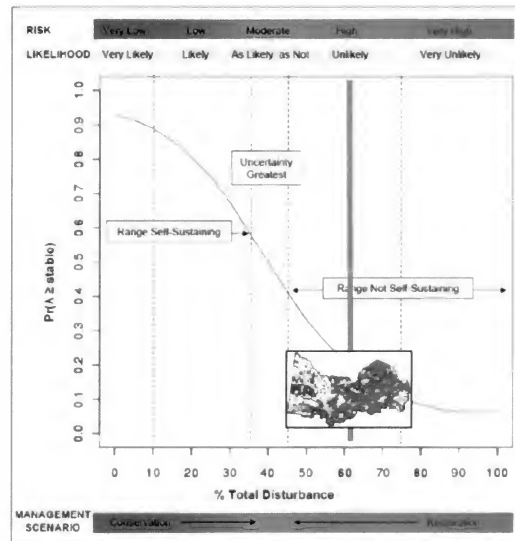
Range Extent: 747,541
 Water Area: 127,992
 FRI Extent: 575,851
 Non-FRI Extent: 171,690

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 332,240
 Natural ■ 125,717

Total 457,957

Percent of range extent 61.2%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

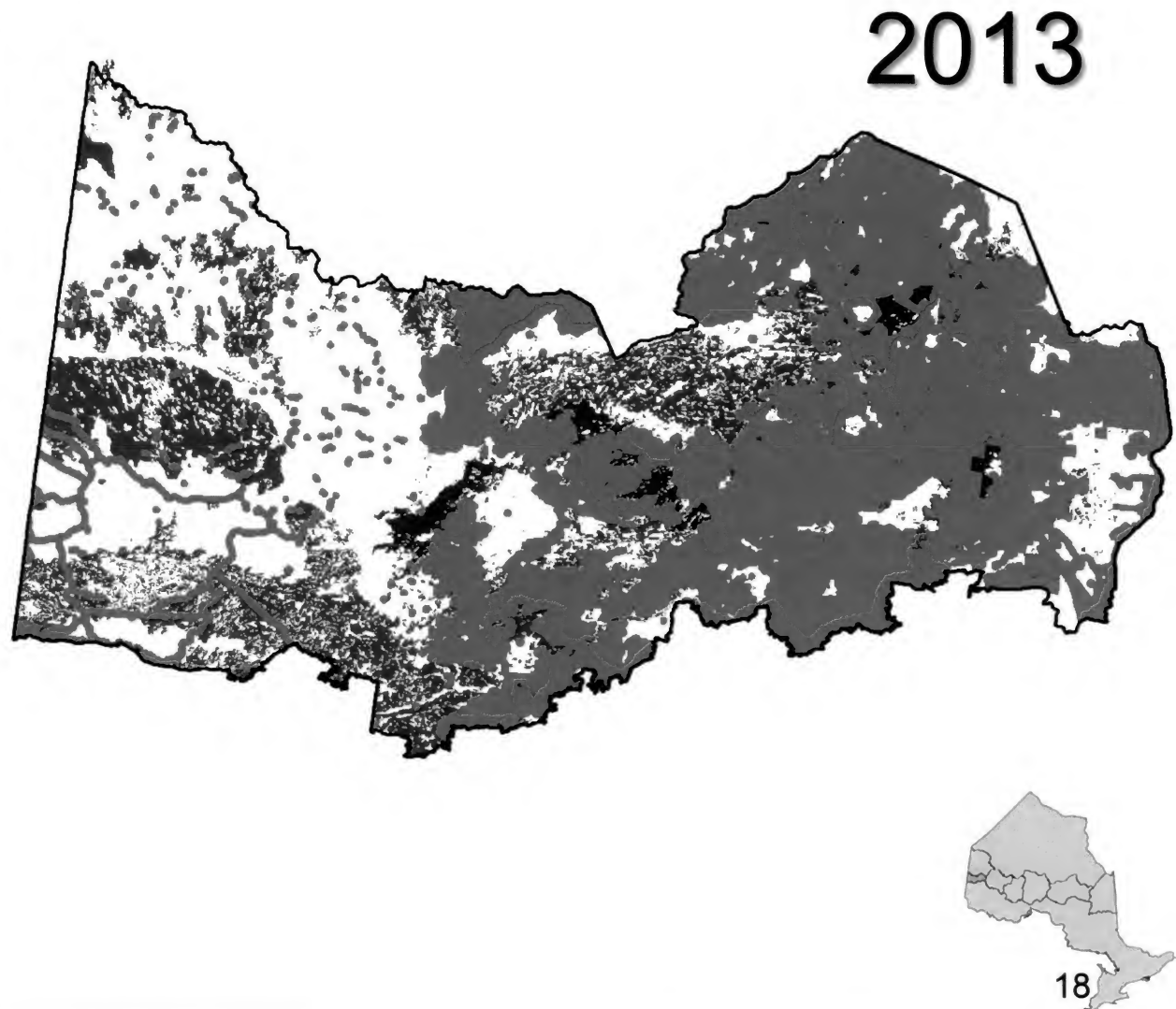
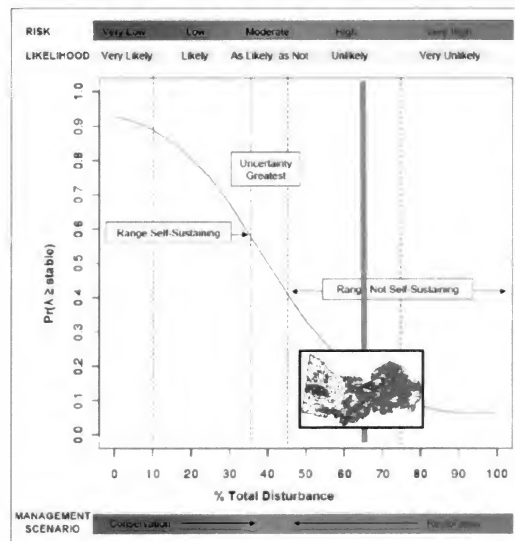
Range Extent: 747,541
 Water Area: 127,992
 FRI Extent: 575,851
 Non-FRI Extent: 171,690

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 368,035
 Natural ■ 119,670

Total 487,705

Percent of range extent 65.2%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney 2015 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

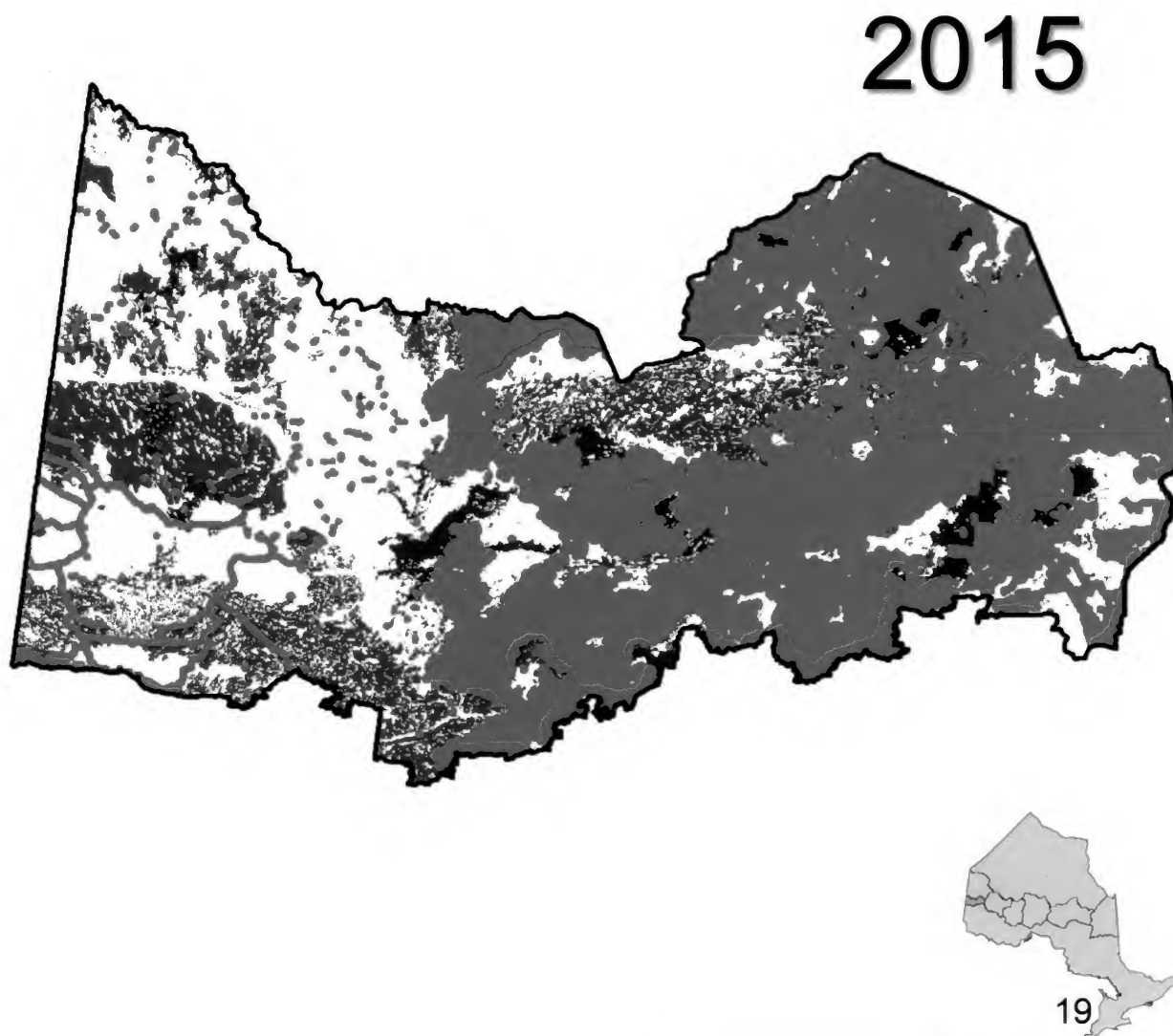
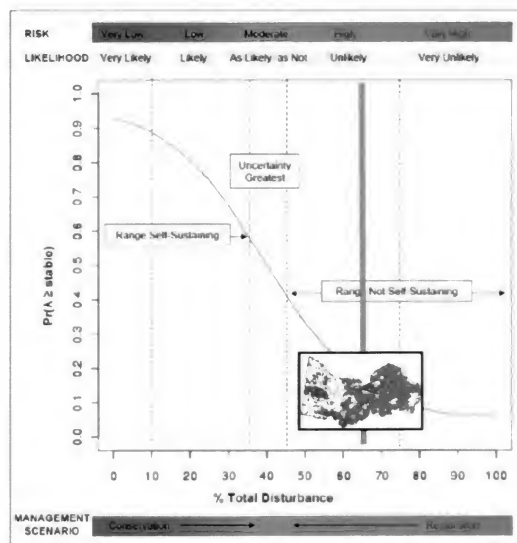
Range Extent:	747,541
Water Area:	127,992
FRI Extent:	575,851
Non-FRI Extent:	171,690

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:*	379,337
Natural	113,962

Total 493,339

Percent of range extent 66%



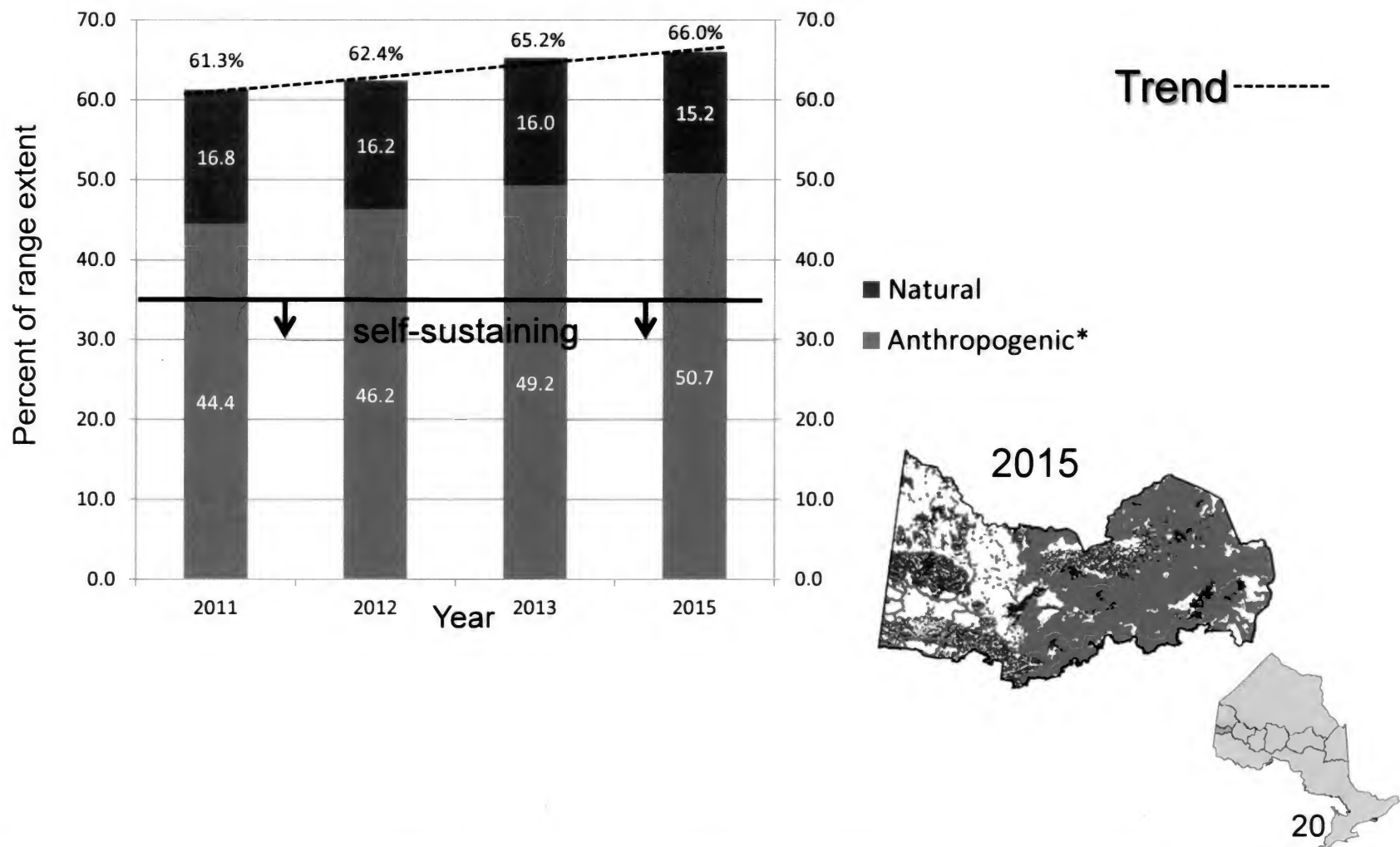
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 – Sydney 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3 - Churchill 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

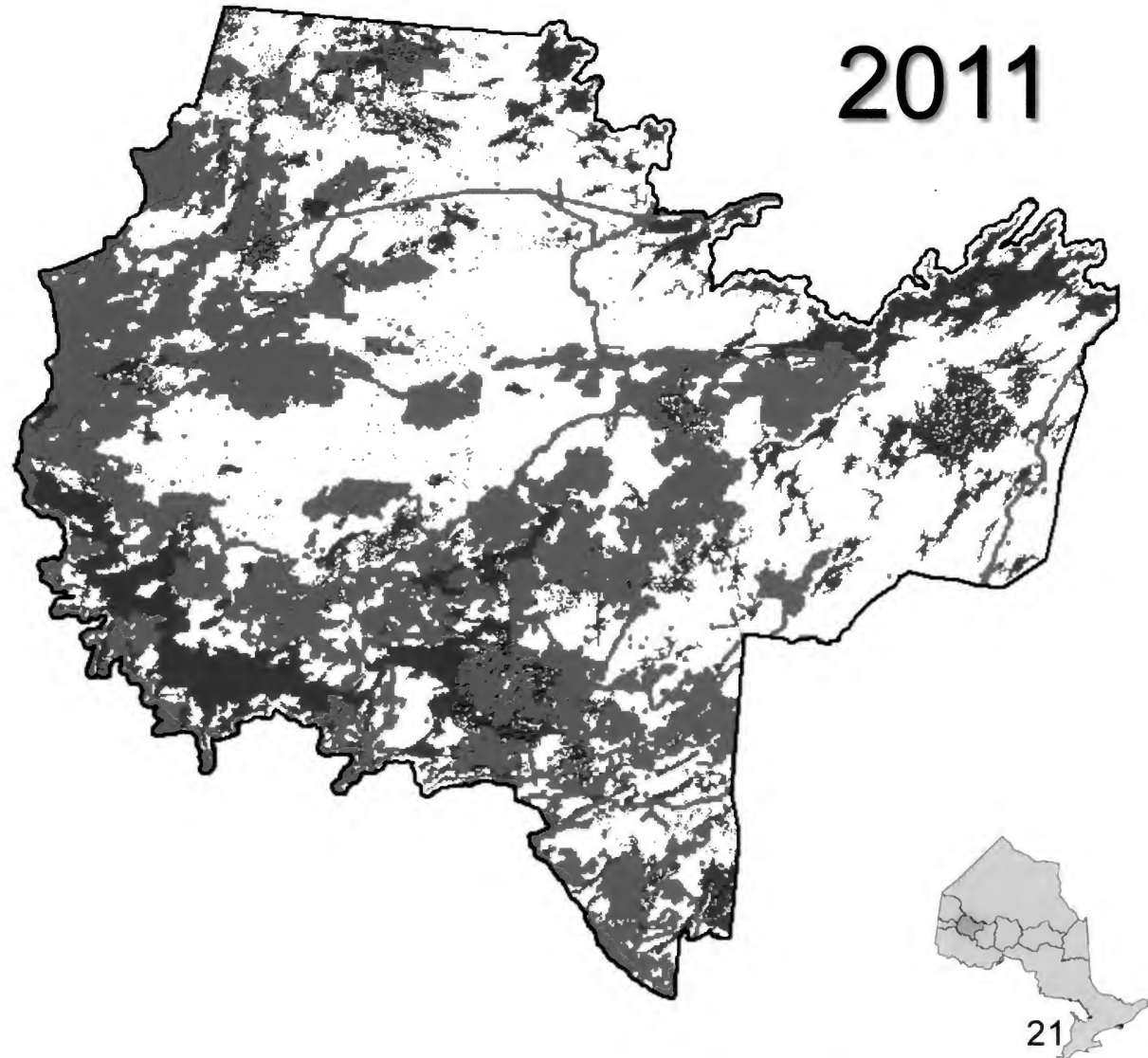
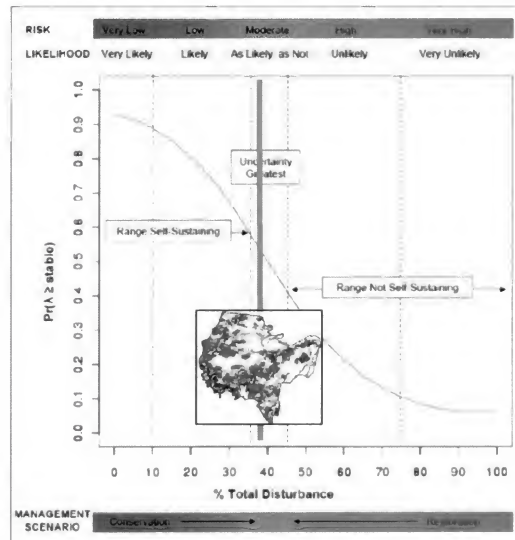
Range Extent: 2,126,475
 Water Area: 426,464
 FRI Extent: 2,010,895
 Non-FRI Extent: 115,580

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 733,978
 Natural: 82,745

Total: 816,723

Percent of range extent: 38.4%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3 - Churchill 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

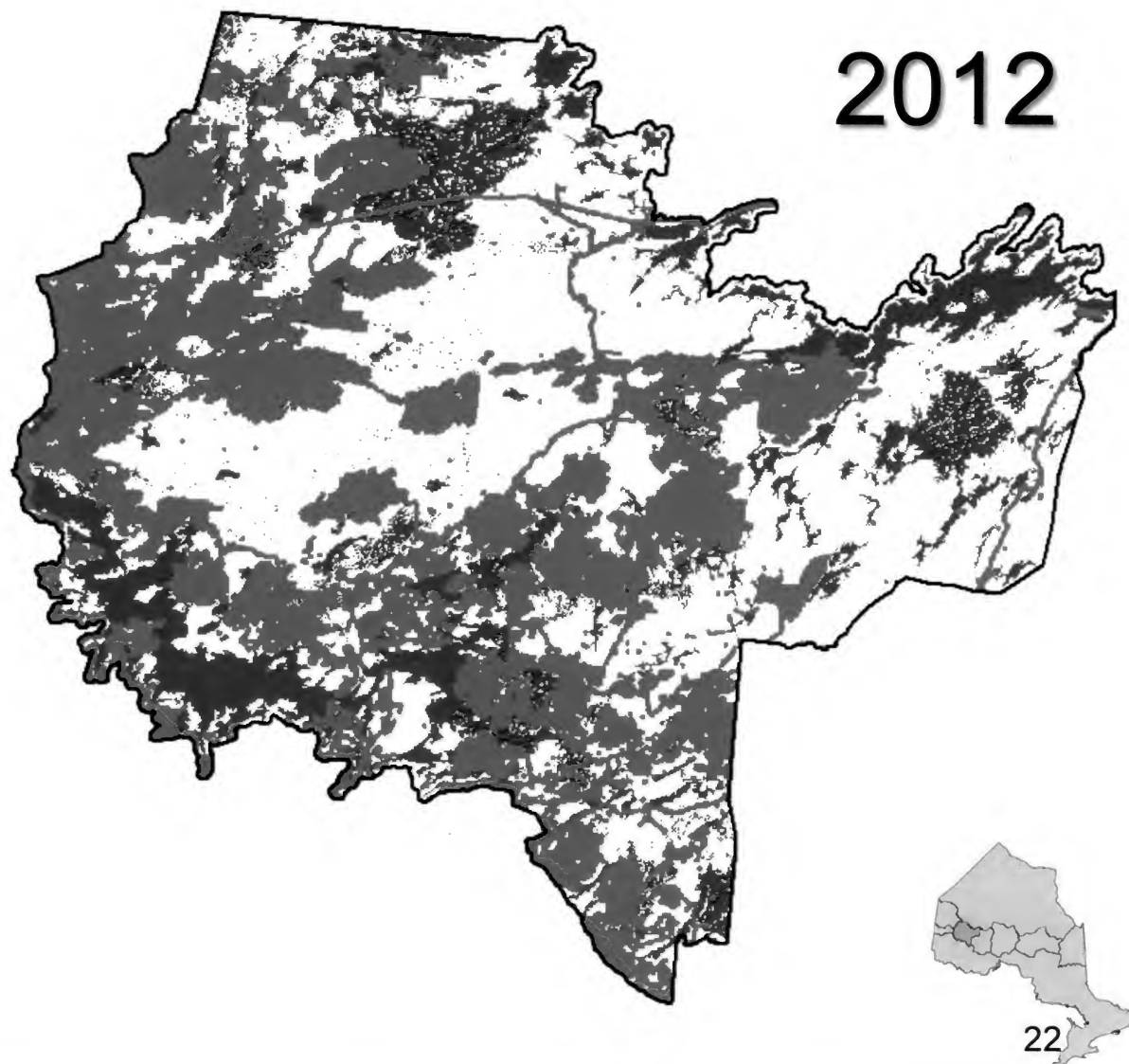
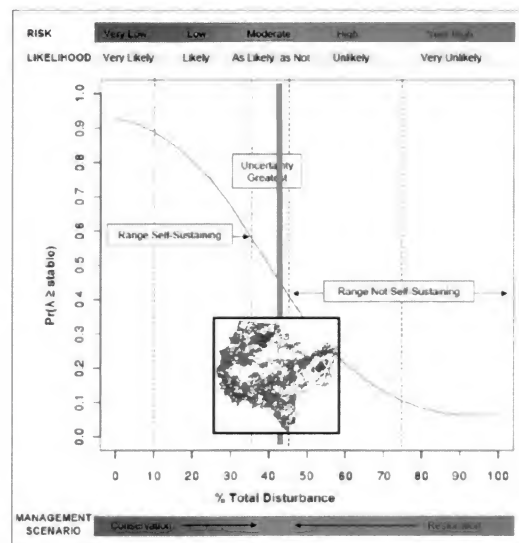
Range Extent: 2,126,475
 Water Area: 426,464
 FRI Extent: 2,010,895
 Non-FRI Extent: 115,580

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 791,159
 Natural: 110,382

Total: 901,542

Percent of range extent: 42.3%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3 - Churchill 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

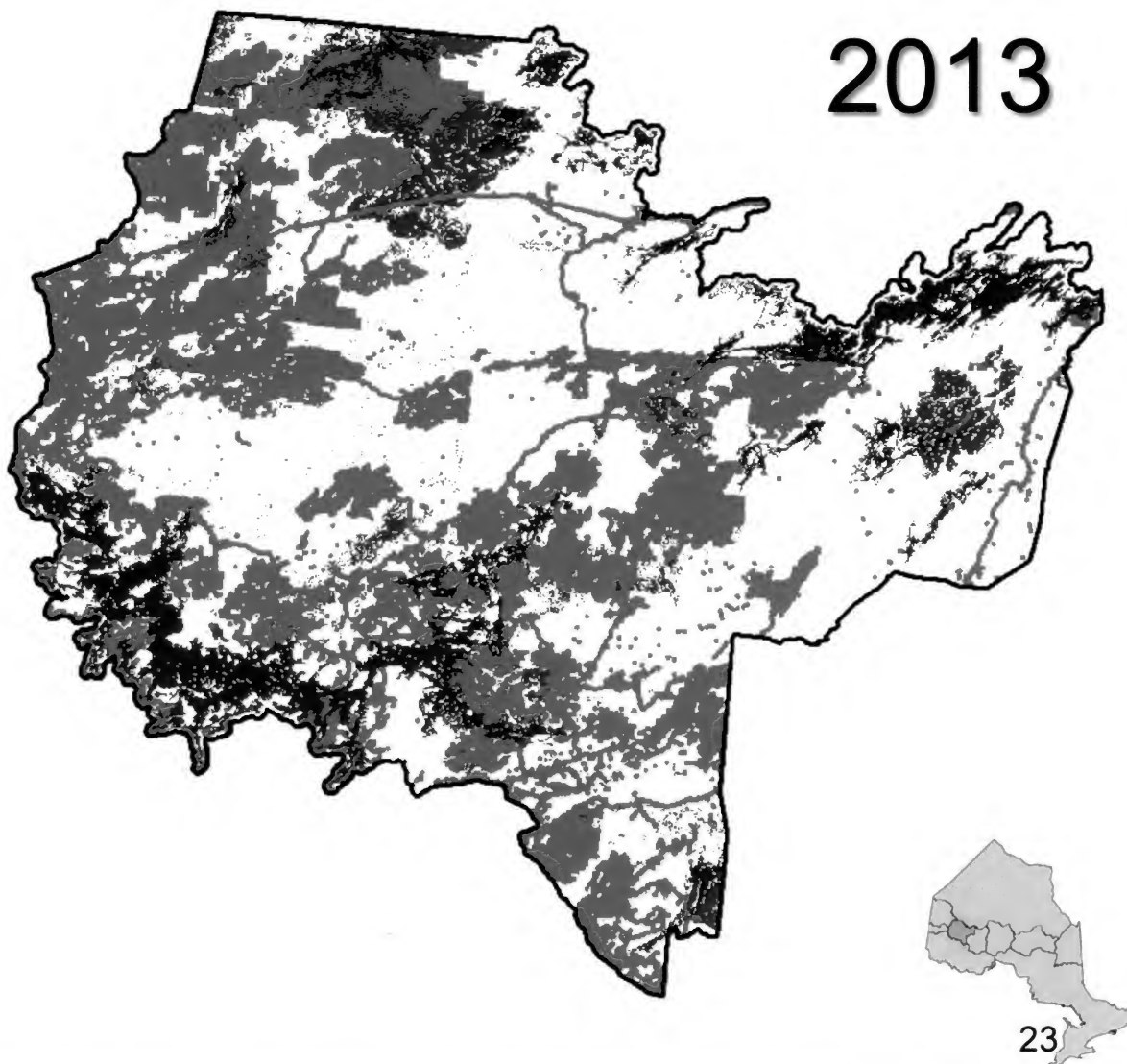
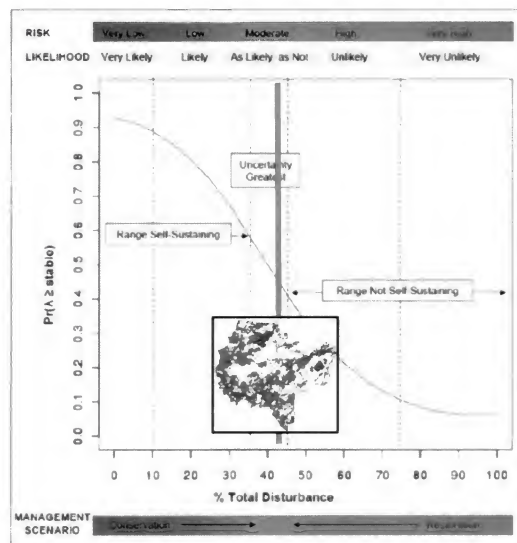
Range Extent: 2,126,475
 Water Area: 426,464
 FRI Extent: 2,010,895
 Non-FRI Extent: 115,580

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 779,706
 Natural ■ 106,779

Total 886,485

Percent of range extent 41.7%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3 - Churchill 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

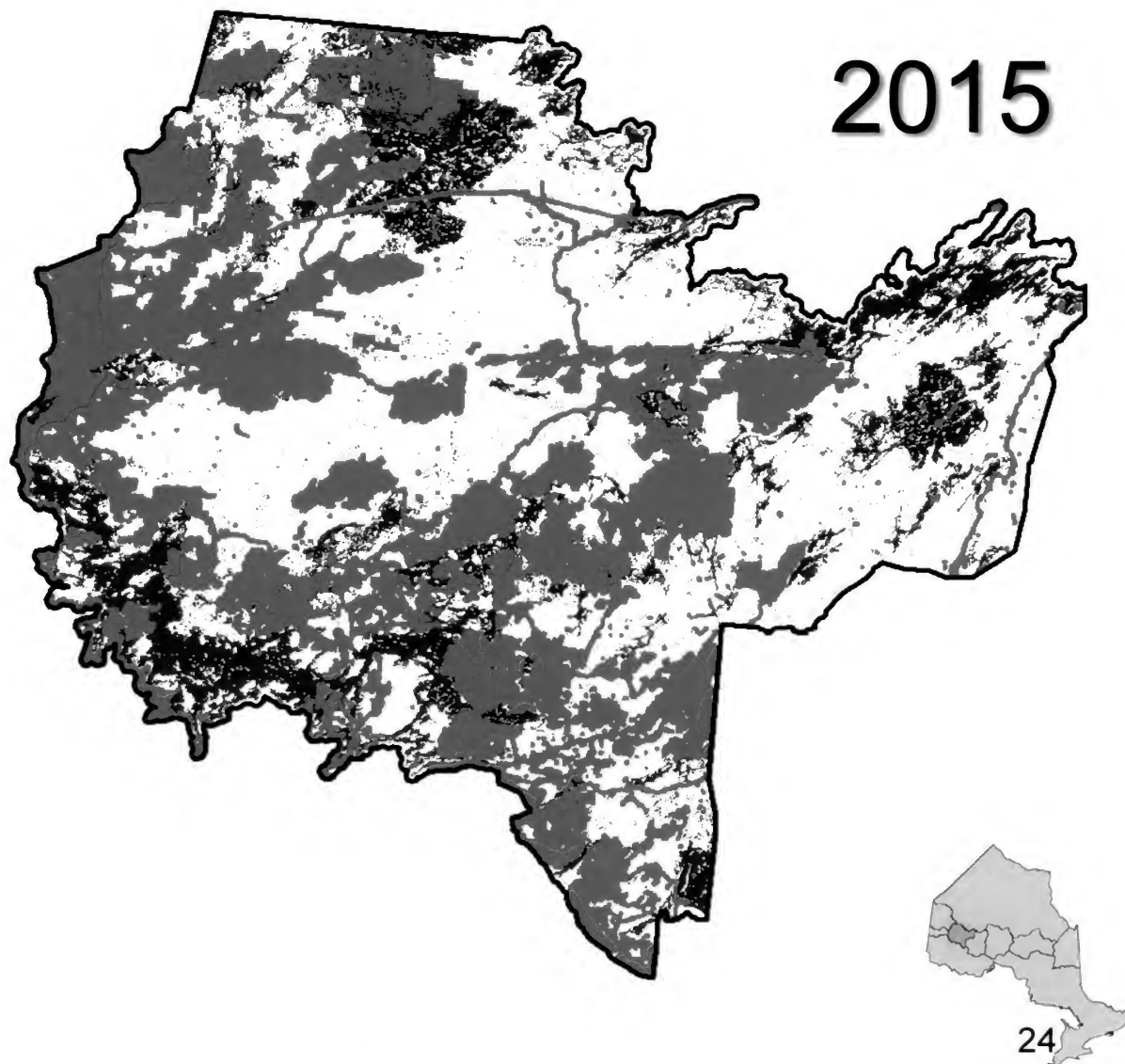
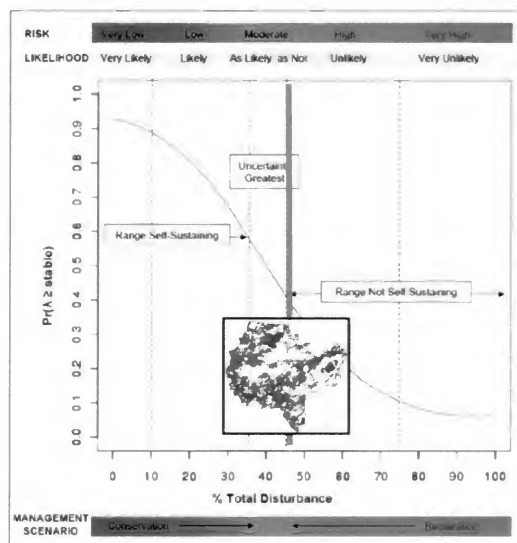
Range Extent: 2,126,475
 Water Area: 426,464
 FRI Extent: 2,010,895
 Non-FRI Extent: 115,580

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 834,216
 Natural ■ 103,727

Total 937,943

Percent of range extent 44.1%



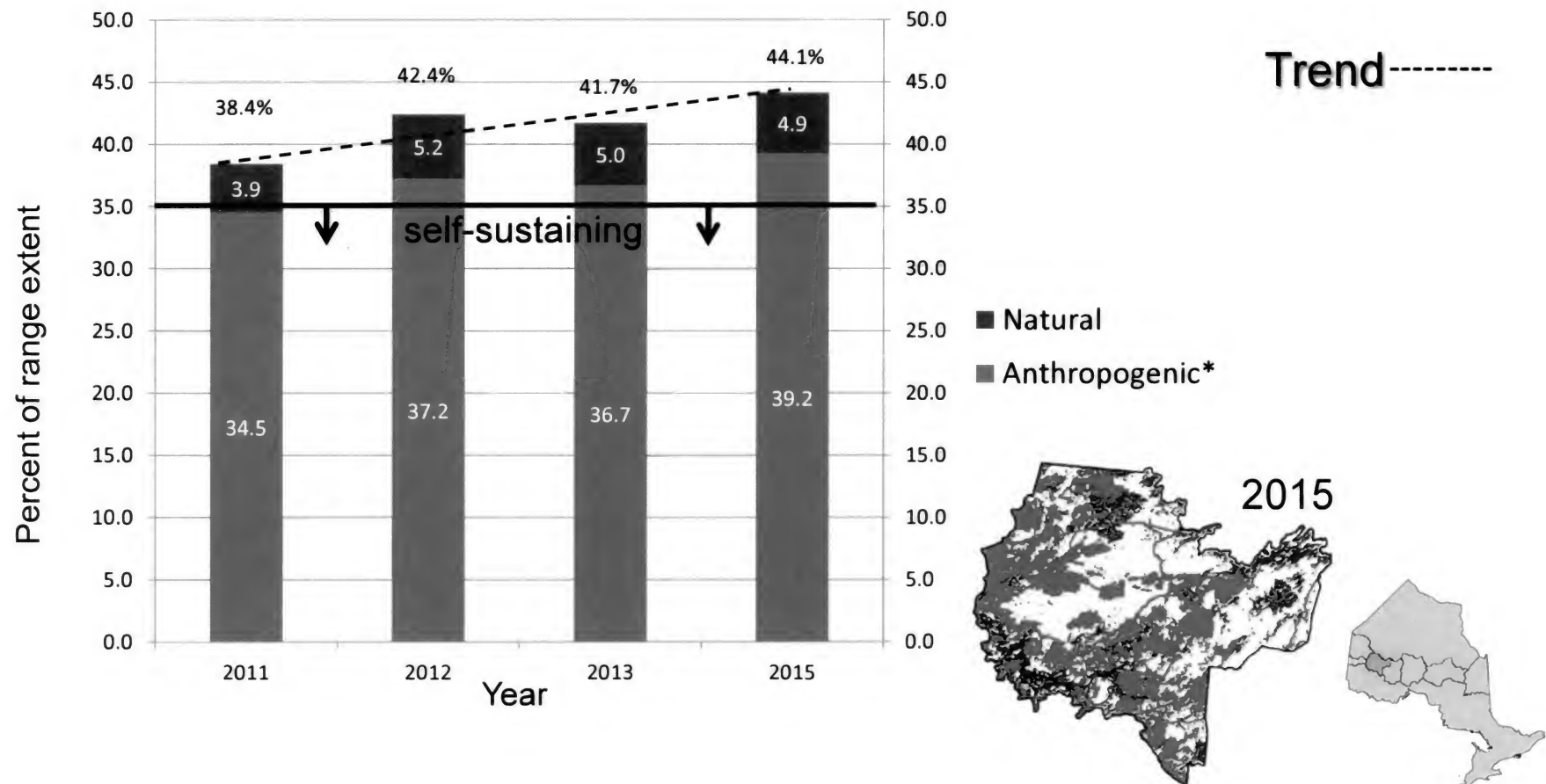
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3- Churchill 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 - Brightsand 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

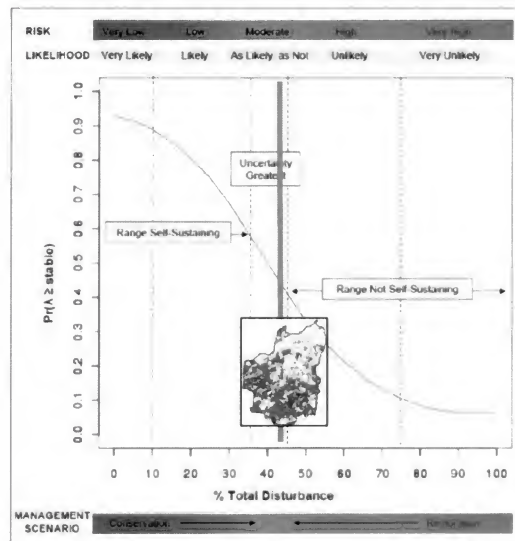
Range Extent: 2,210,342
 Water Area: 343,406
 FRI Extent: 1,516,494
 Non-FRI Extent: 693,848

Range disturbance indicator

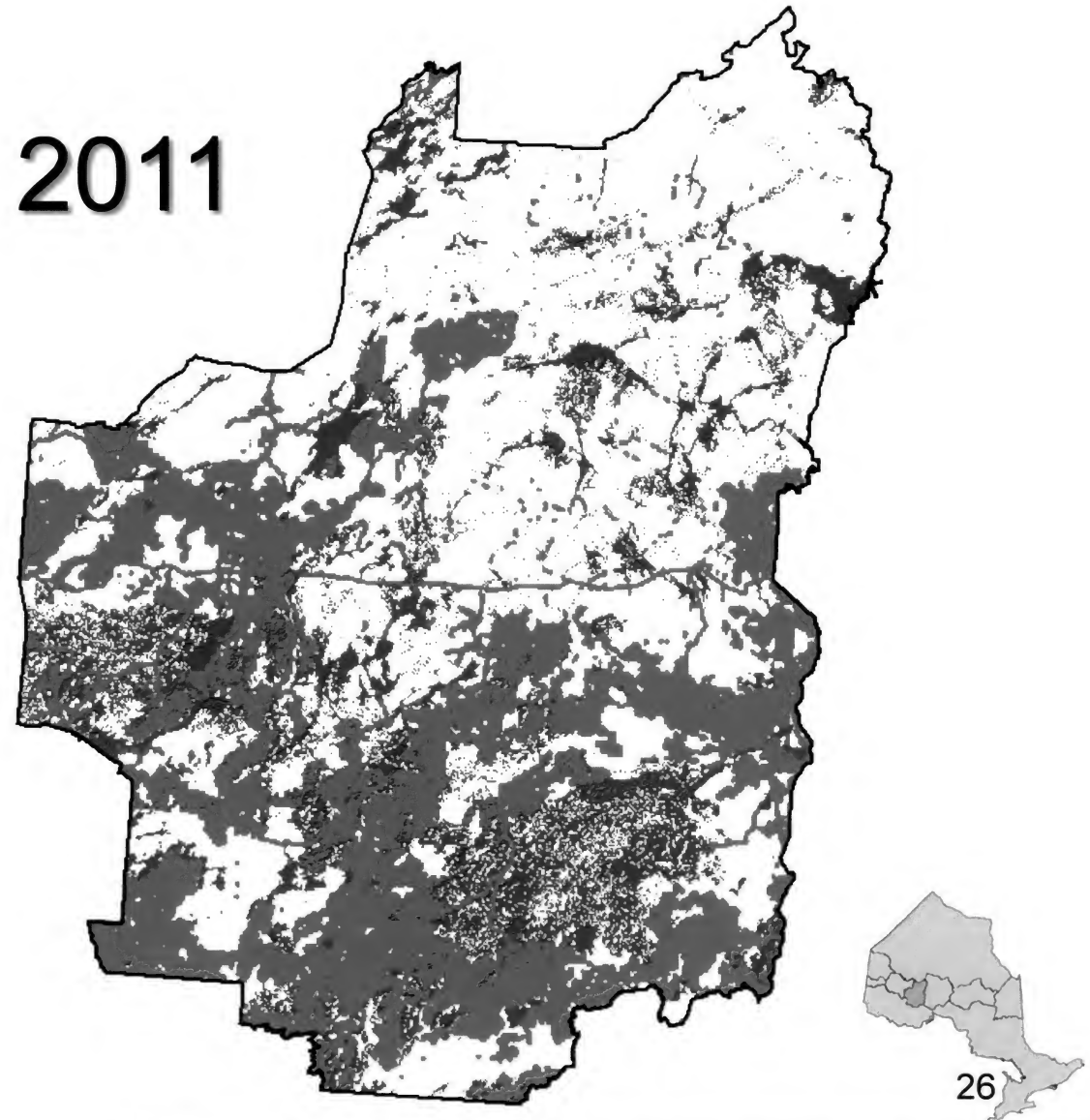
Anthropogenic*: 731,125
 Natural: 229,483

Total: 960,607

Percent of range extent: 43.4%



2011



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 4 - Brightsand 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

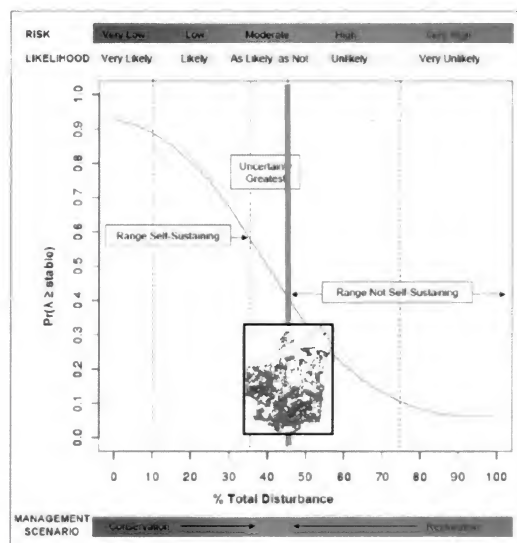
Range Extent: 2,210,342
 Water Area: 343,406
 FRI Extent: 1,516,494
 Non-FRI Extent: 693,848

Range disturbance indicator

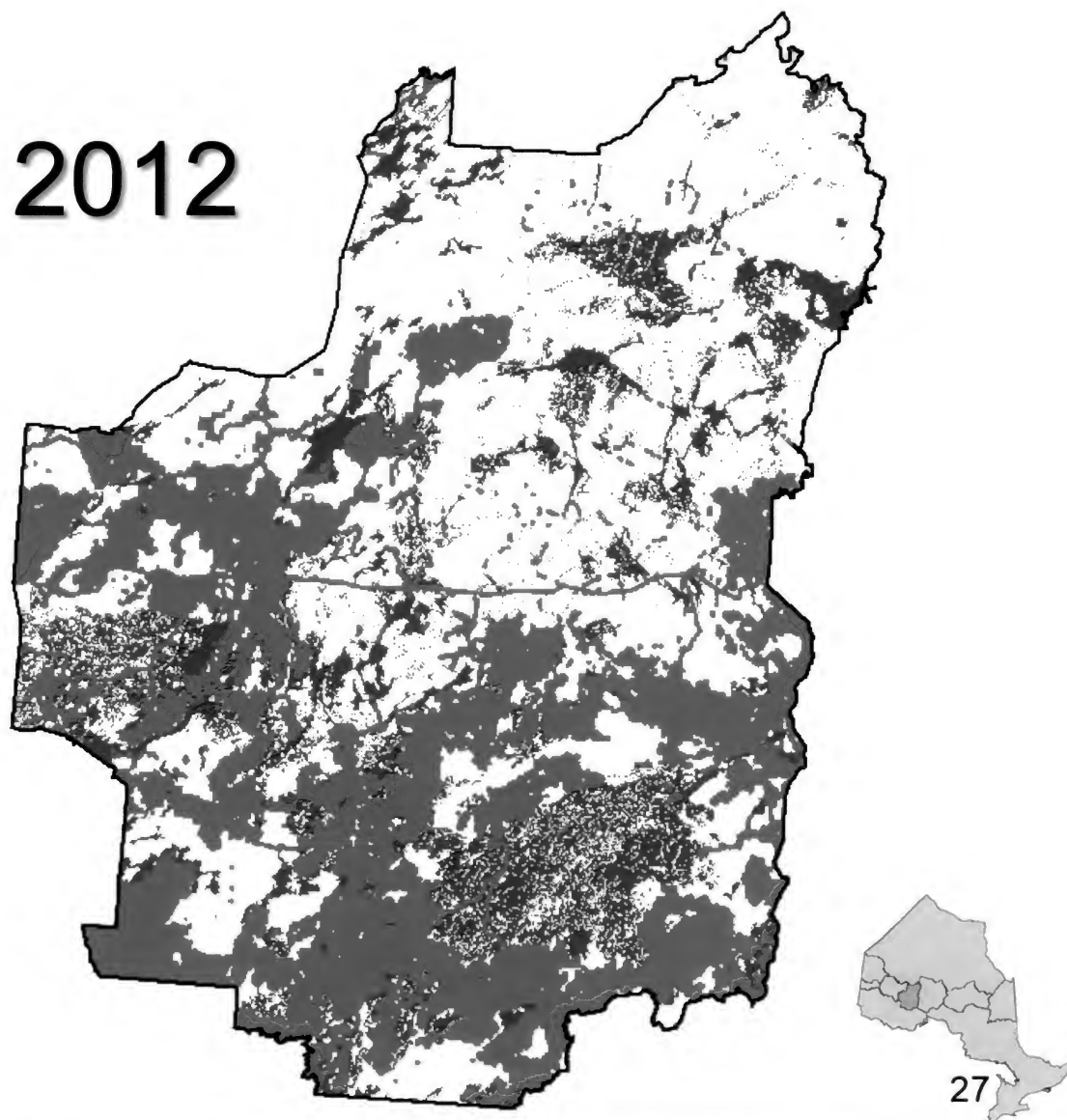
Anthropogenic:* ■ 779,335
 Natural ■ 214,801

Total 994,136

Percent of range extent 44.9%



2012



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 - Brightsand 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

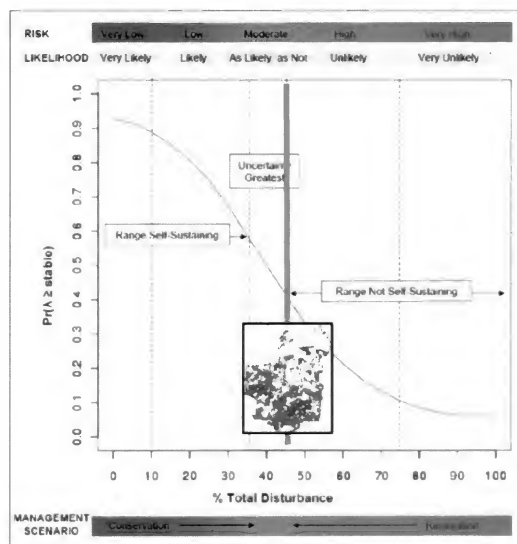
Range Extent: 2,210,342
 Water Area: 343,406
 FRI Extent: 1,516,494
 Non-FRI Extent: 693,848

Range disturbance indicator

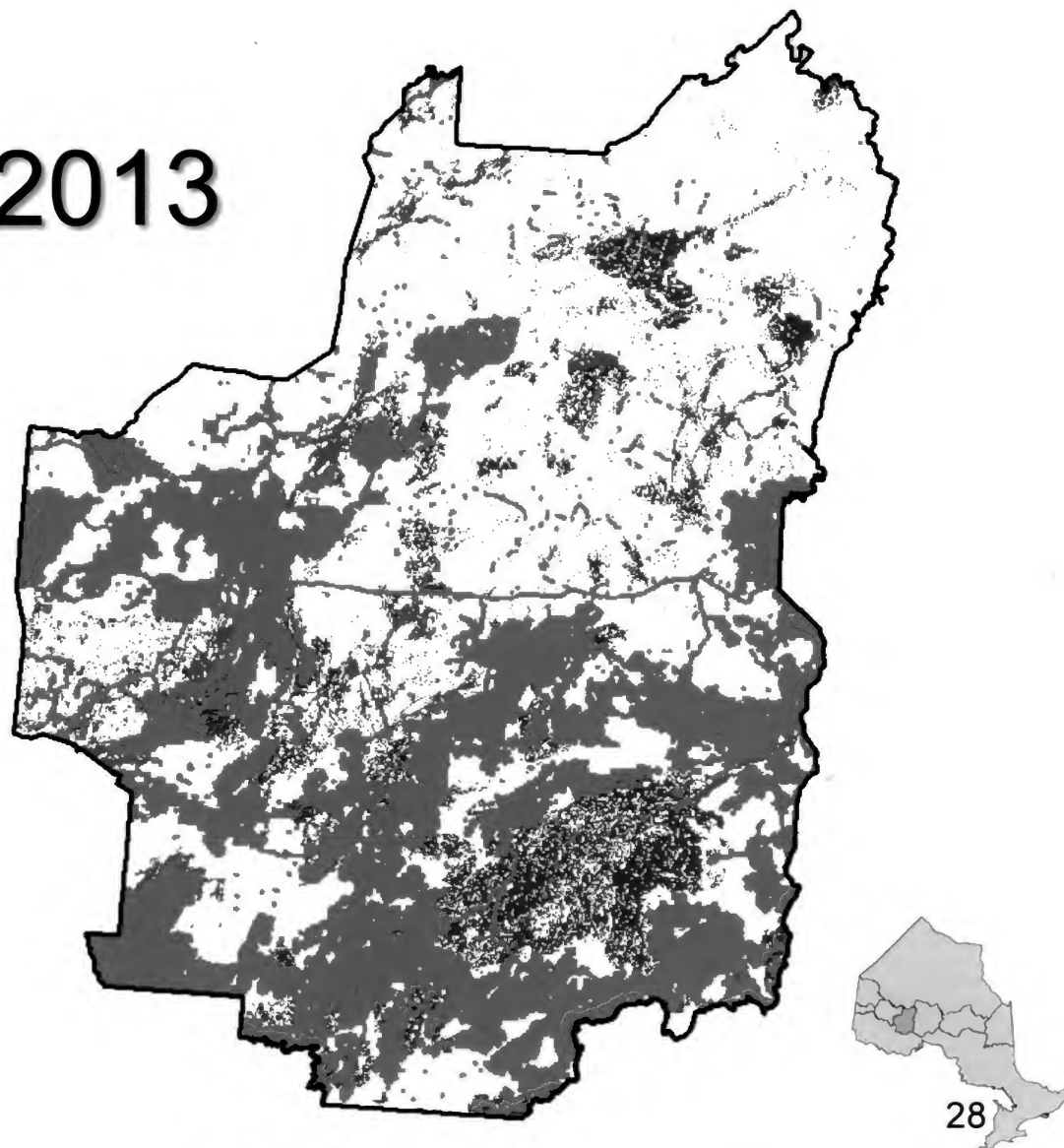
Anthropogenic*: 812,476
 Natural 188,895

Total 1,001,372

Percent of range extent 45.3%



2013



28

* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 – Brightsand 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

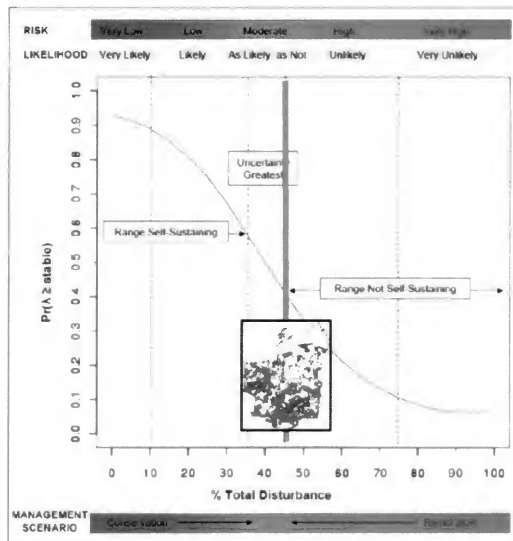
Range Extent: 2,210,342
 Water Area: 343,406
 FRI Extent: 1,516,494
 Non-FRI Extent: 693,848

Range disturbance indicator

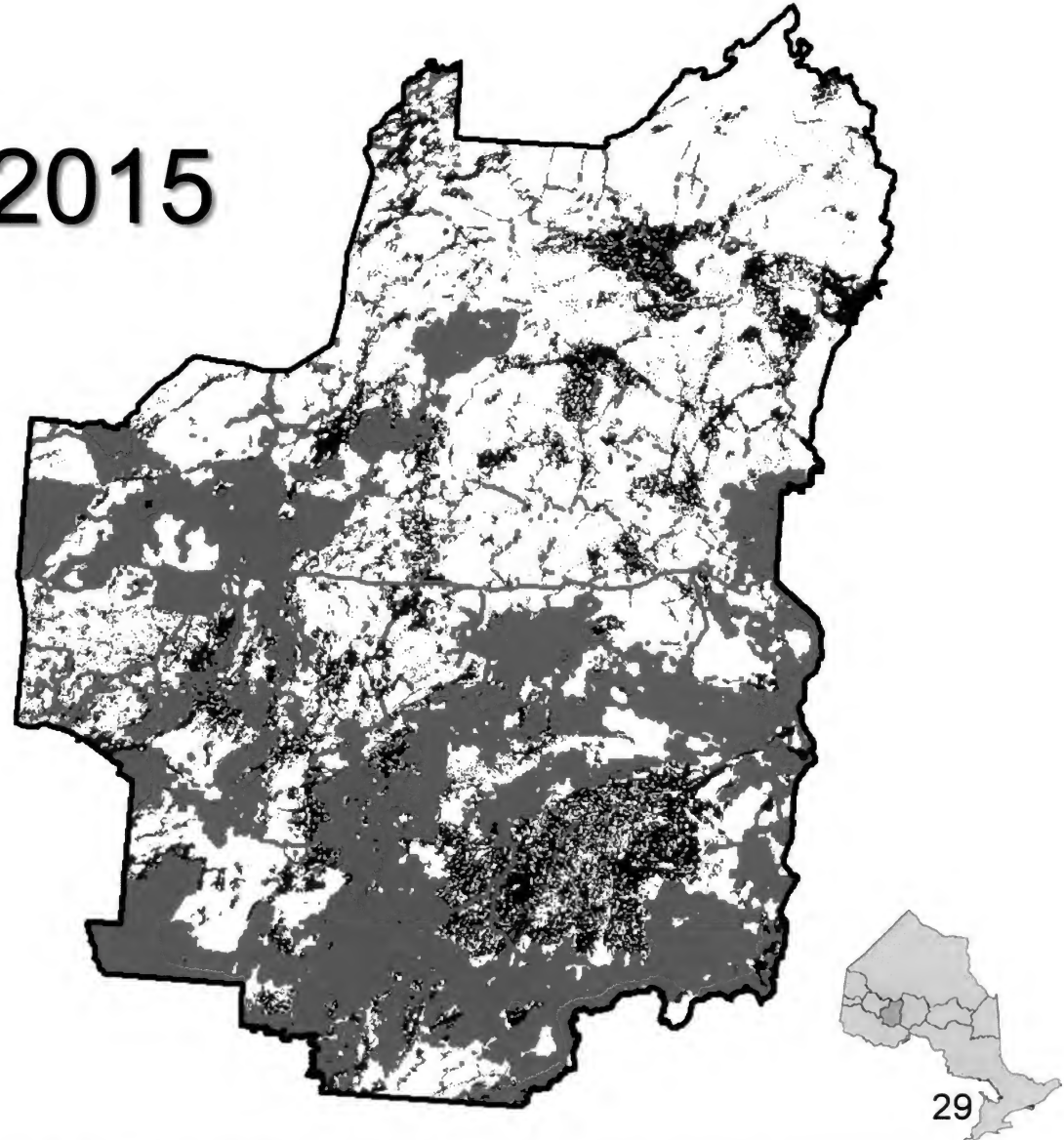
Anthropogenic:* 808,082
 Natural 195,274

Total 1,003,356

Percent of range extent 45.4%



2015



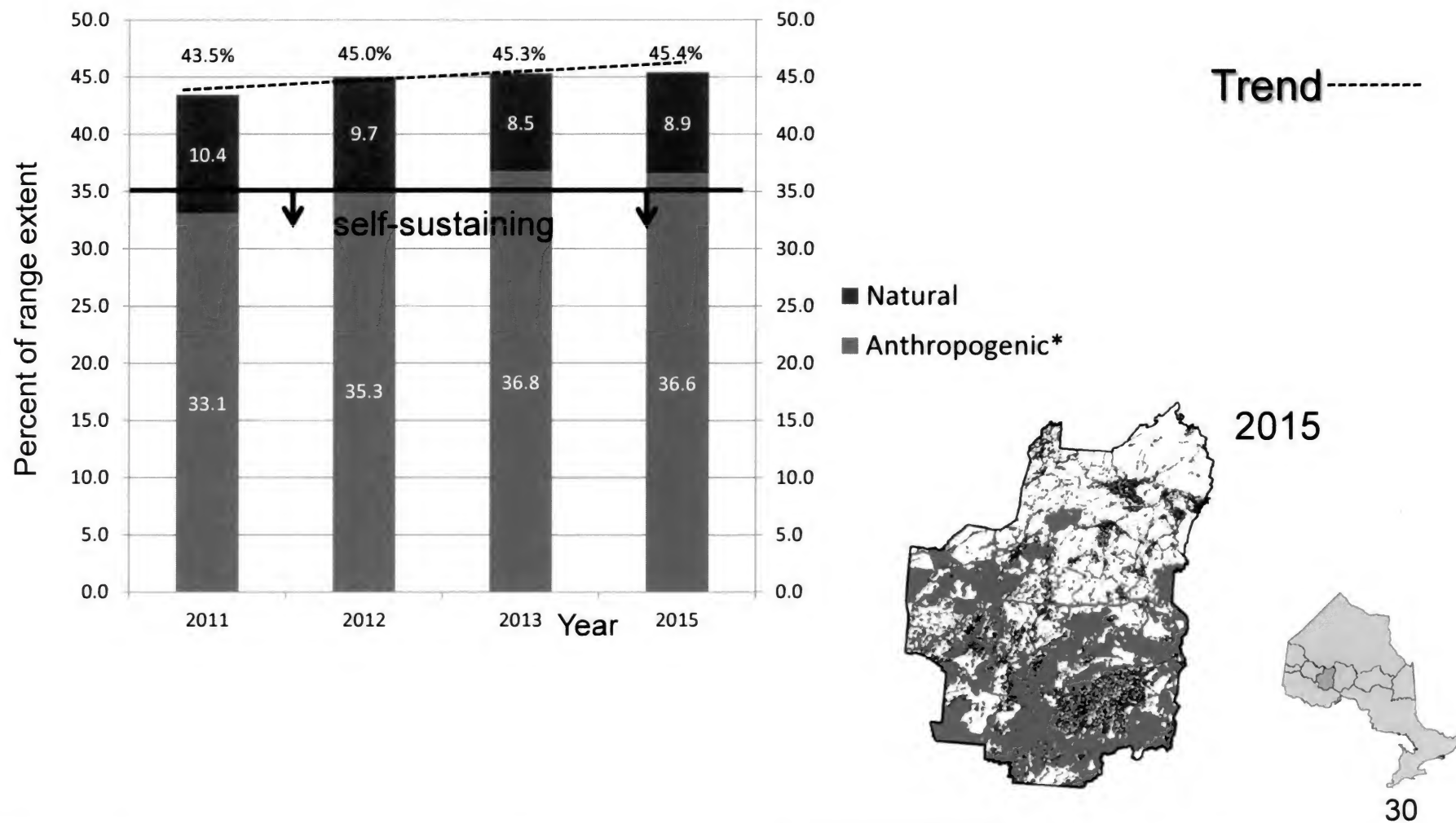
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 – Brightsand 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 5 - Nipigon 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

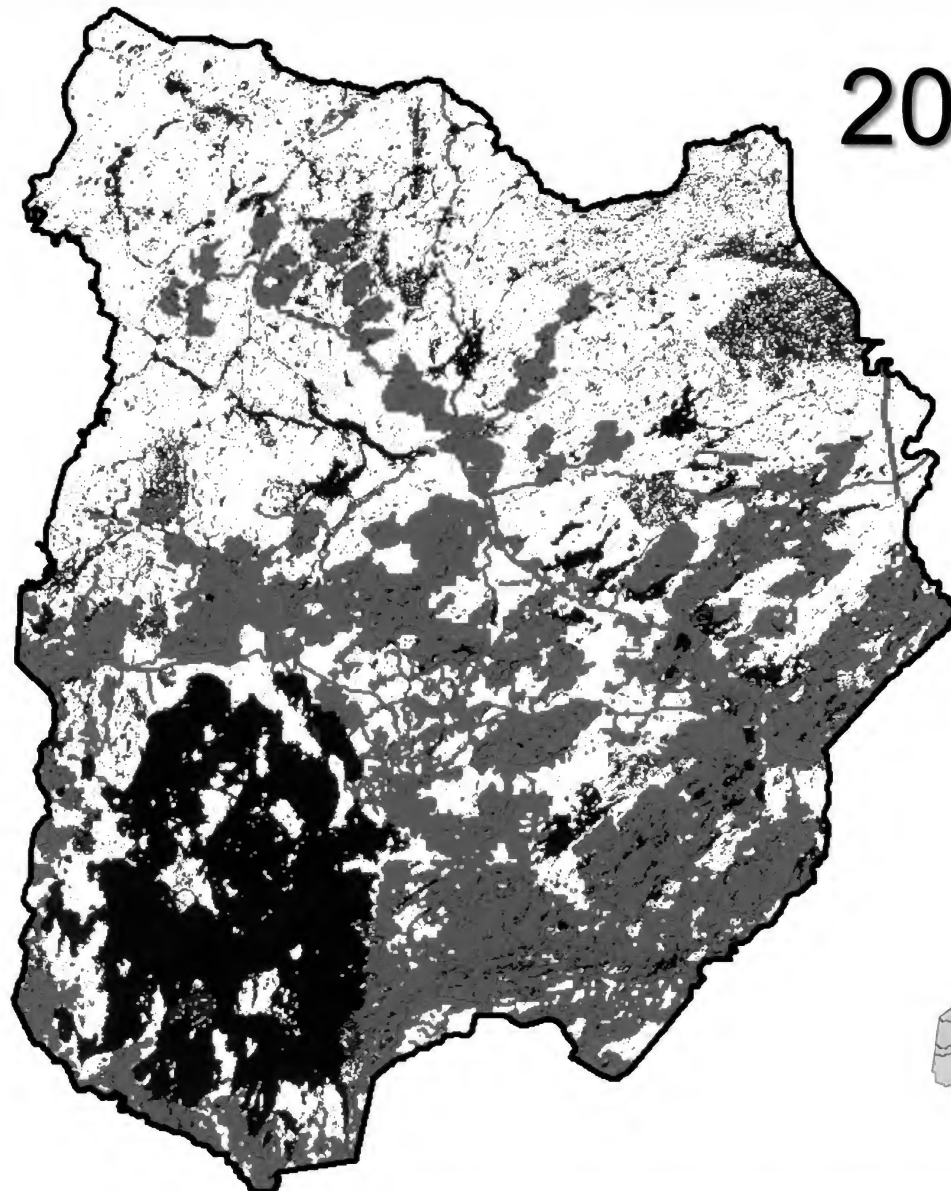
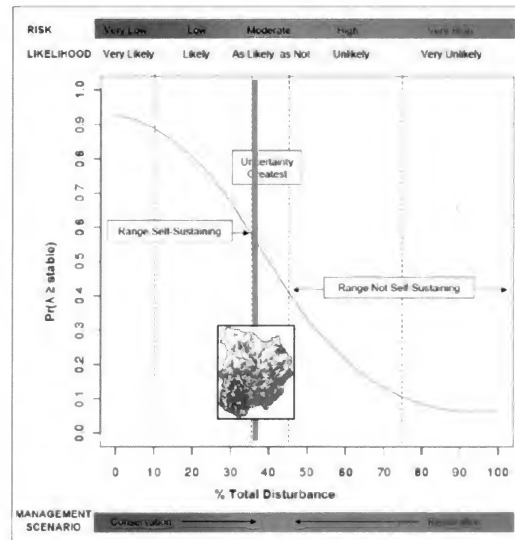
Range Extent:	3,847,309
Water Area:	781,854
FRI Extent:	3,370,311
Non-FRI Extent:	1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:*	1,279,614
Natural	180,051

Total 1,459,666

Percent of range extent 37.9%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 5 - Nipigon 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

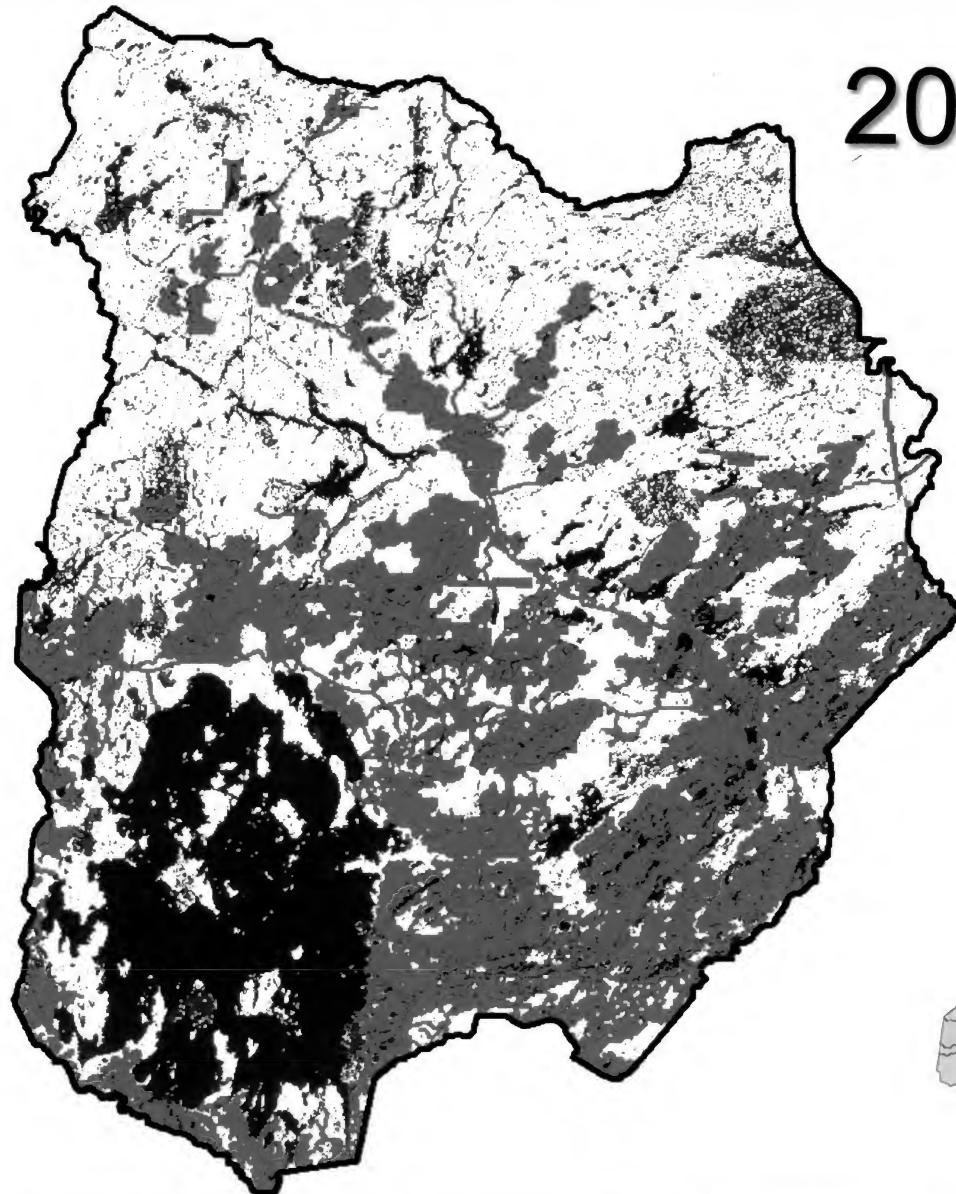
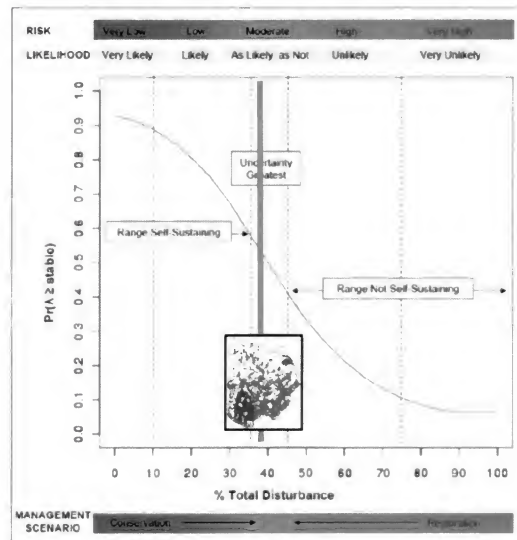
Range Extent: 3,847,309
 Water Area: 781,854
 FRI Extent: 3,370,311
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 1,325,934
 Natural 166,712

Total 1,493,646

Percent of range extent 38.8%



2012

32

* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 5 - Nipigon 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

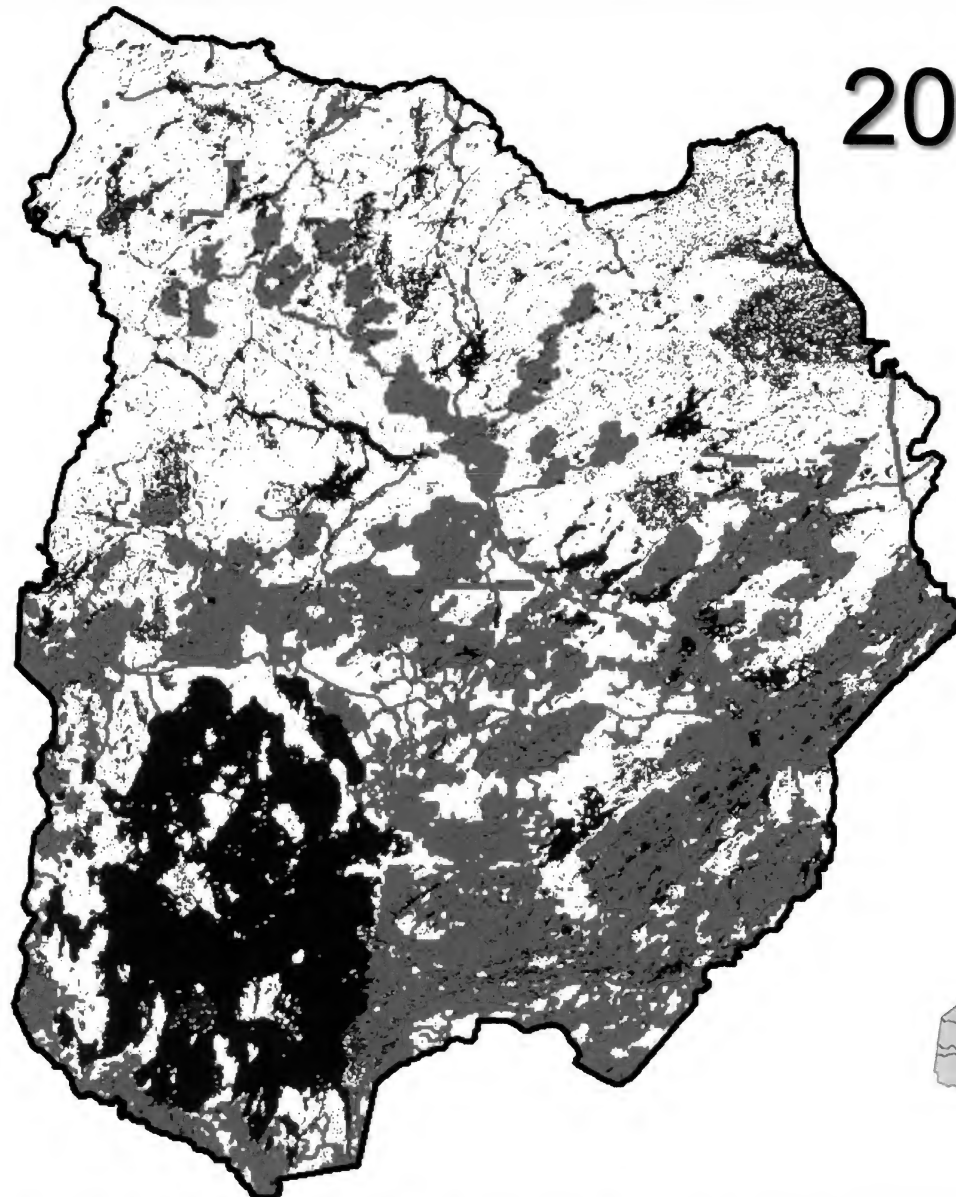
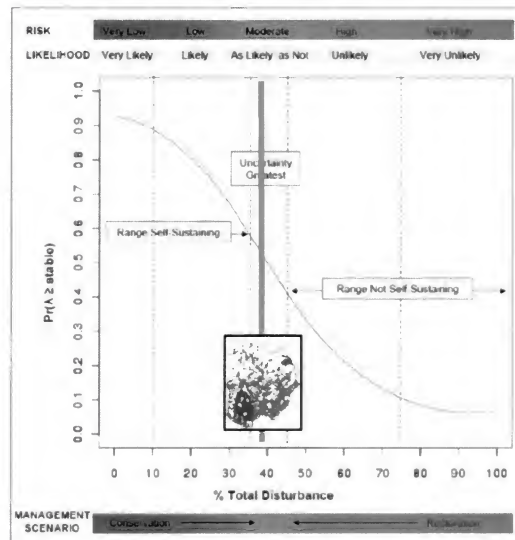
Range Extent: 3,847,309
 Water Area: 781,854
 FRI Extent: 3,370,311
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 1,339,589
 Natural 159,936

Total 1,499,525

Percent of range extent 39.0%



2013



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 5 - Nipigon 2015 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

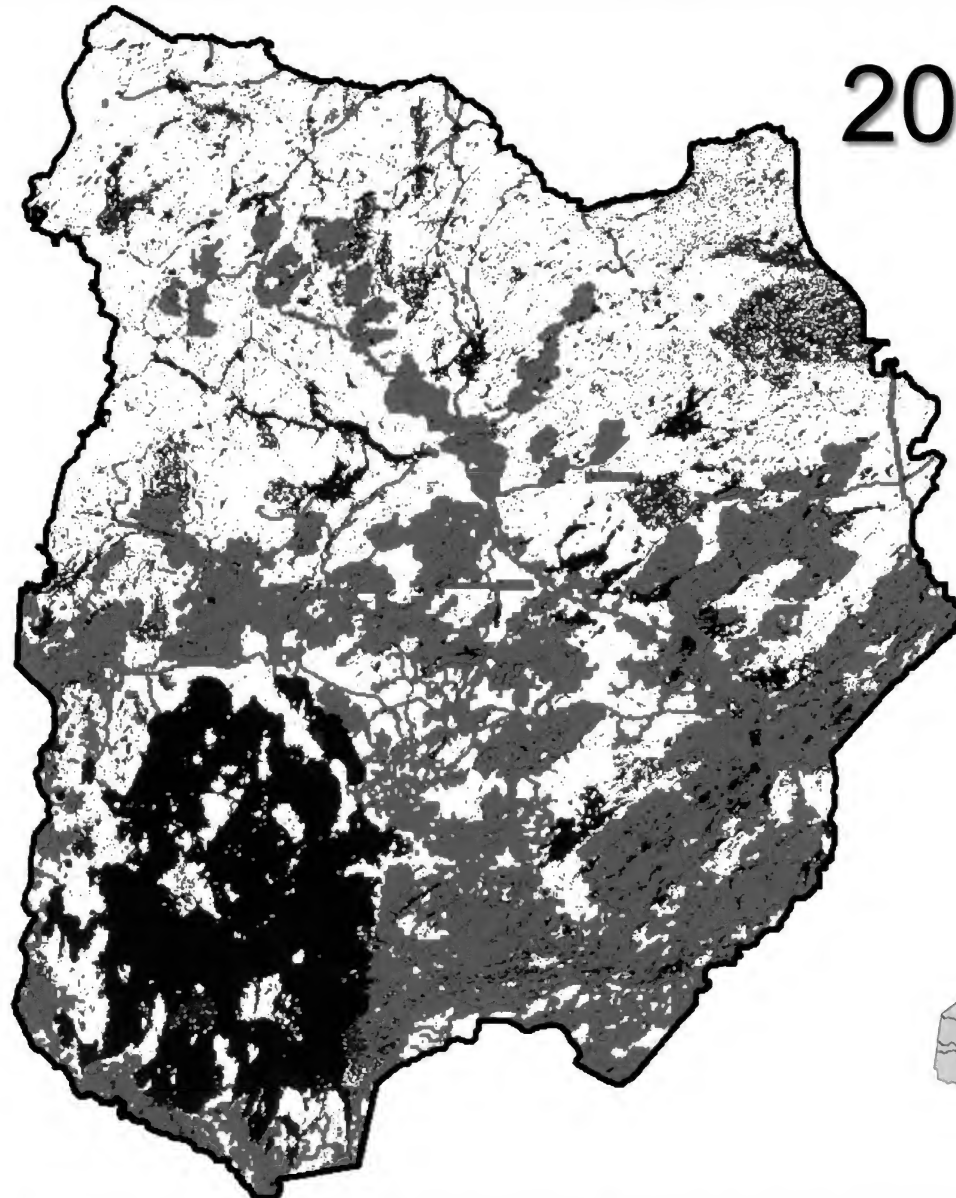
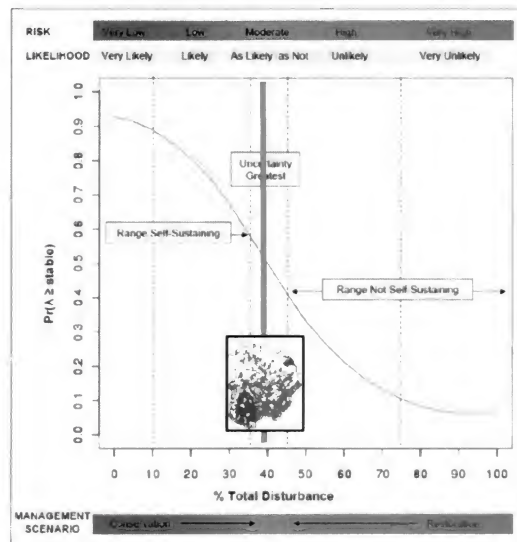
Range Extent: 3,847,309
 Water Area: 781,854
 FRI Extent: 3,370,311
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,187,284

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 1,346,223
 Natural 167,171

Total 1,513,394

Percent of range extent 39.3%



2015



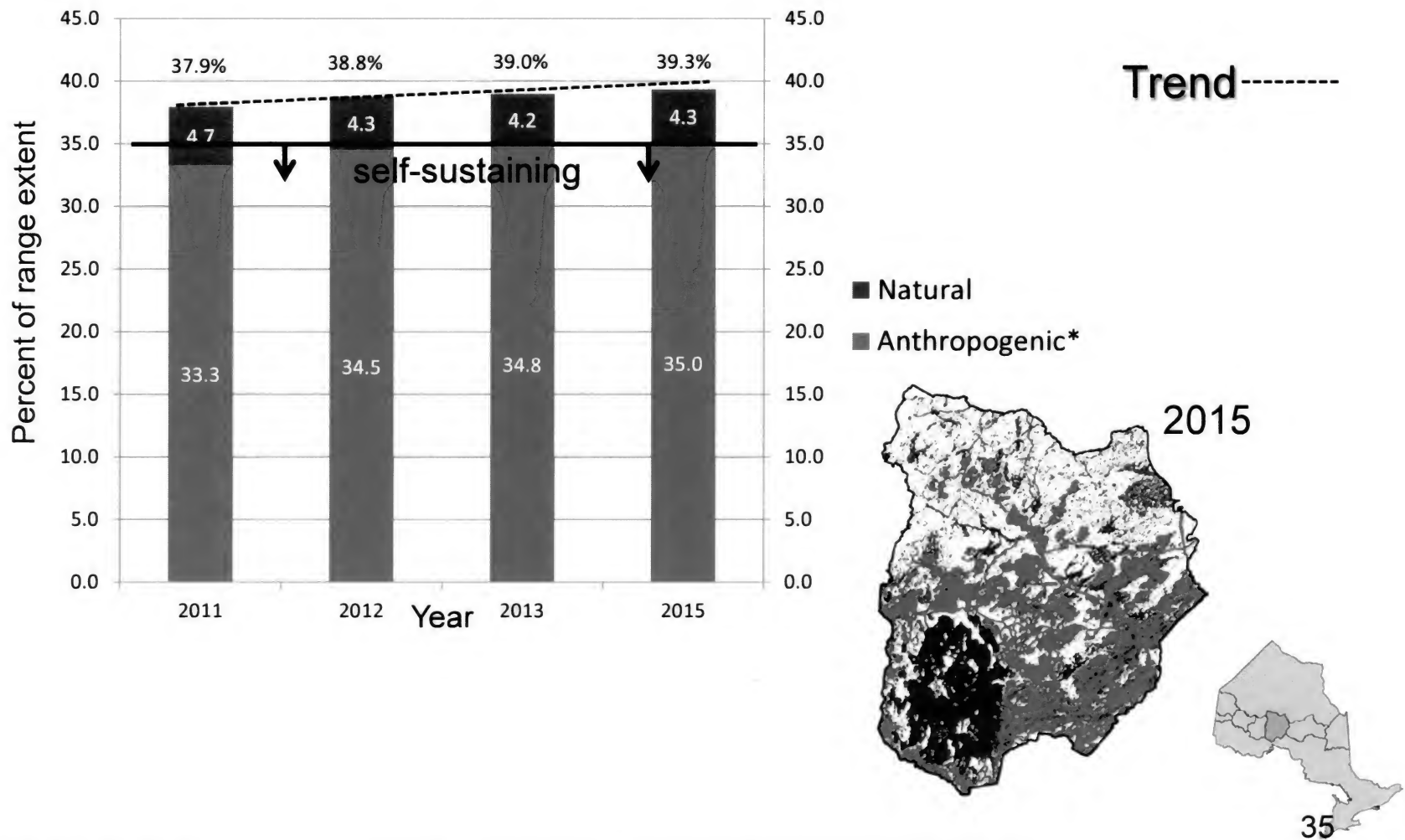
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 5 – Nipigon 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

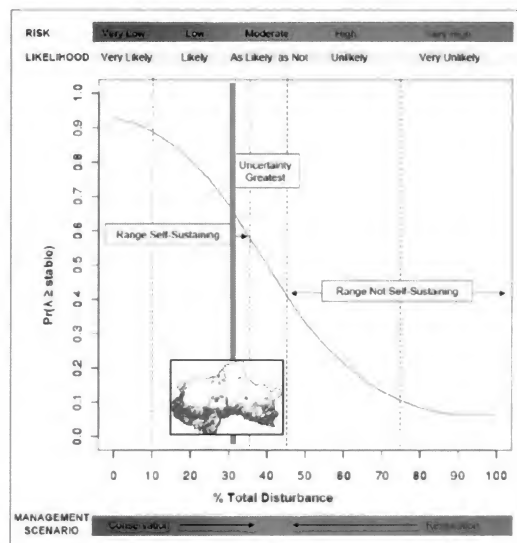
Range Extent: 4,500,854
 Water Area: 129,368
 FRI Extent: 2,153,125
 Non-FRI Extent: 2,347,729

Range disturbance indicator

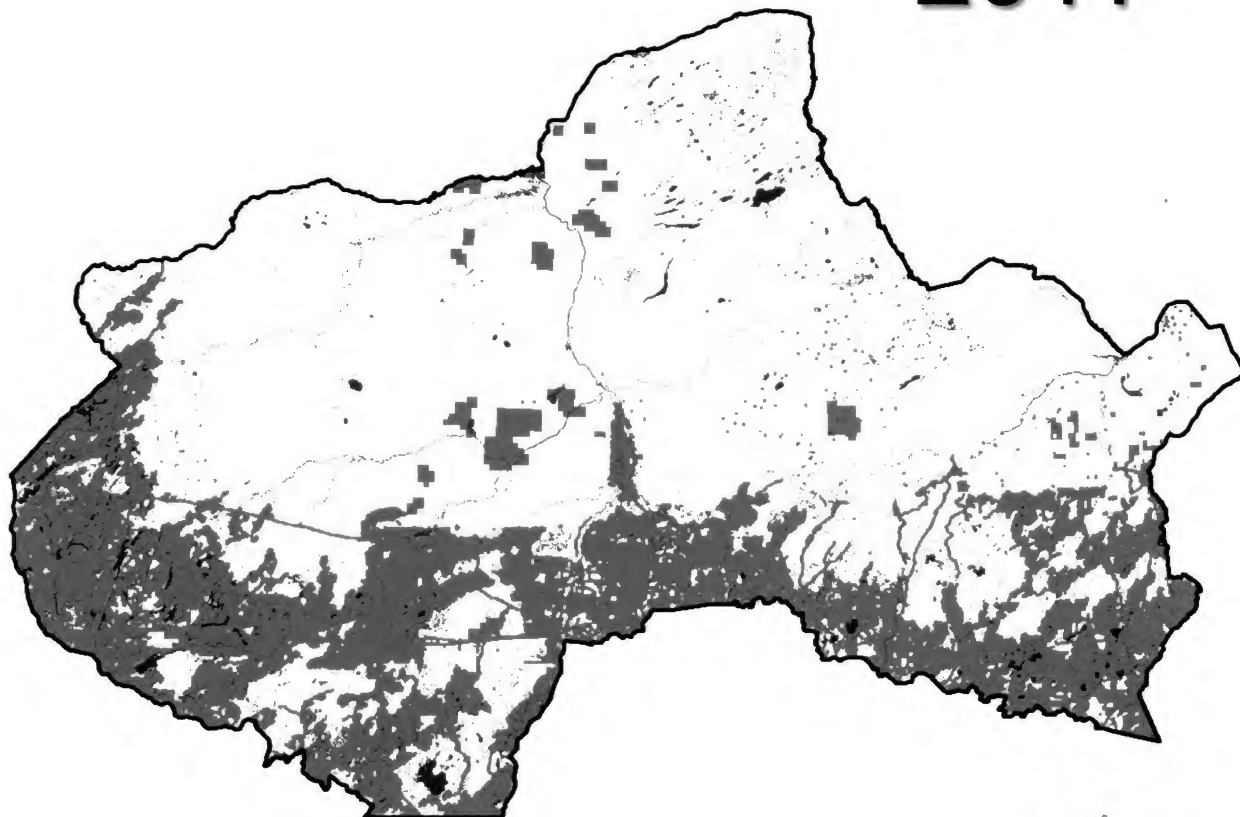
Anthropogenic:* 1,375,010
 Natural 21,810

Total 1,396,820

Percent of range extent 31.0%



2011



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 6 - Pagwachuan 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2012

Landscape Statistics (ha)

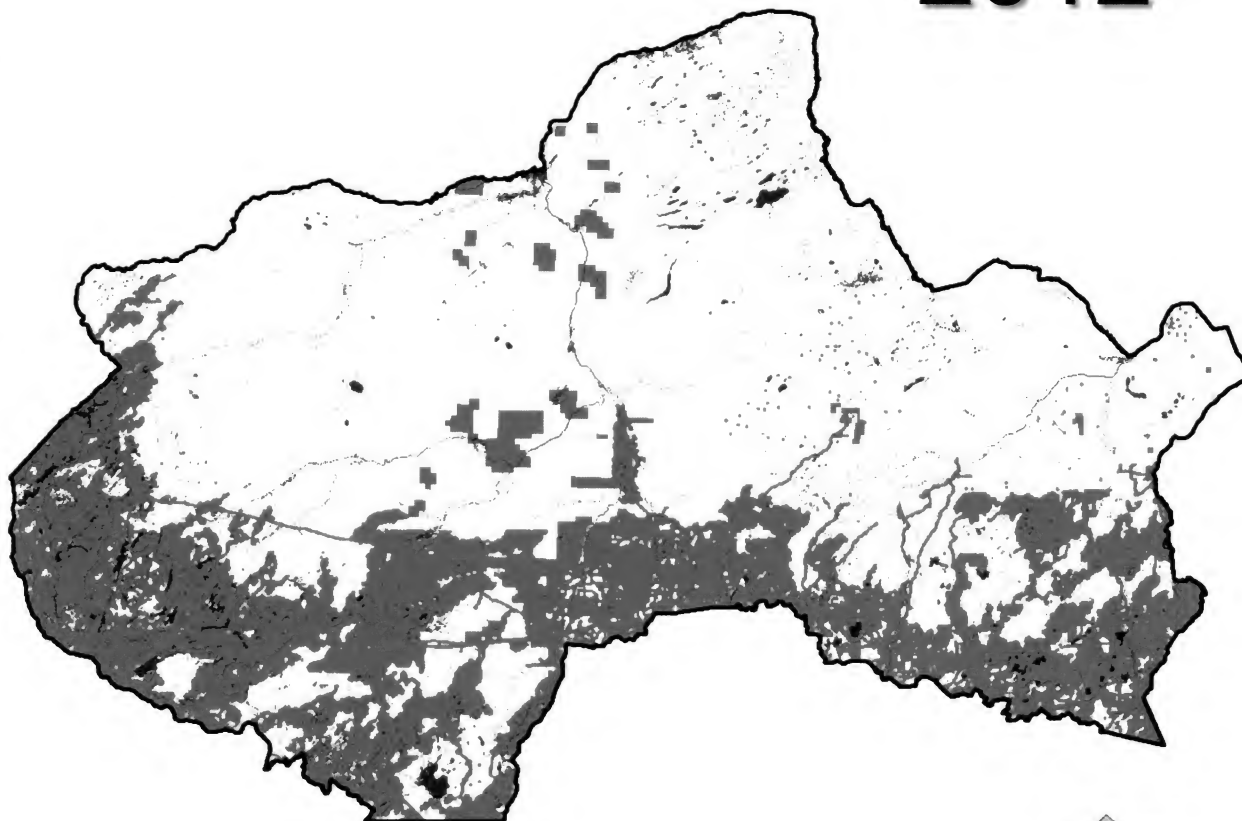
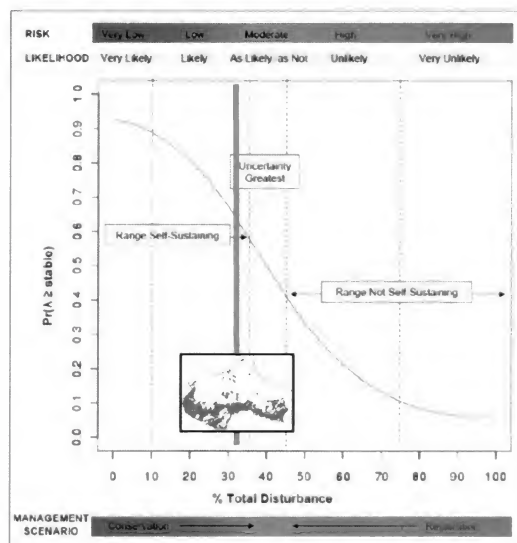
Range Extent:	4,500,854
Water Area:	129,368
FRI Extent:	2,153,125
Non-FRI Extent:	2,347,729

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:*	1,452,904
Natural	26,405

Total	1,479,309
--------------	------------------

Percent of range extent	32.9%
--------------------------------	--------------



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

2013

Landscape Statistics (ha)

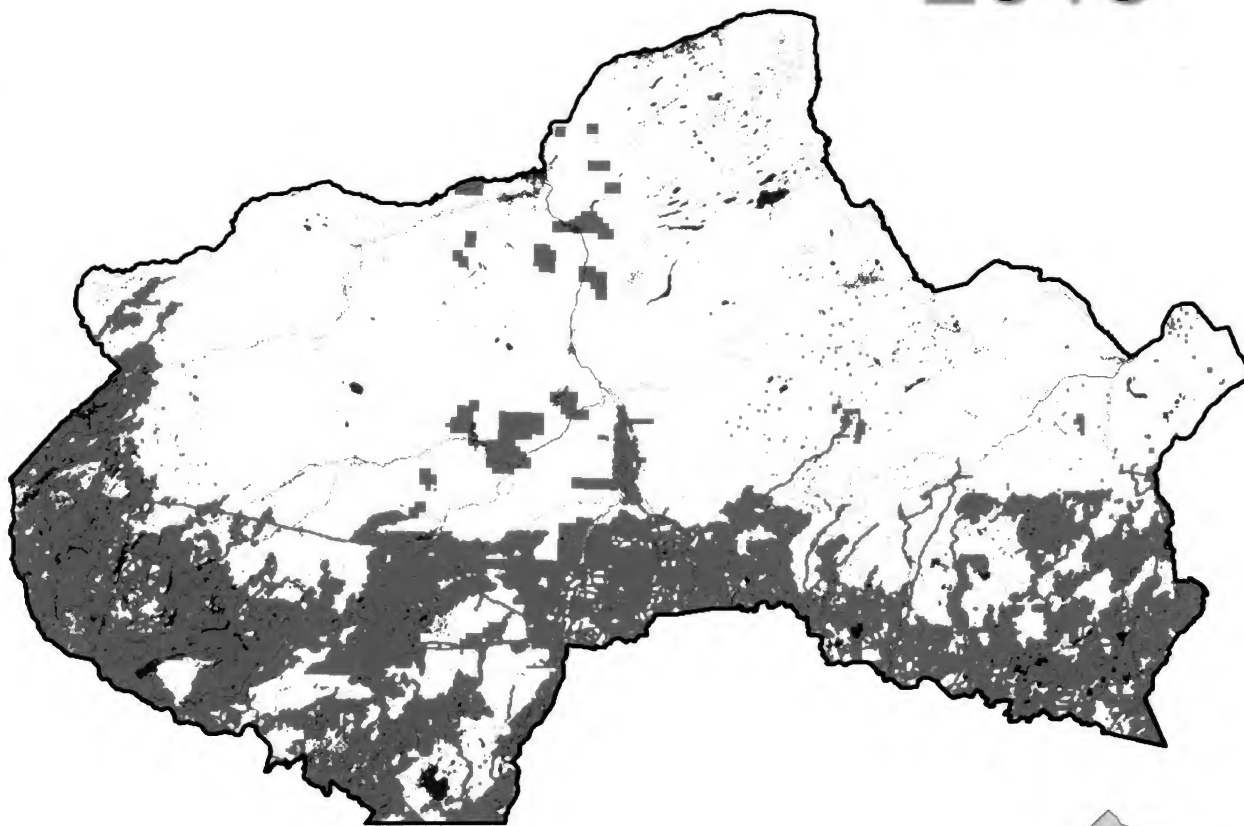
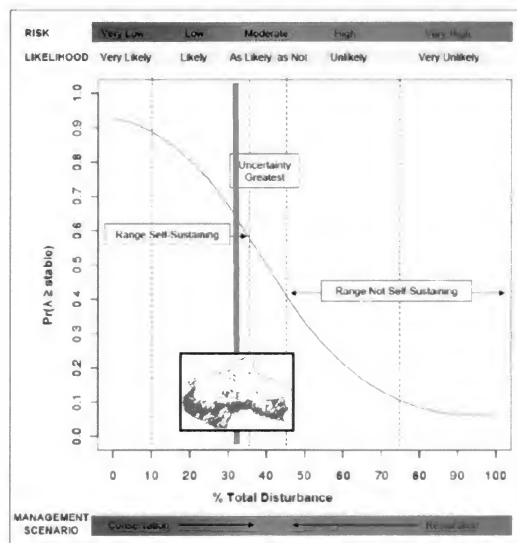
Range Extent: 4,500,854
 Water Area: 129,368
 FRI Extent: 2,153,125
 Non-FRI Extent: 2,347,729

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 1,474,212
 Natural 26,735

Total 1,500,947

Percent of range extent 33.4%



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

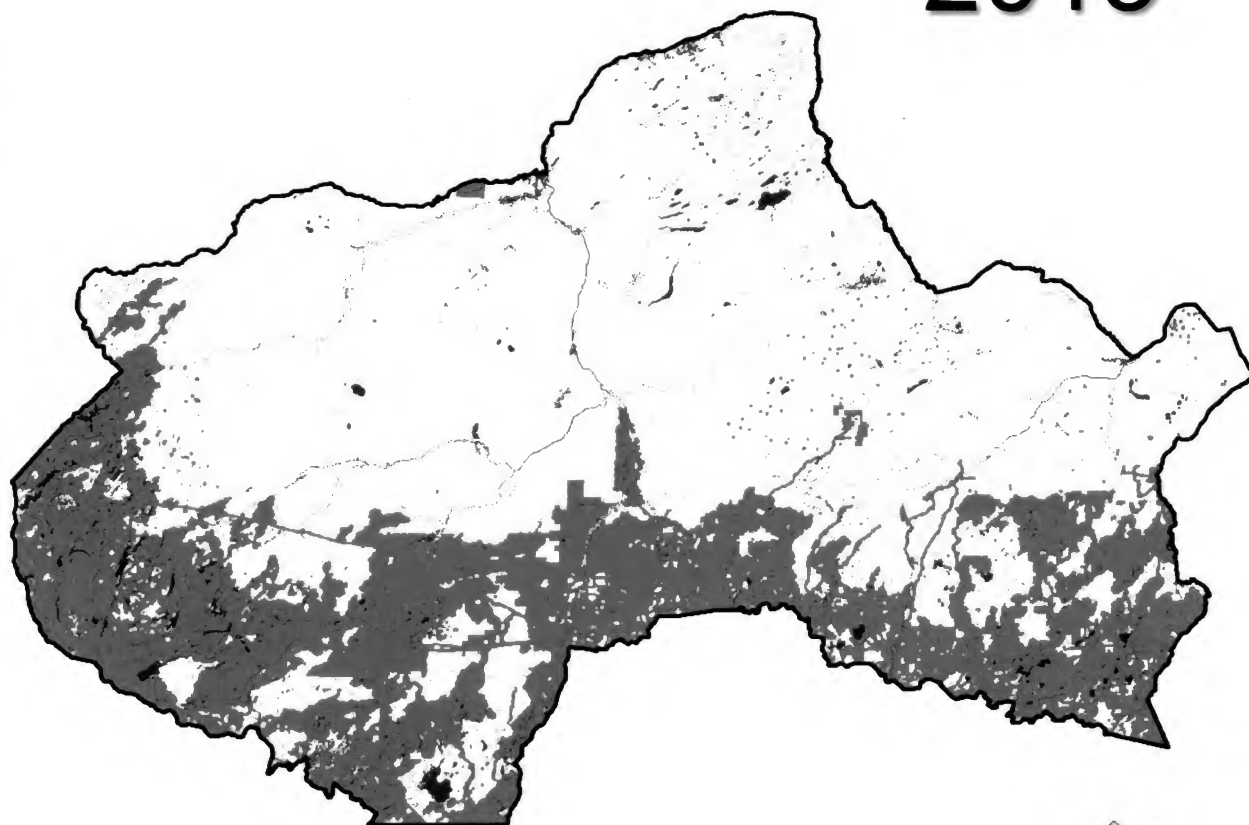
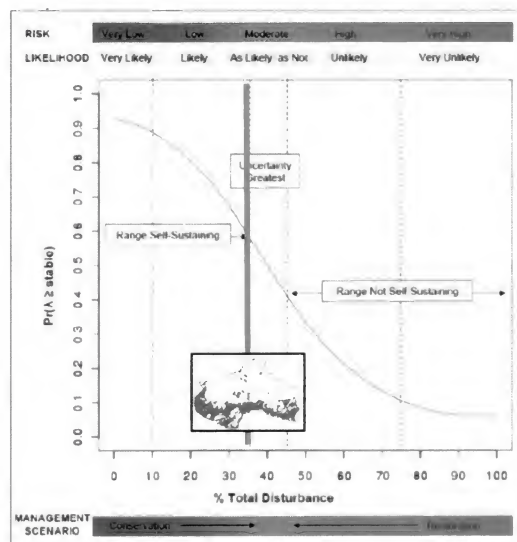
Range Extent: 4,500,854
 Water Area: 129,368
 FRI Extent: 2,153,125
 Non-FRI Extent: 2,347,729

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 1,462,905
 Natural 26,129

Total 1,500,947

Percent of range extent 33.4%



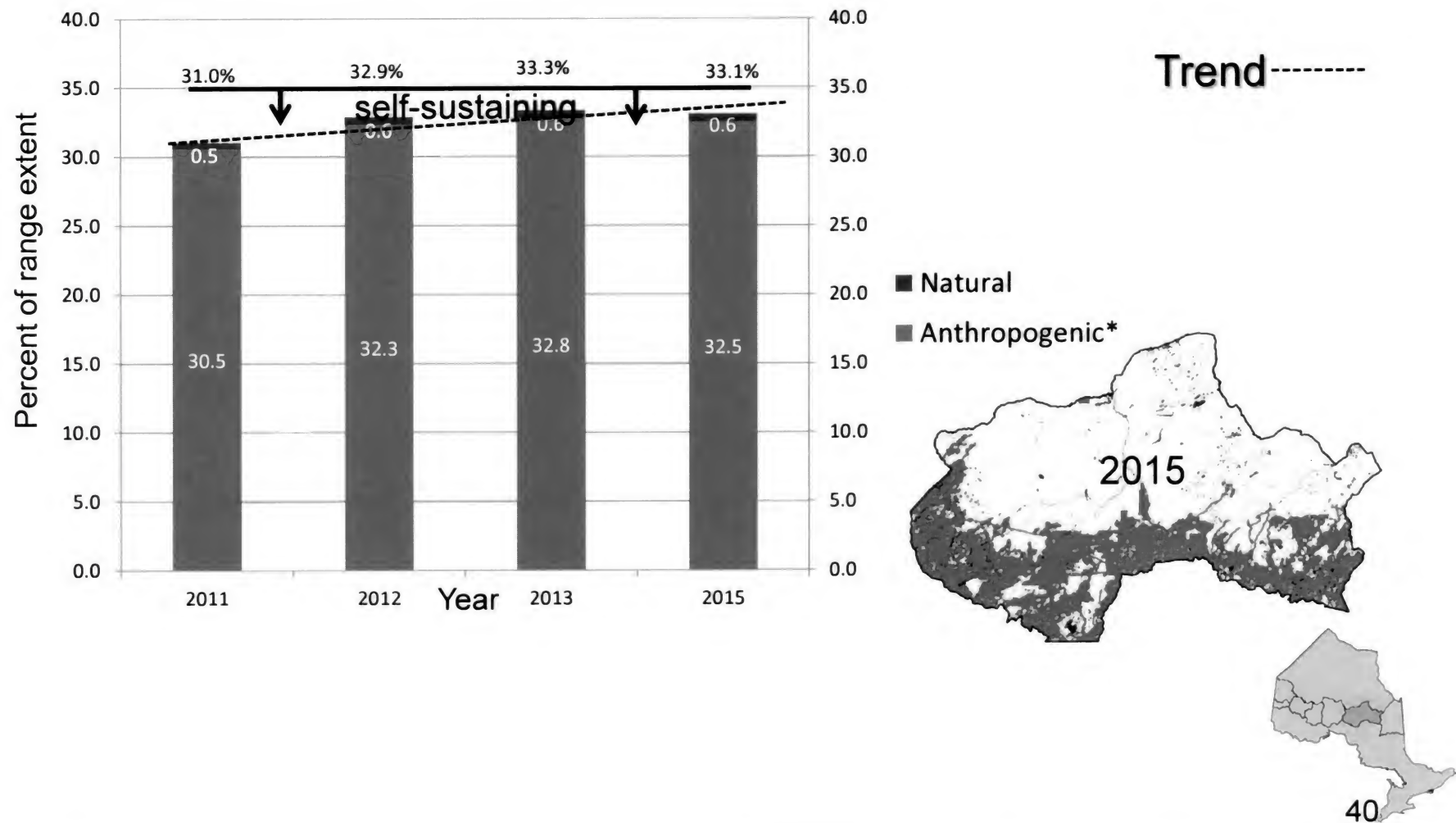
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 – Pagawachuan 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 7 - Kesagami 2011 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

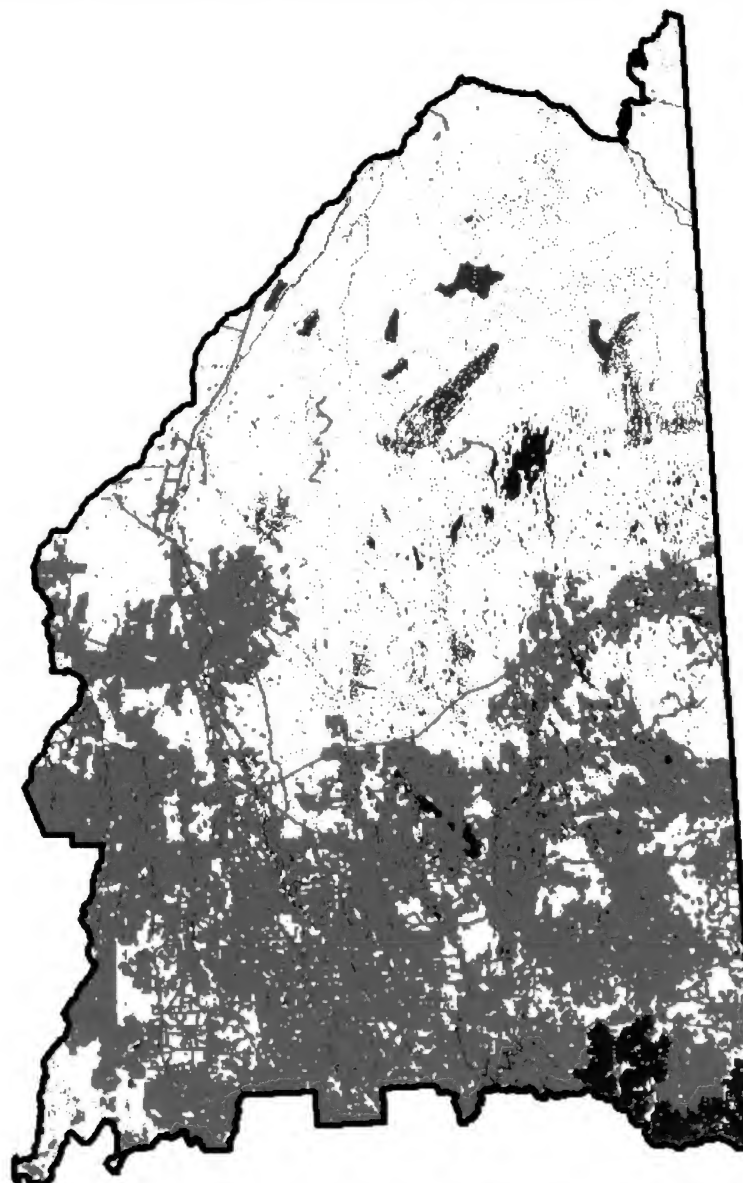
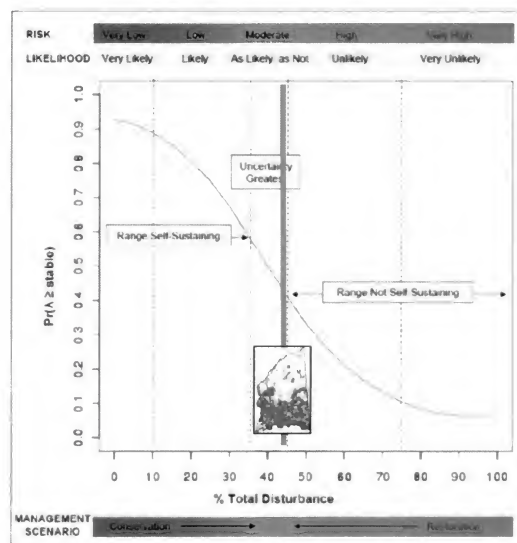
Range Extent: 4,732,386
 Water Area: 258,721
 FRI Extent: 3,352,332
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,380,054

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 1,987,370
 Natural 89,824

Total 2,077,194

Percent of range extent 43.9%



2011



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 - Kesagami 2012 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

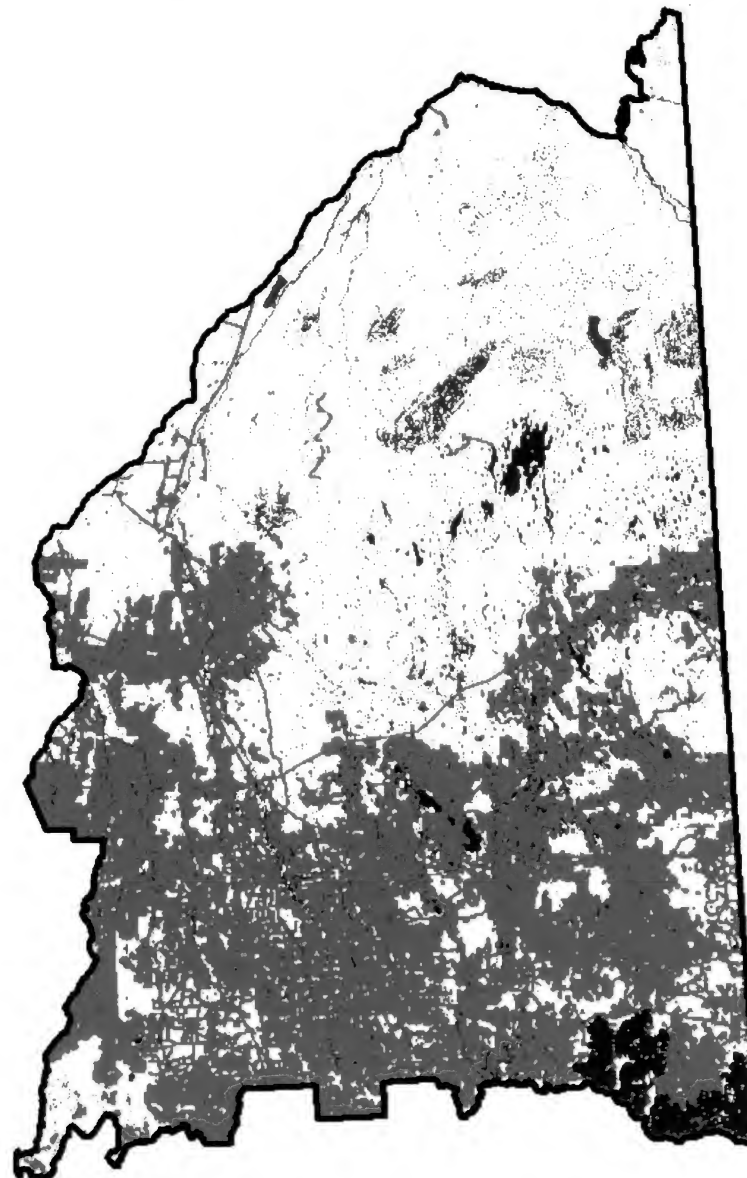
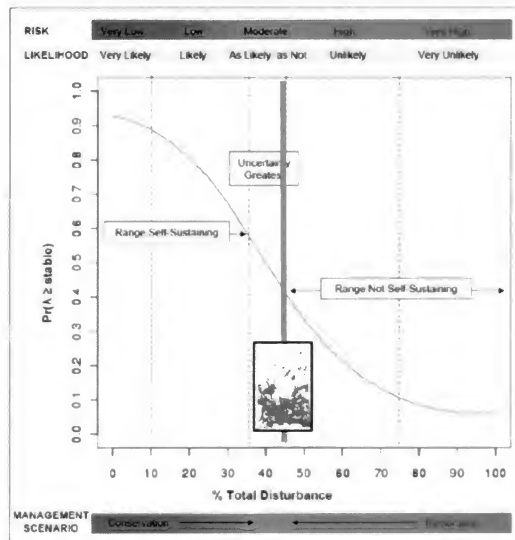
Range Extent: 4,732,386
 Water Area: 258,721
 FRI Extent: 3,352,332
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,380,054

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* 2,017,932
 Natural 87,840

Total 2,105,932

Percent of range extent 44.4%



2012

42

* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 - Kesagami 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

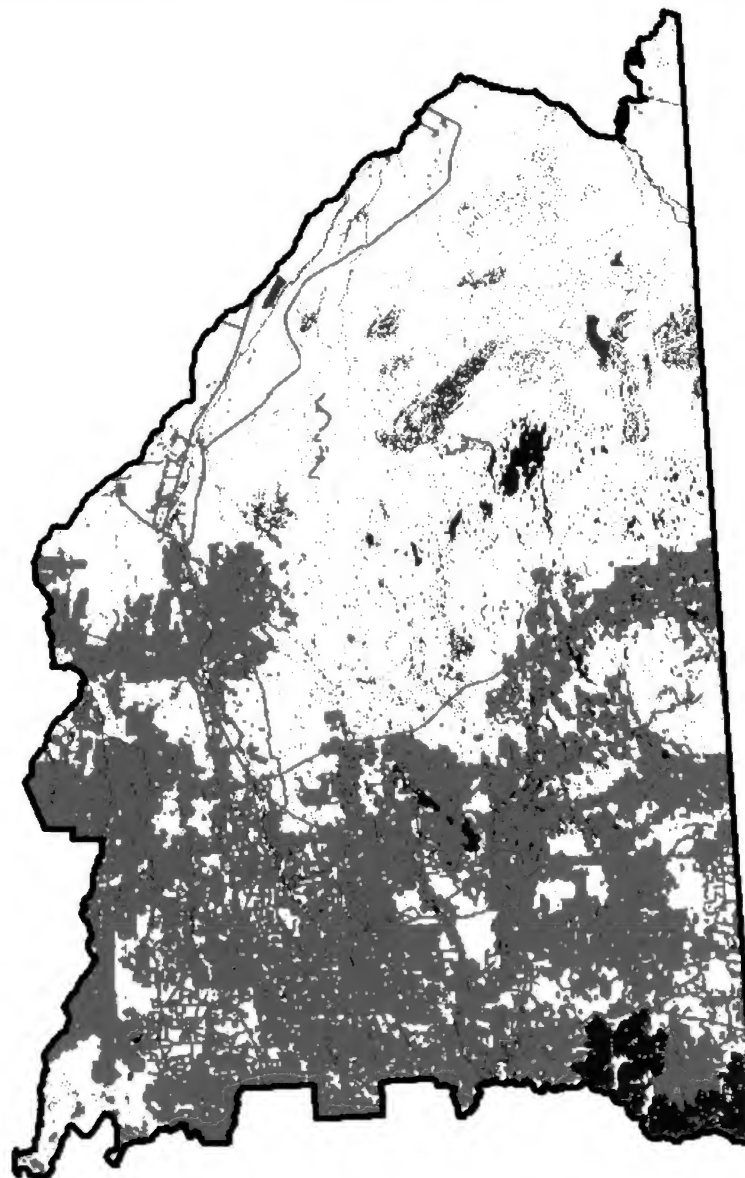
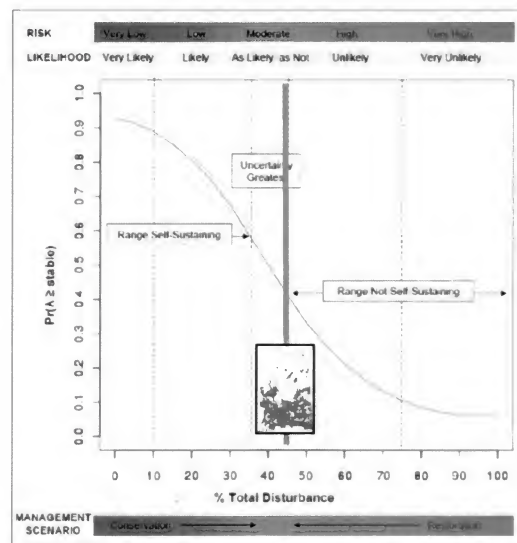
Range Extent: 4,732,386
 Water Area: 258,721
 FRI Extent: 3,352,332
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,380,054

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic*: 2,021,671
 Natural: 81,611

Total: 2,103,283

Percent of range extent: 44.2%



2013



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 - Kesagami 2013 Disturbance State

Range Summary

Landscape Statistics (ha)

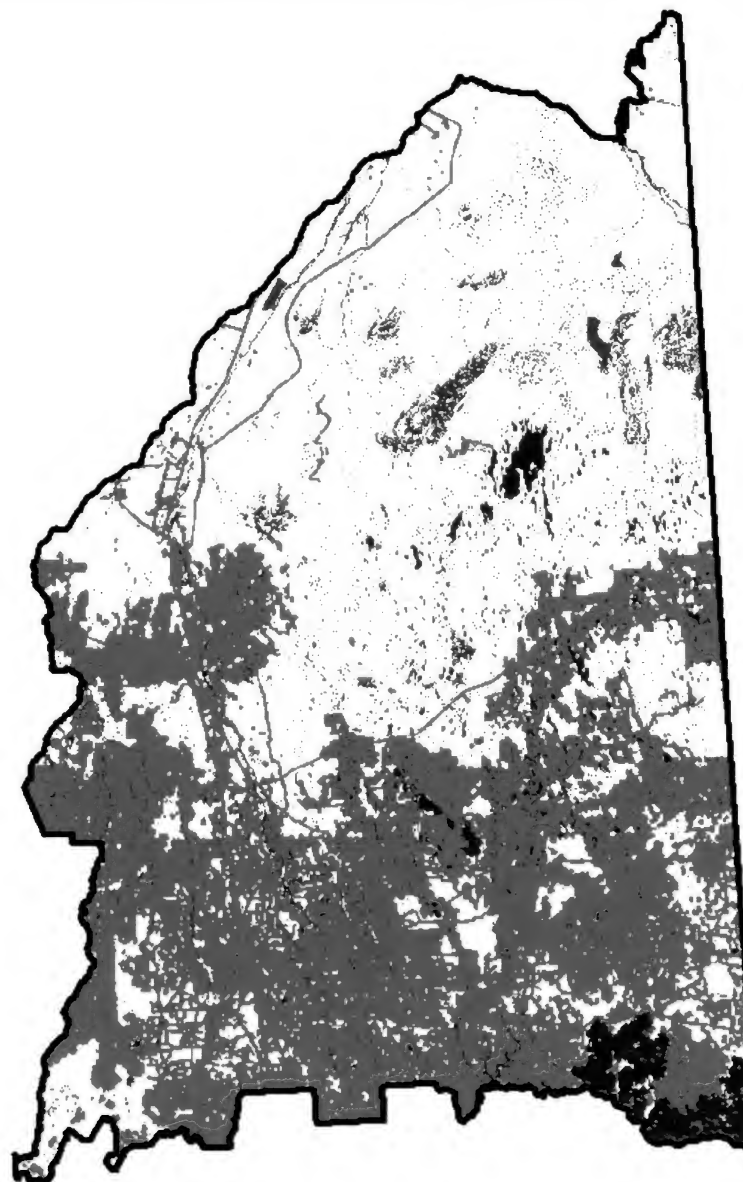
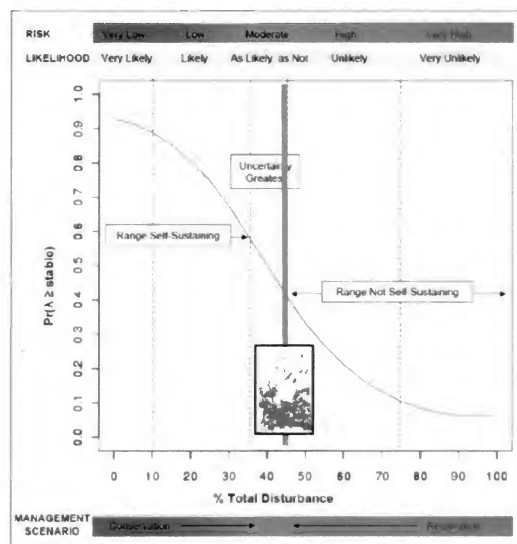
Range Extent: 4,732,386
 Water Area: 258,721
 FRI Extent: 3,352,332
 Non-FRI Extent: 1,380,054

Range disturbance indicator

Anthropogenic:* ■ 2,064,038
 Natural ■ 82,966

Total 2,147,005

Percent of range extent 44.4%



2015

44

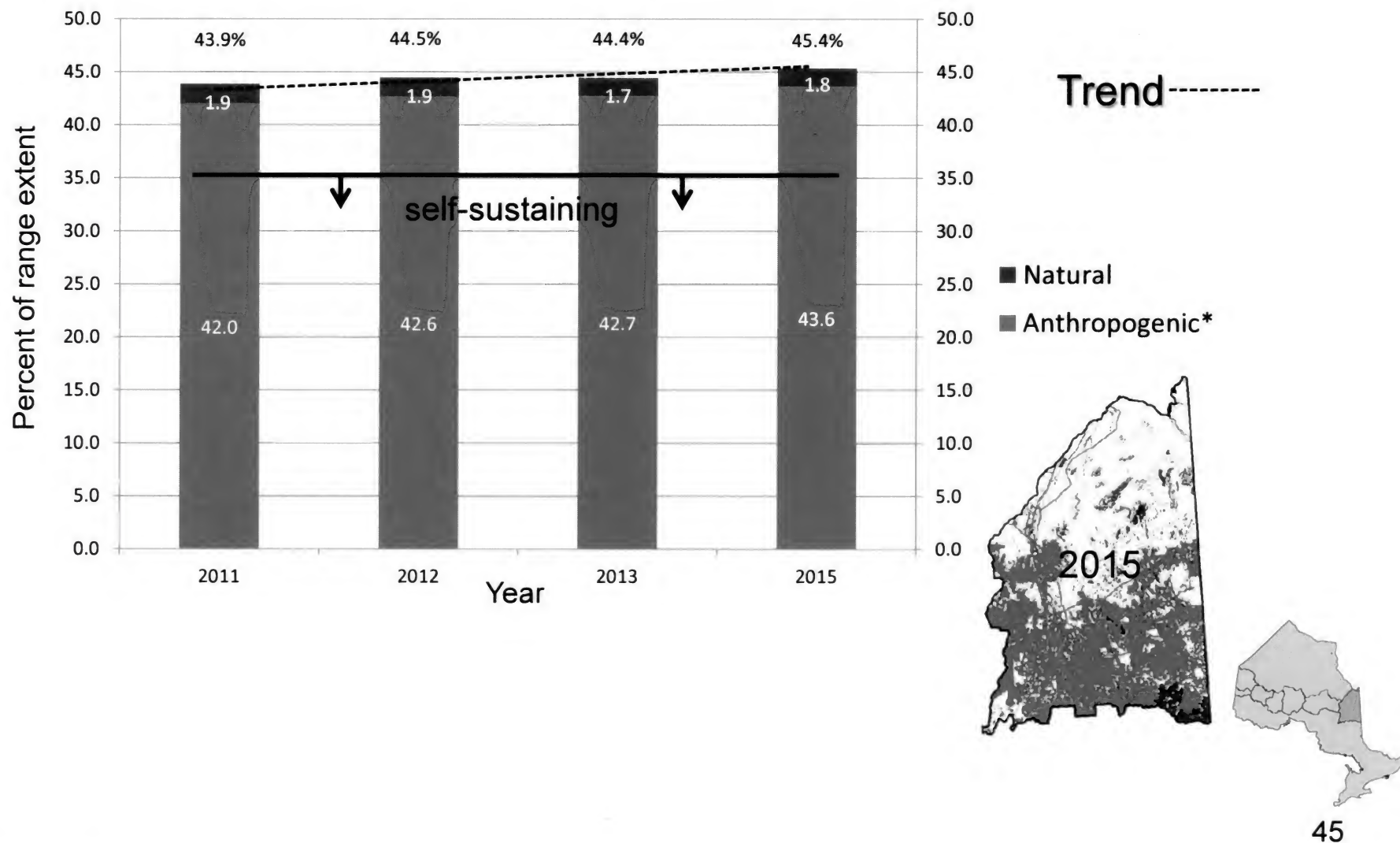
* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 – Kesagami 2011 - 2015 Disturbance Range Indicator Trend

Range Summary



* Buffered 500 metres.

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Conventional Boreal Caribou Habitat Model Set

Range Summary

Regional Forest Units	Region	Onset Age for Habitat (years)		
		Winter Useable	Winter Preferred	Refuge
BfDom	NW			61
BwDom	NW			
ConMx	NW			71
HrdMw	NW			
HrDom	NW			
OcLow	NW	51		always
OthHd	NW			
PjDom	NW	41	61	always
PjMx1	NW	41	61	41
PoDom	NW			
PrwMx	NW			
SbDom	NW	61		41
SbLow	NW	41	101	always
SbMx1	NW	61		41
SF1	NE			61
BW1	NE			
MW1	NE			71
MW2	NE			71
LC1	NE	51		always
LH1/TH1	NE			
PJ1	NE	41	61	always
PJ2	NE	41	61	41
PO1	NE			
PW1/PR1/PWR	NE			
SP1	NE	61		41
SB1	NE	41	101	always
SBOG	NE	41	101	always

This table represents the forest unit based habitat models used in conventional boreal landscapes. These models include both a refuge (all year) and winter model. Winter is broken into two classes; useable (relatively low quality) and preferred (relatively high quality) habitats. Originally, as part of the Landscape Guide Project, simulated ranges of natural variation were estimated only in areas where forest management planning occurred. Consequently provincial landcover surfaces were used to estimate the natural condition outside of the forest management planning area. Provincial landcover surfaces do not contain the same thematic resolution as forest resource inventories. Useable and preferred winter habitat were grouped together for the purpose of estimating ranges of natural variation at the range level.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Clay-belt Boreal Caribou Habitat Model Set

Range Summary

Regional Forest Units	Region	Onset Age for Habitat (years)	
		Winter Suitable	Mature Conifer
PR1	NE		
PW1	NE		
PRW	NE		
LH1	NE		
SBOG	NE	always	
SB1	NE	51	101
PJ1	NE	41	71
LC1	NE	51	
PJ2	NE	41	71
SP1	NE	51	
SF1	NE		
PO1	NE		
BW1	NE		
MW1	NE		
MW2	NE		
TMS	NE	always	
RCK	NE	always	always

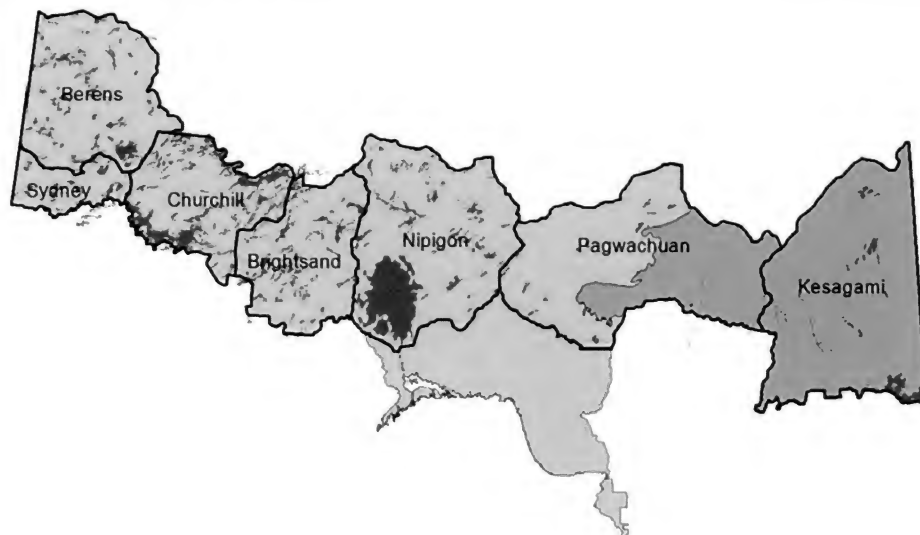
This table represents the forest unit based habitat models used in clay-belt boreal landscapes.

The models include both winter suitable and mature conifer. Originally, as part of the Landscape Guide Project, simulated ranges of natural variation were estimated only in areas where forest management planning occurred. Consequently, for winter suitable, provincial landcover surfaces were used to estimate the natural condition outside of the forest management planning area. Provincial landcover surfaces do not contain the same thematic resolution as forest resource inventories and therefore the mature conifer model was used only in areas that contained forest resource inventories.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

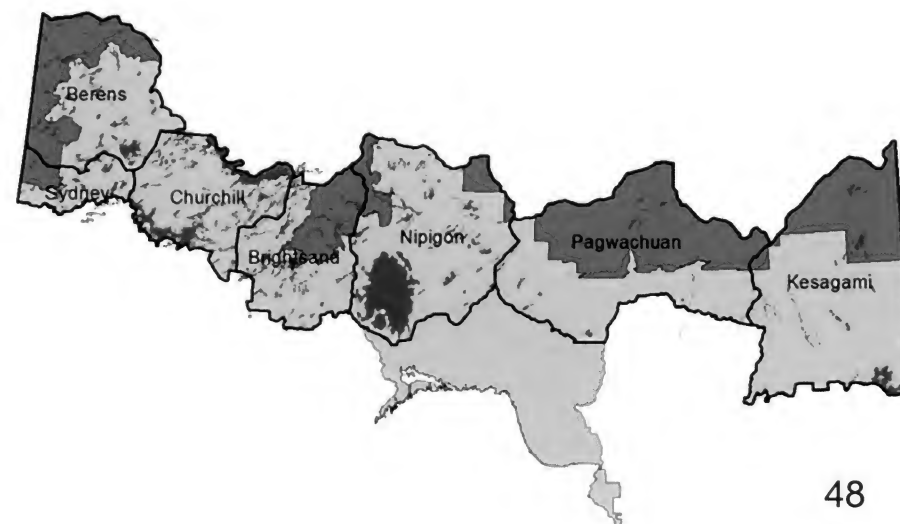
Geographic Model Application

Boreal East Forest Region Caribou



The seven caribou ranges and discontinuous zone. The conventional boreal models are used in the grey [diagonal lines] areas and the clay-belt models are used in the green [cross-hatch] area.

In areas where forest management occurs [diagonal lines] forest resource inventories are used. In areas where forest management does not occur [solid black] provincial land cover is used.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Non-FRI, Provincial Landcover Caribou Habitat Model Sets

Range Summary

Conventional Boreal Model

Winter habitat: Forest Dense Coniferous, Forest Sparse*, Bog Treed, Treed FEN,

Refuge Habitat: Forest Dense Coniferous, Forest Sparse*, Forest Dense Mixed, Bog Treed, Treed FEN.

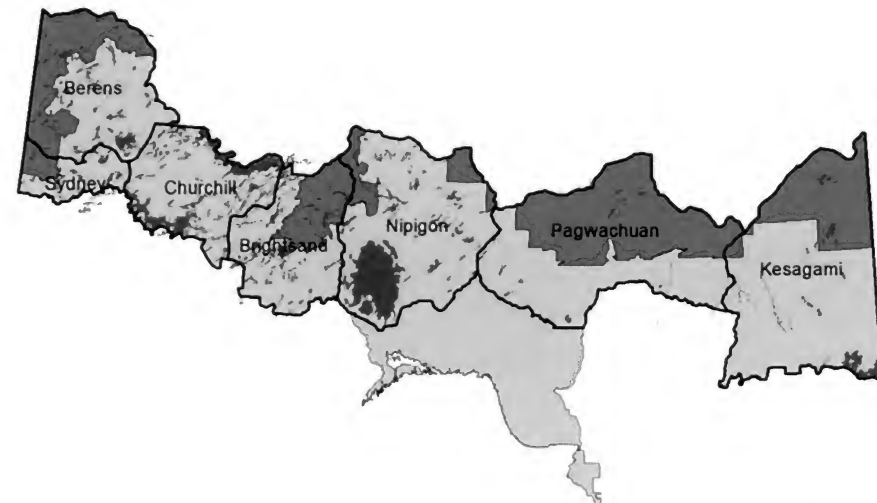
*Note: Range 1 and 2 forest sparse, unlike other ranges, is young open forest which resulted from recent burns and consequently is not considered habitat.

Clay-belt Boreal Model

Winter Suitable: bedrock, sparse forest, dense coniferous, open fen, treed fen, open bog, treed bog.

Mature Conifer: Mature conifer is older conifer which is age dependant and consequently we were unable to classify from Landcover.

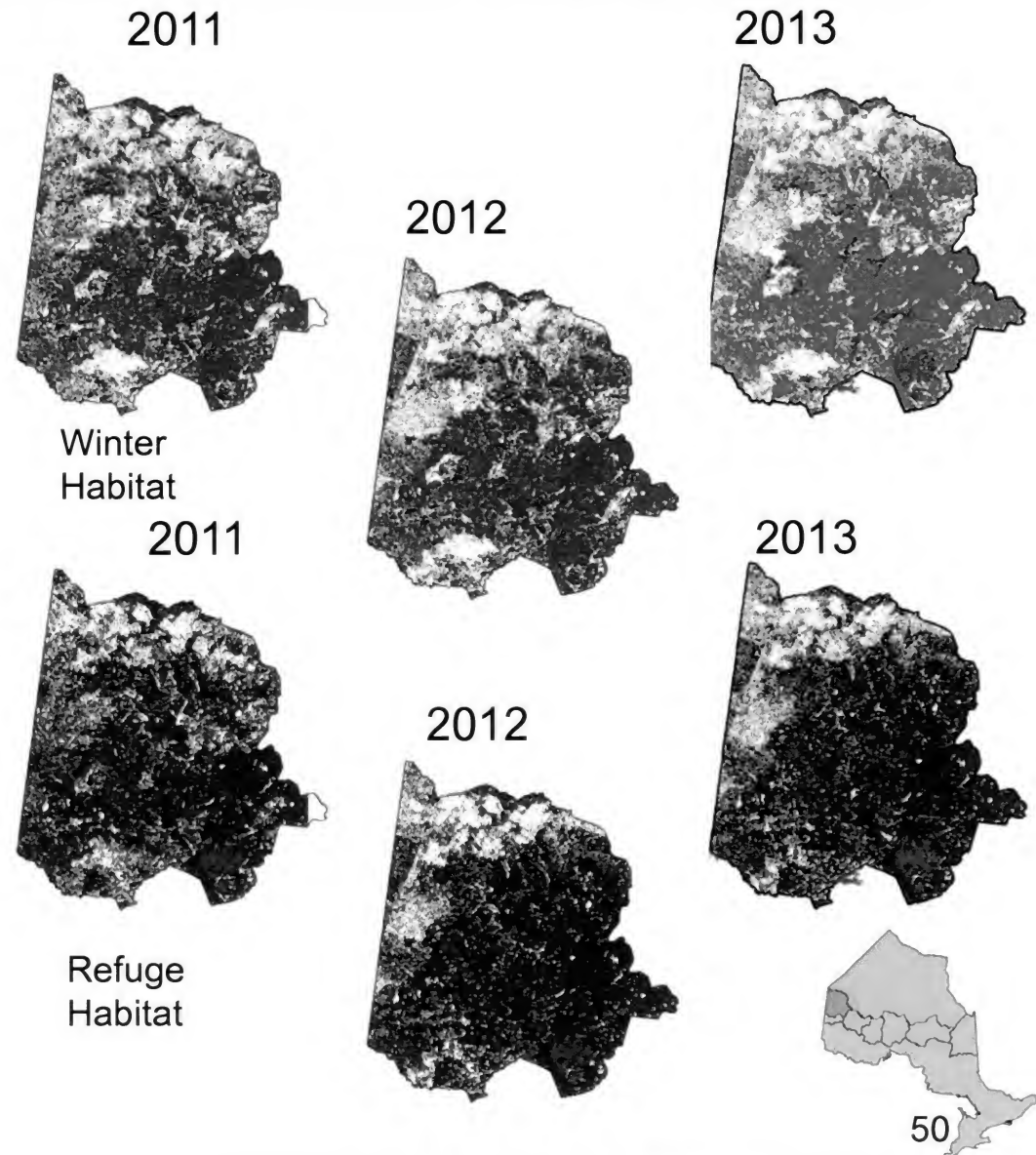
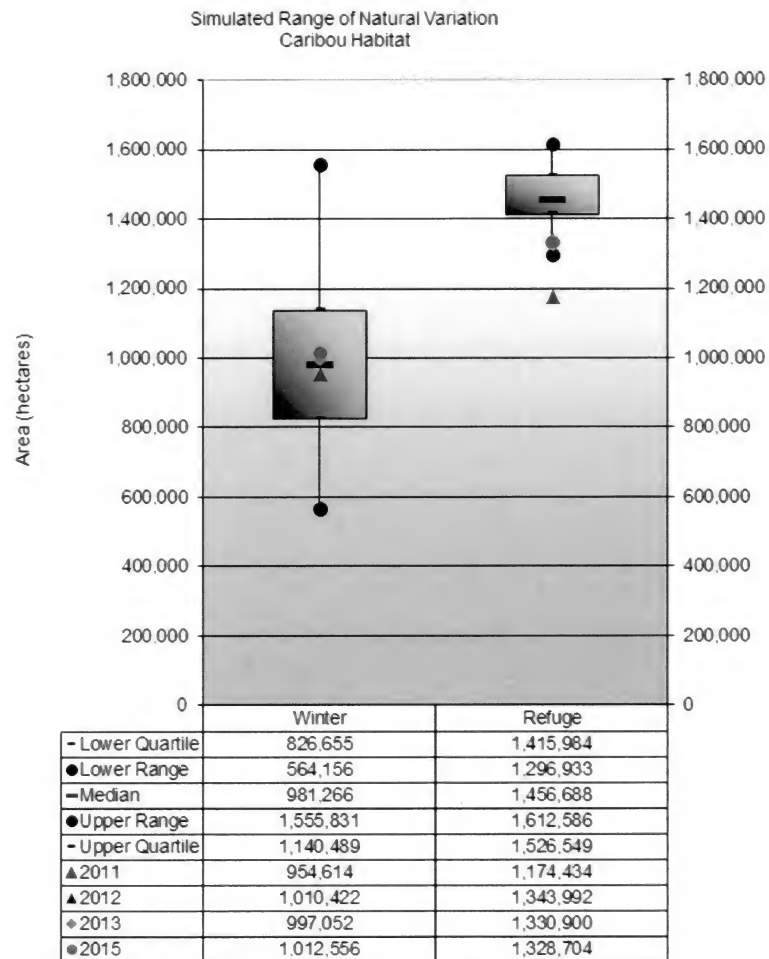
In areas where forest management occurs ■ forest resource inventories are used. In areas where forest management does not occur ■ provincial land cover is used.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 1 - Berens Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

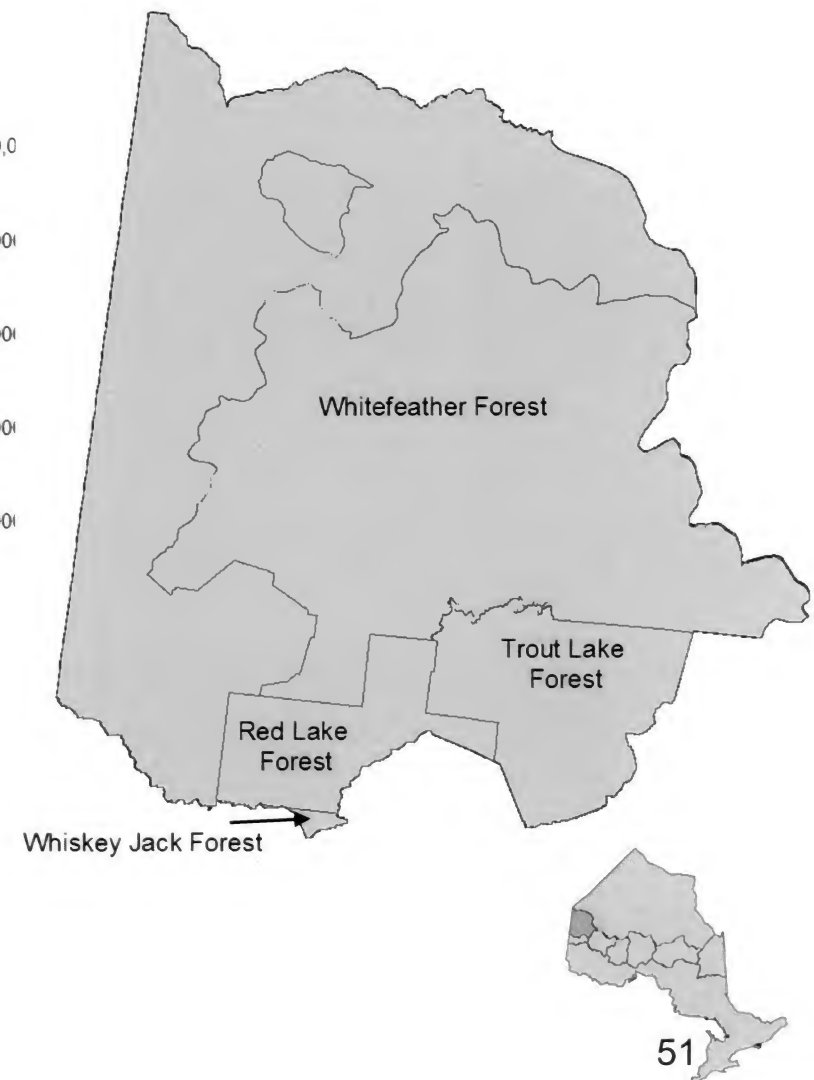
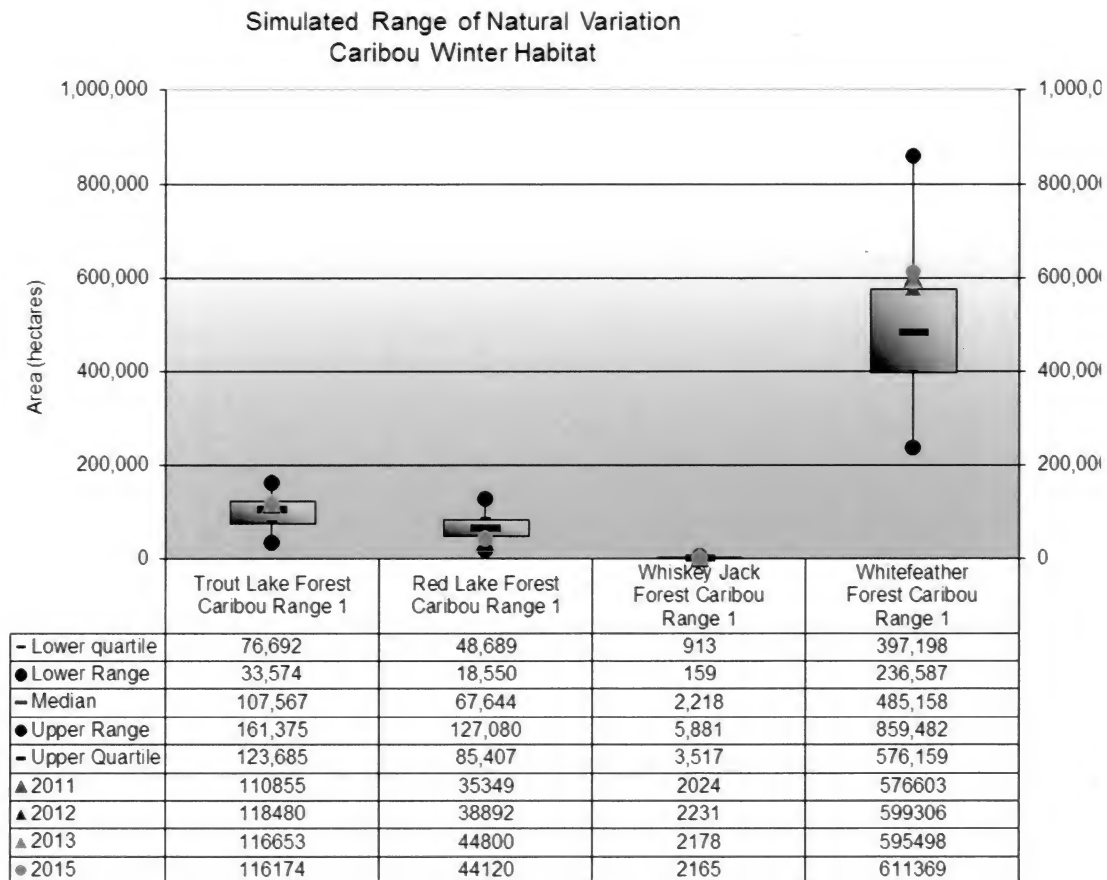


The most recent year results may contain estimates from forest management annual schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

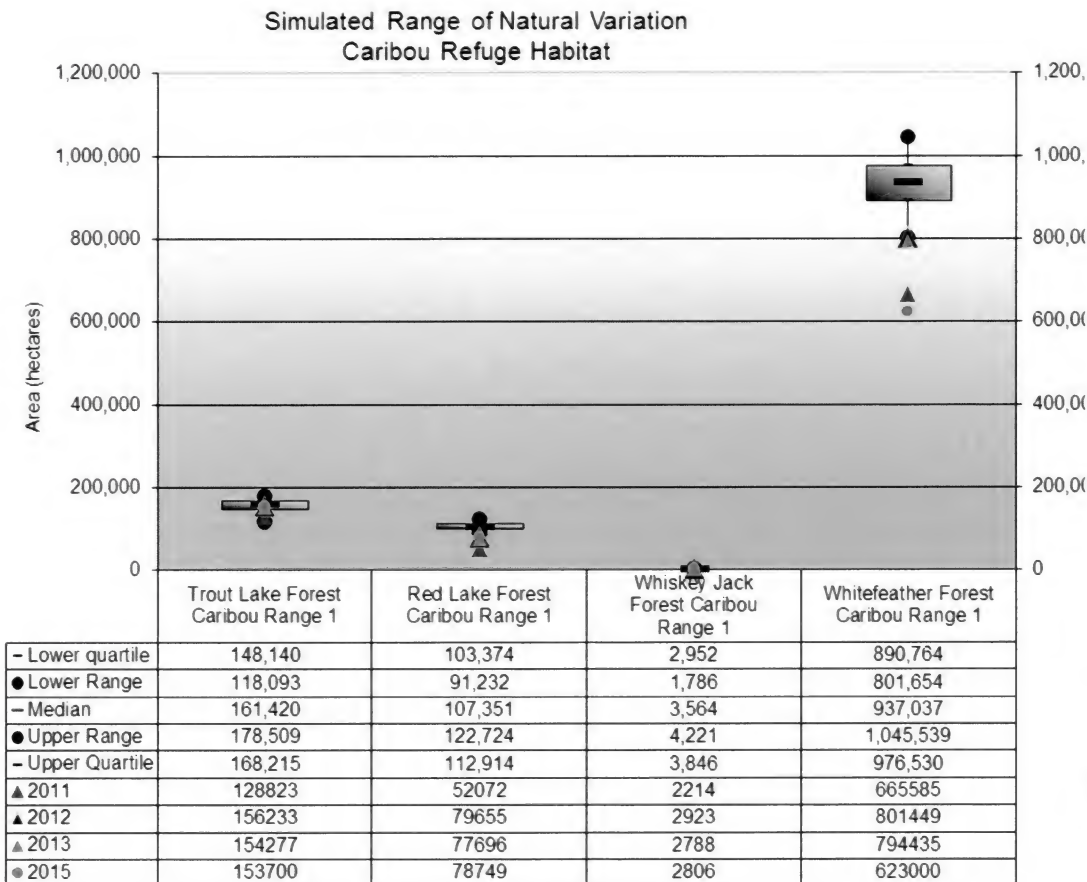


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 1 - Berens Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

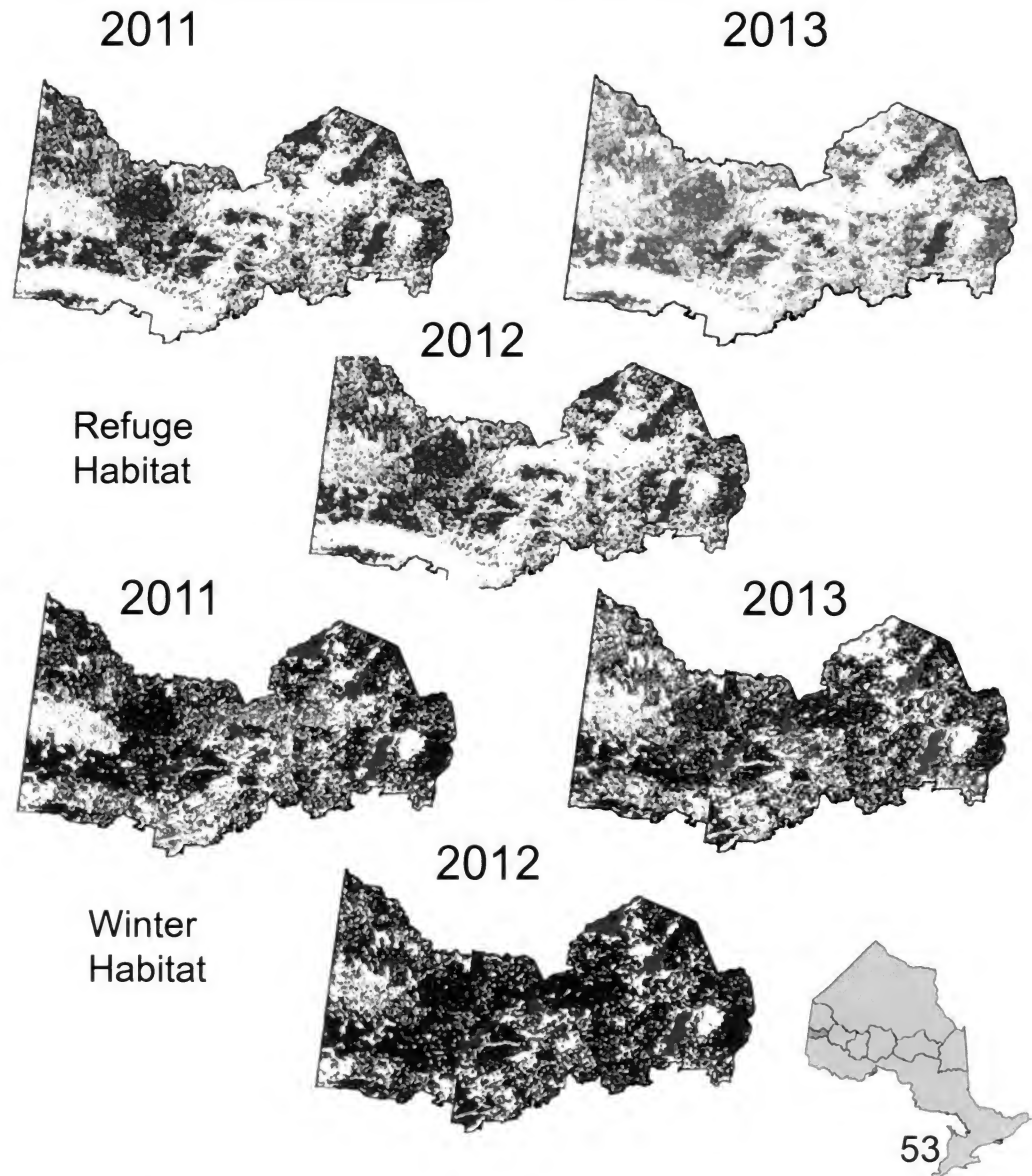
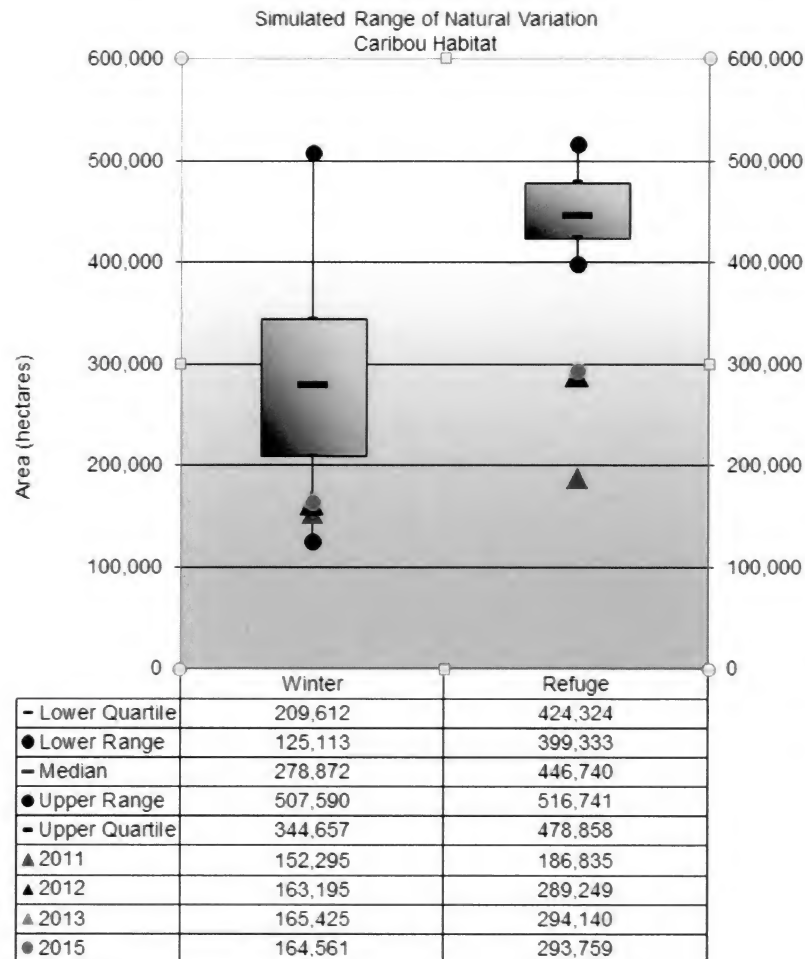


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney Habitat SRNV

Range Summary



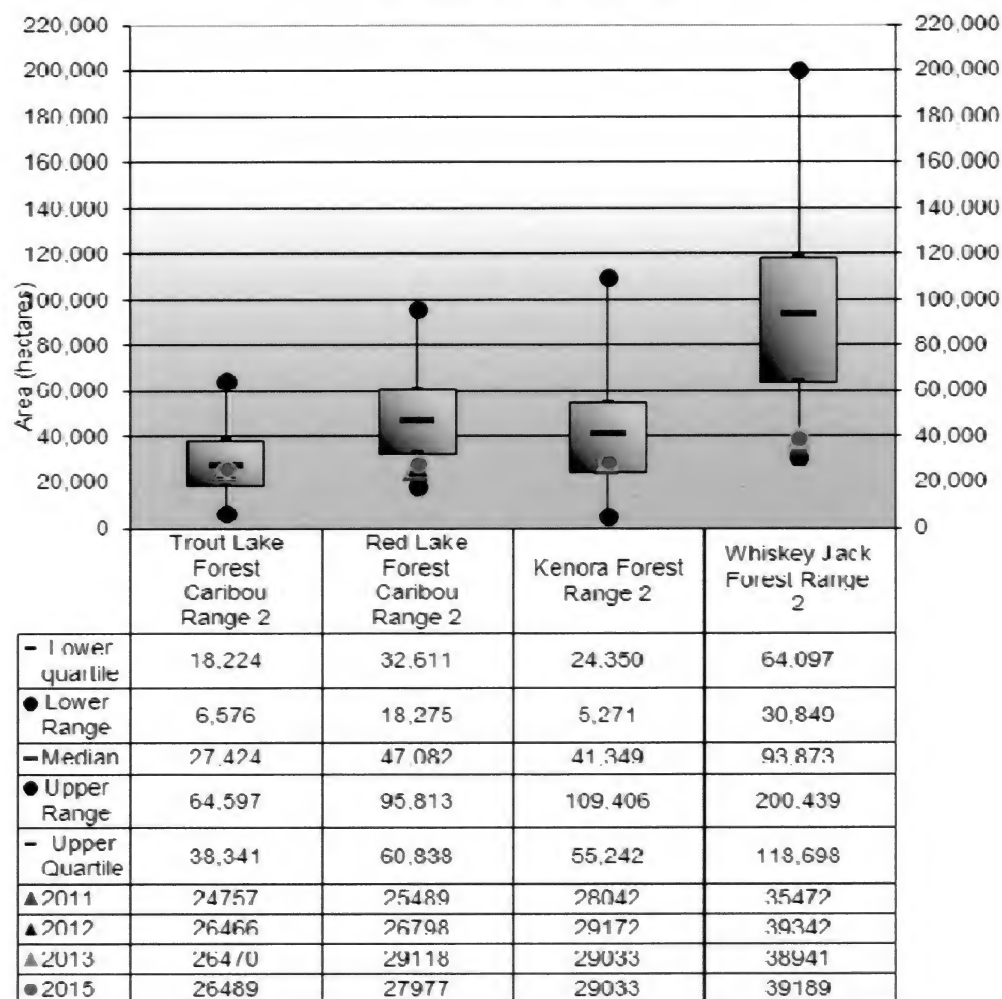
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

Simulated Range of Natural Variation
Caribou Winter Habitat

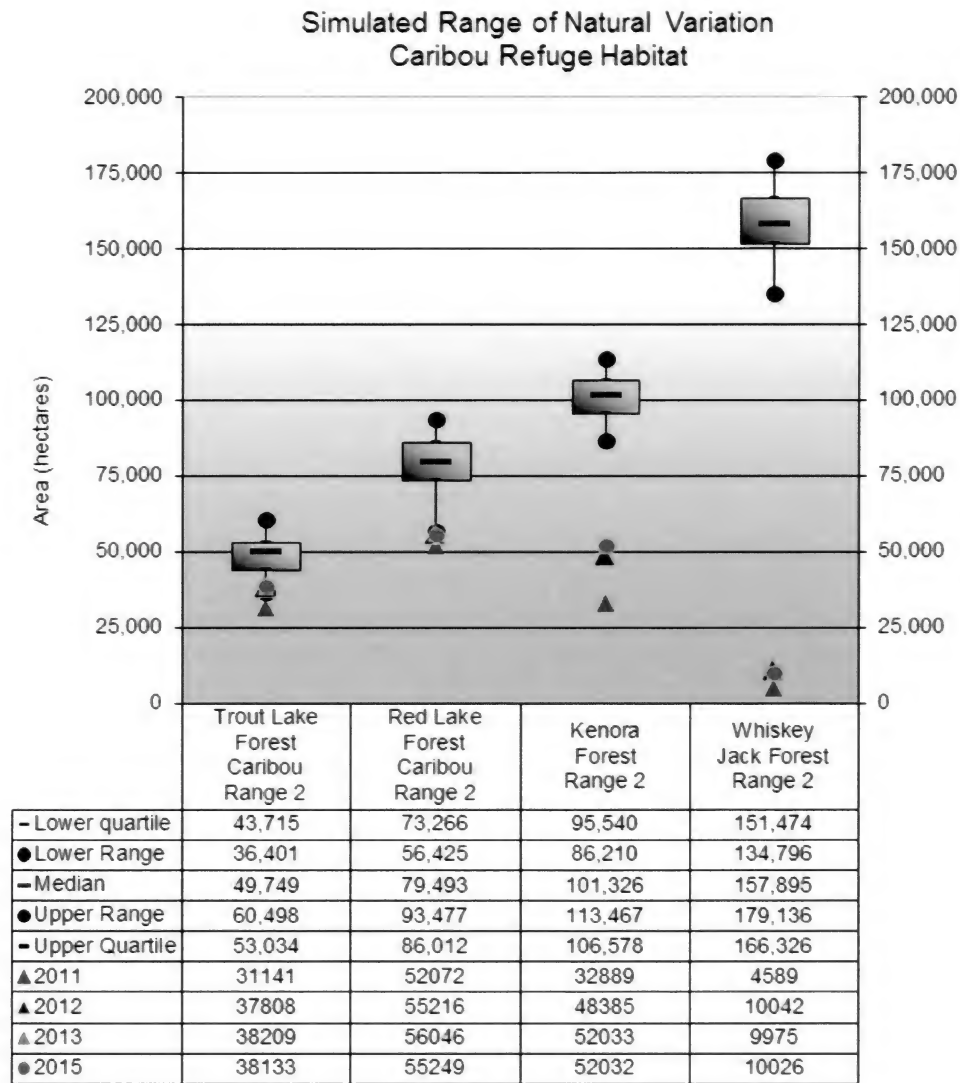


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

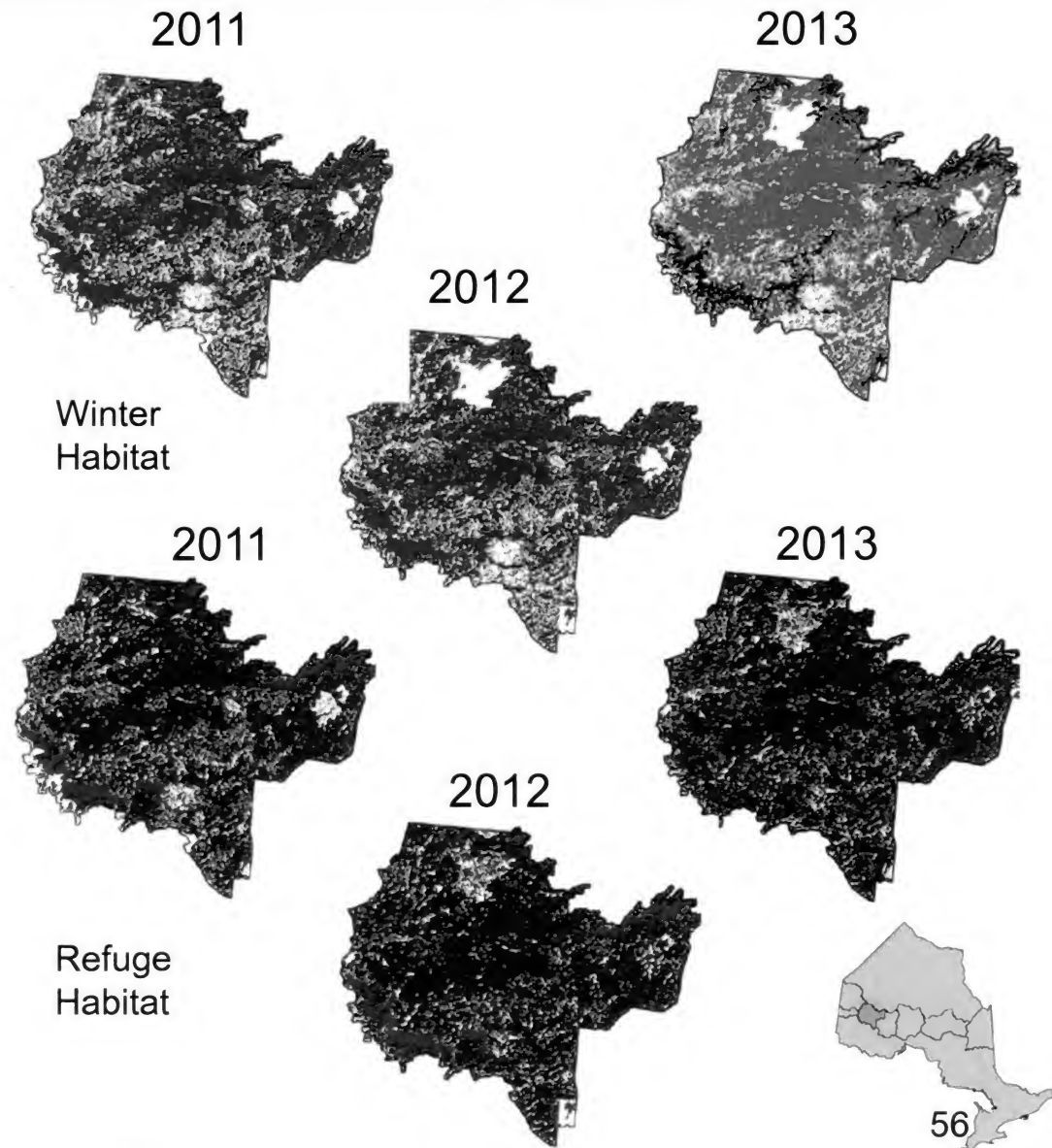
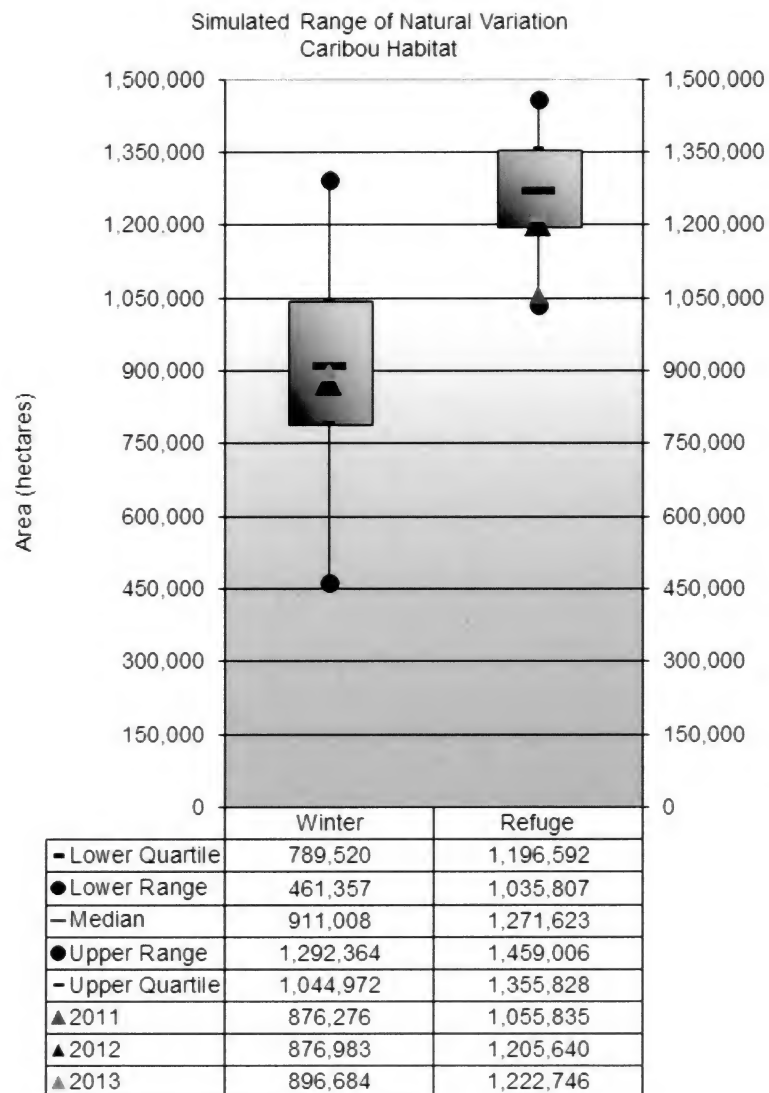


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 3 - Churchill Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

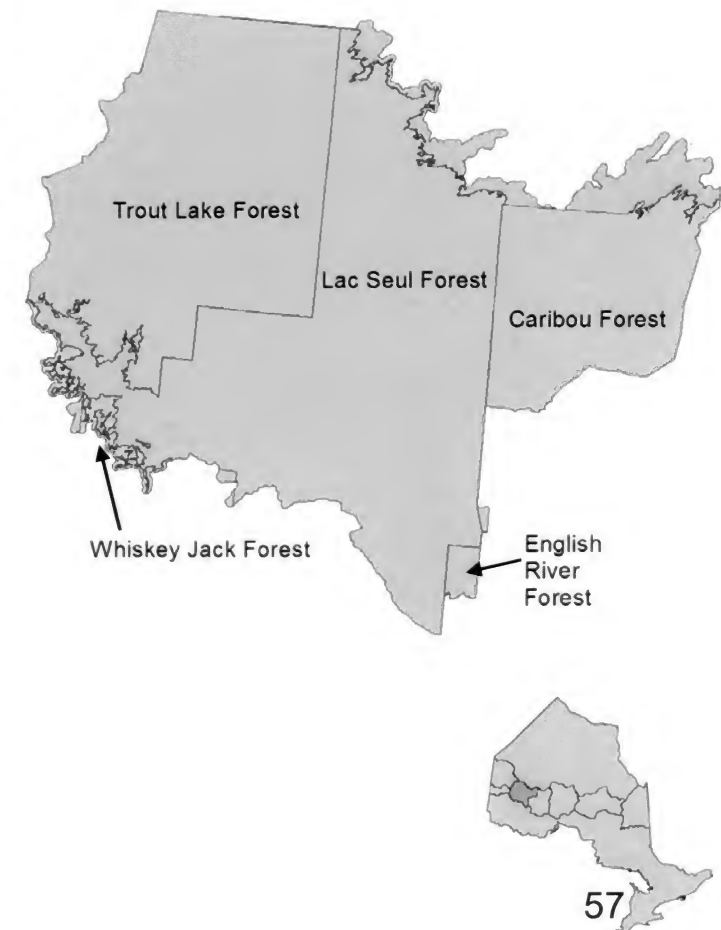
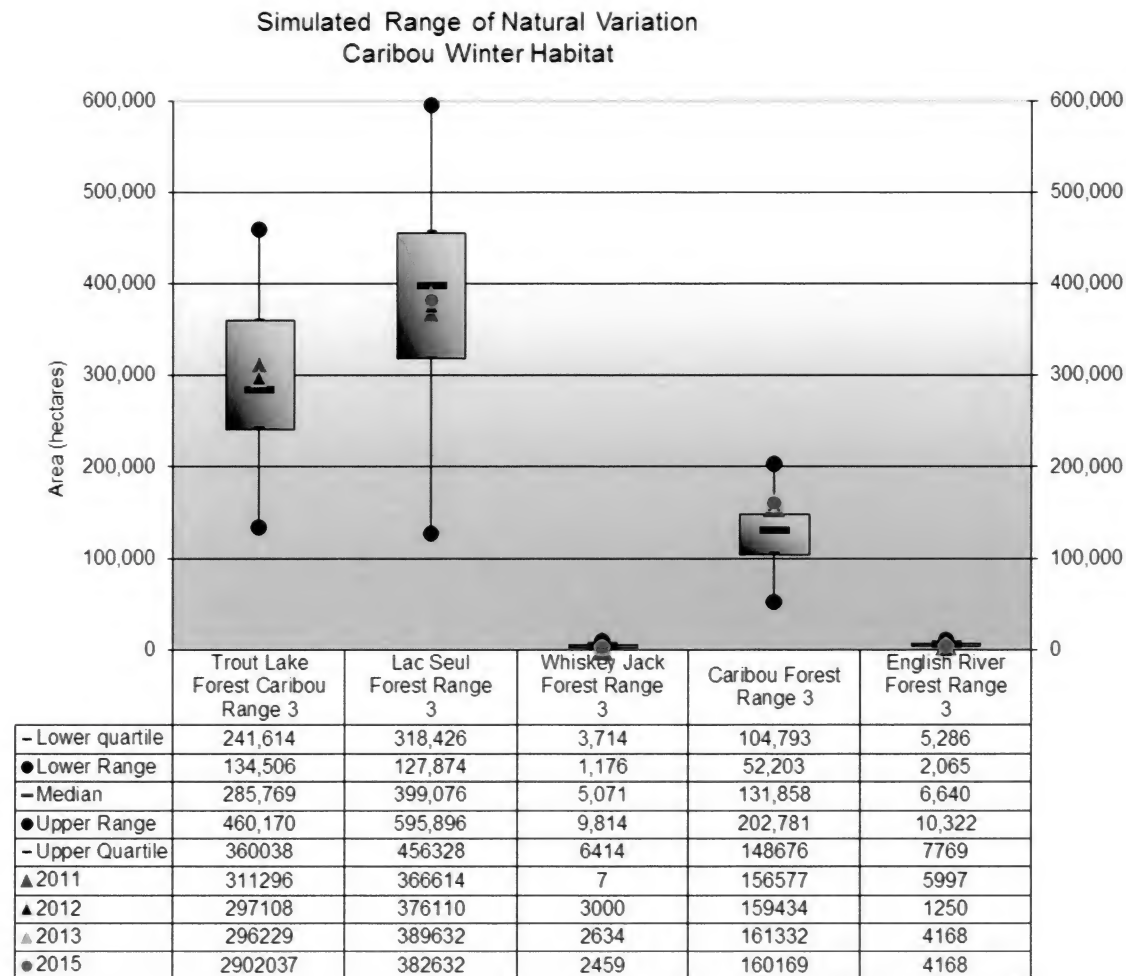


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 3 - Churchill Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

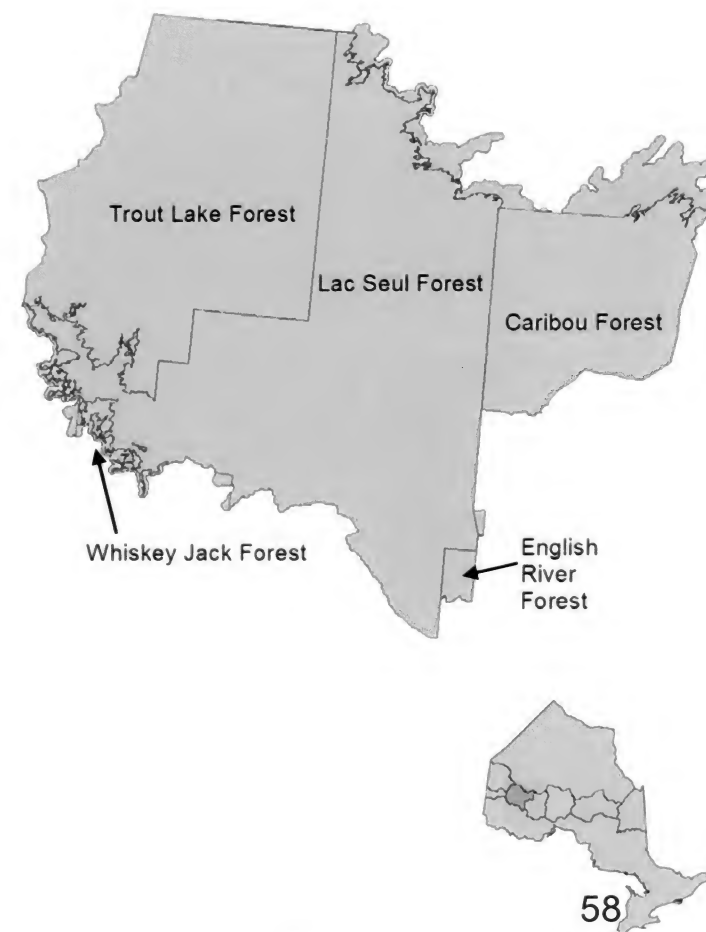
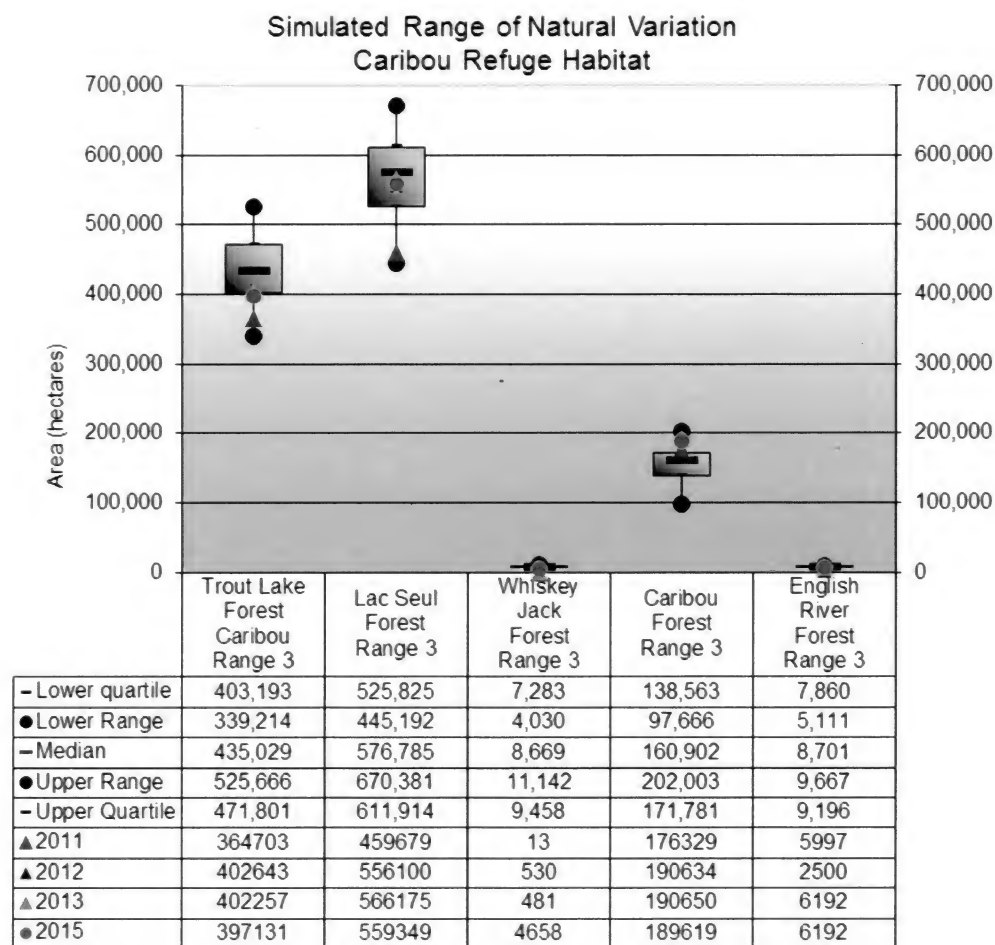


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 3 - Churchill Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

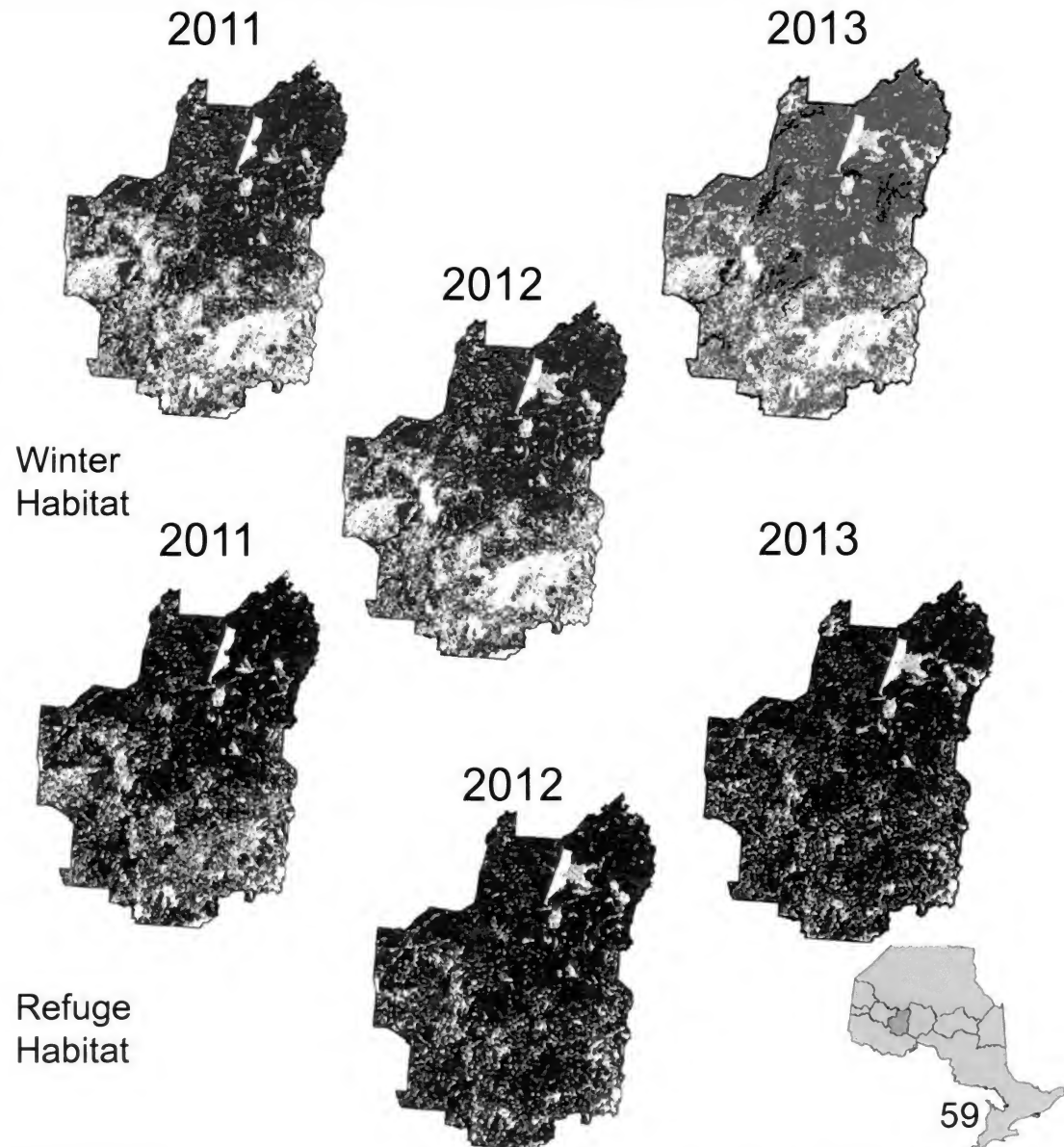
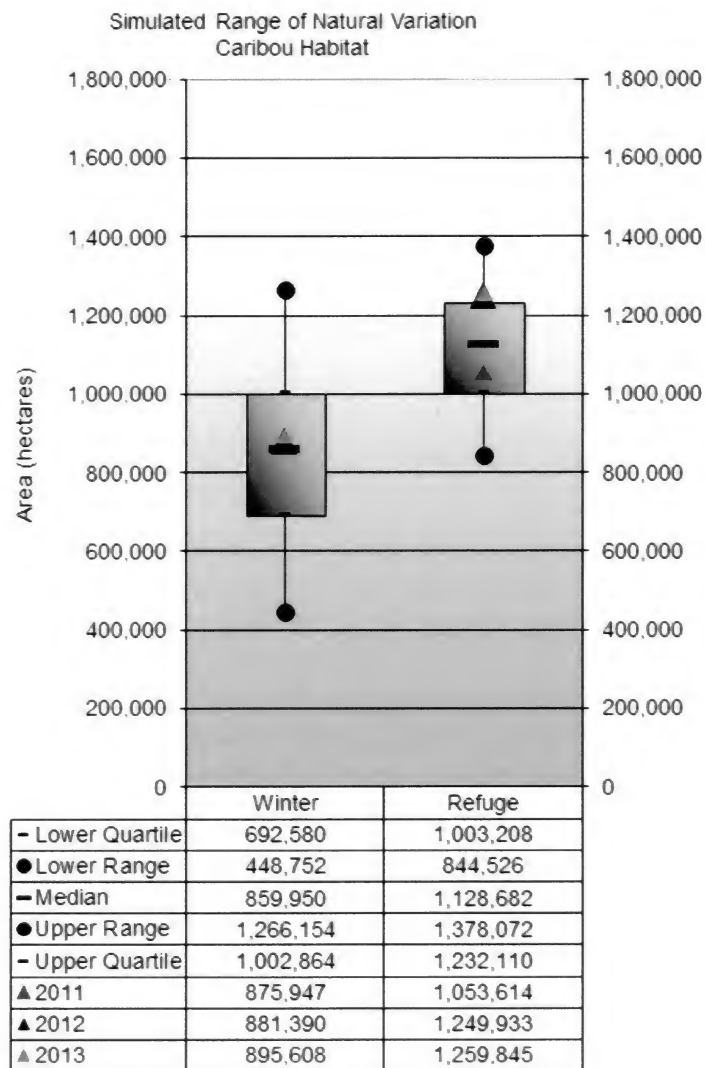


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 - Brightsand Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

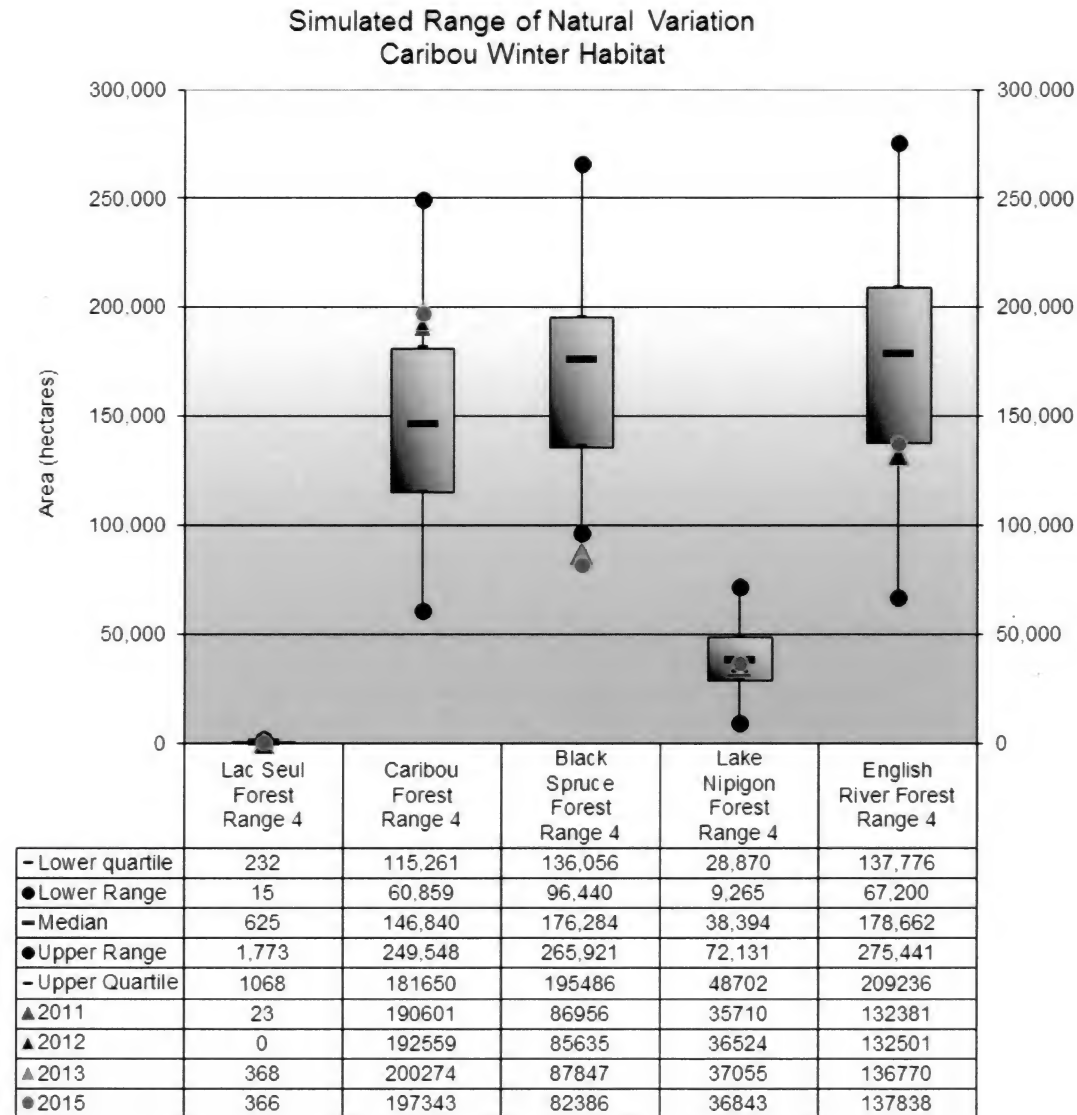


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 4 - Brightsand Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

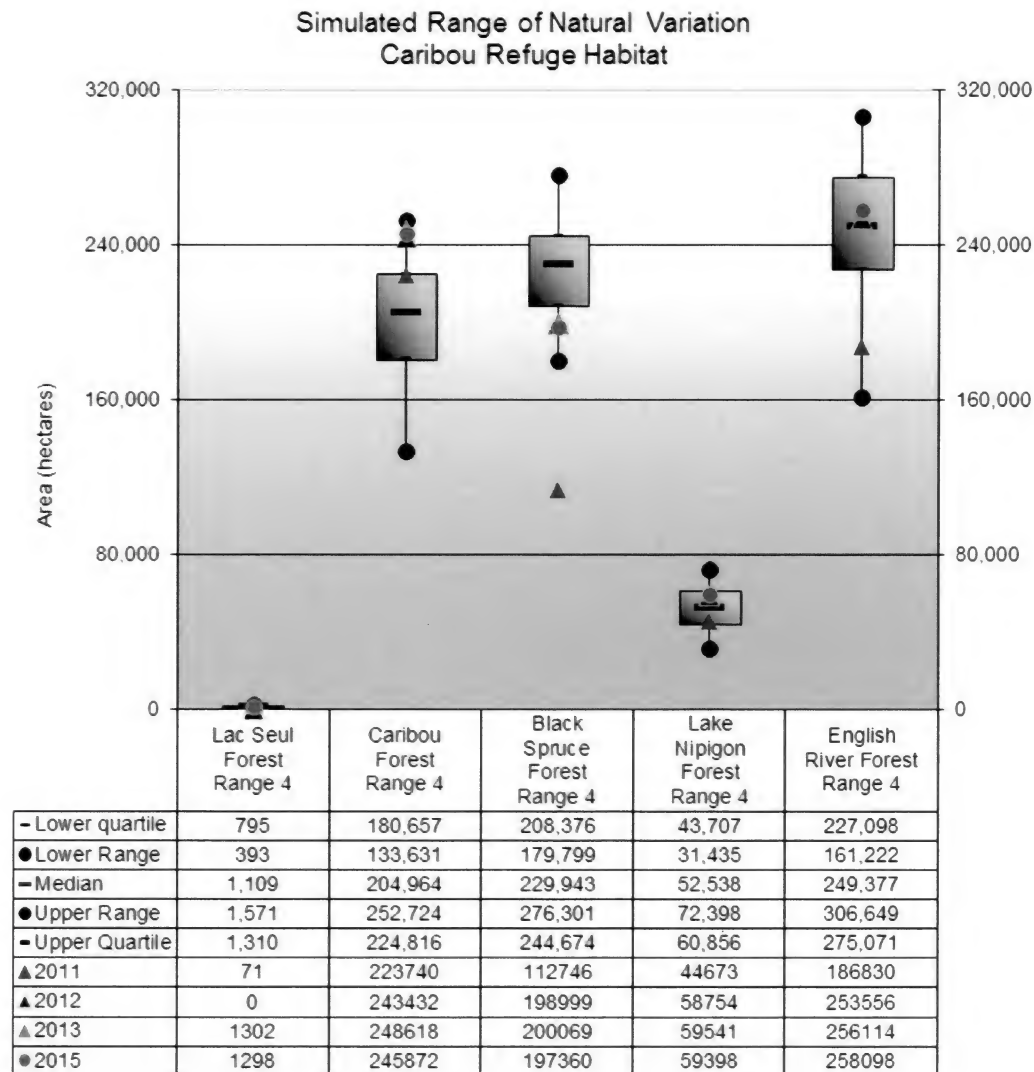


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 4 - Brightsand Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

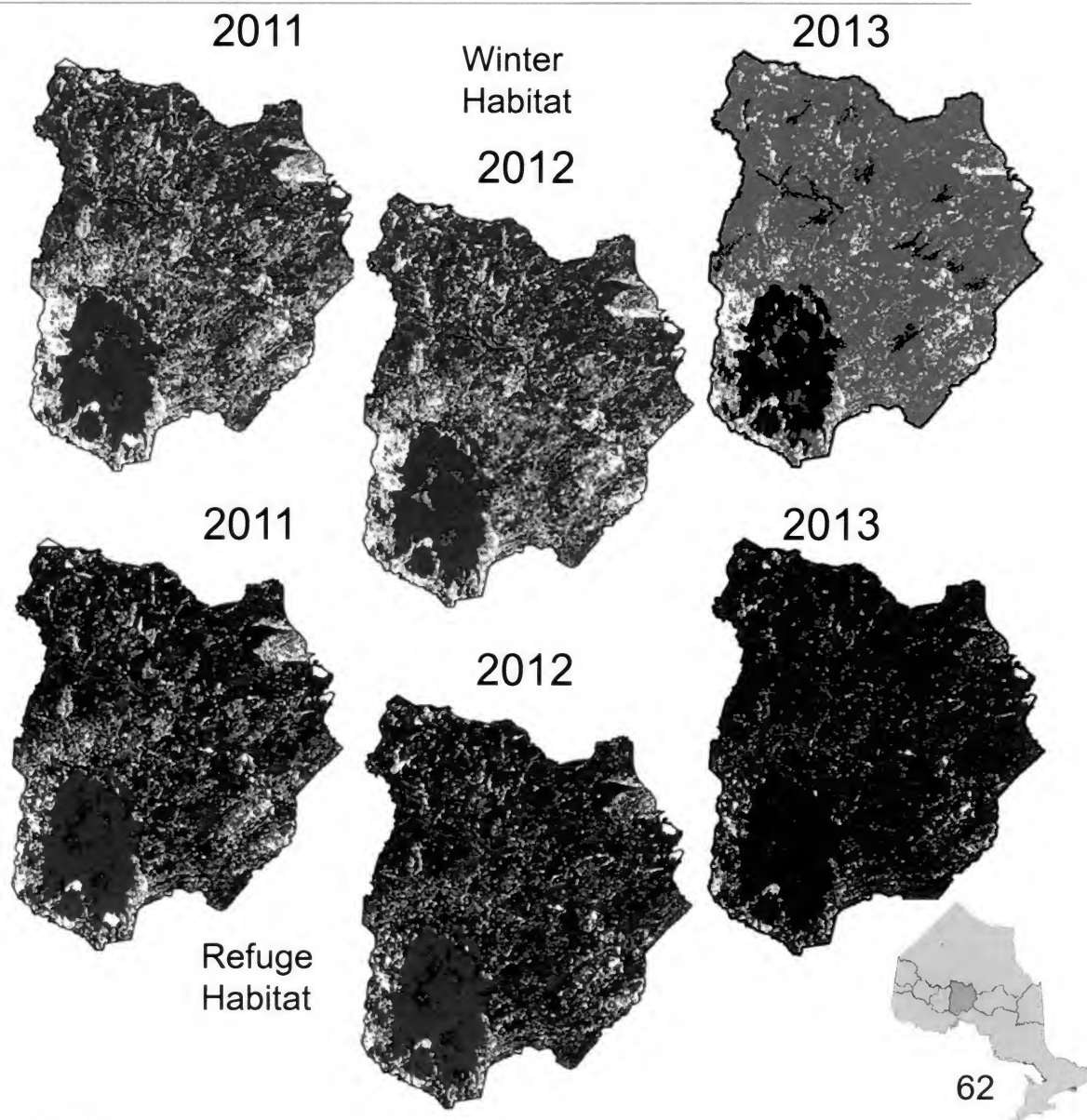
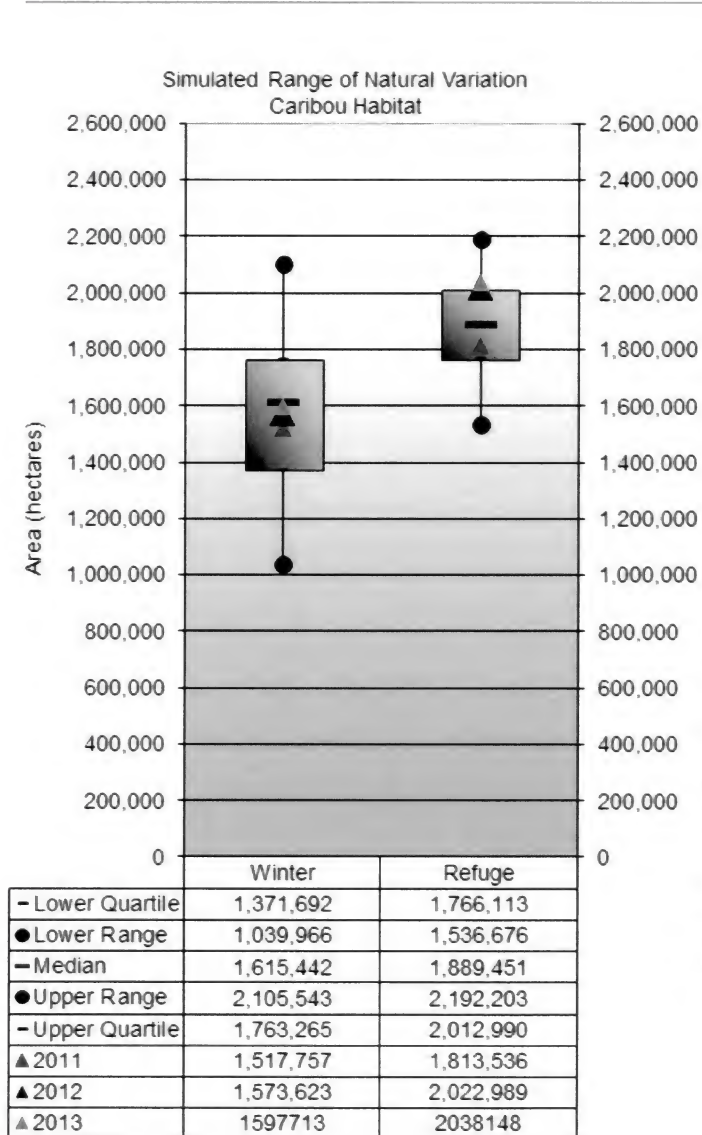


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 5 - Nipigon Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

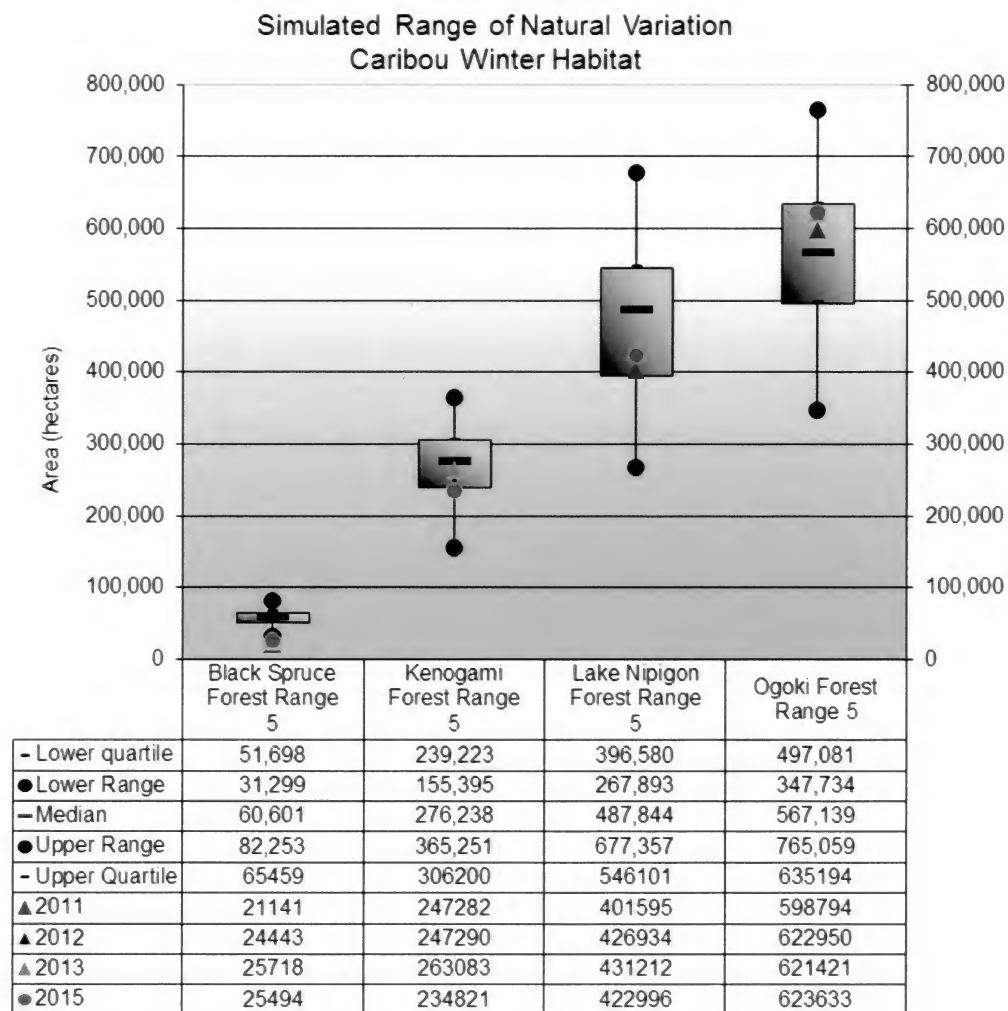


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 5 - Nipigon Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

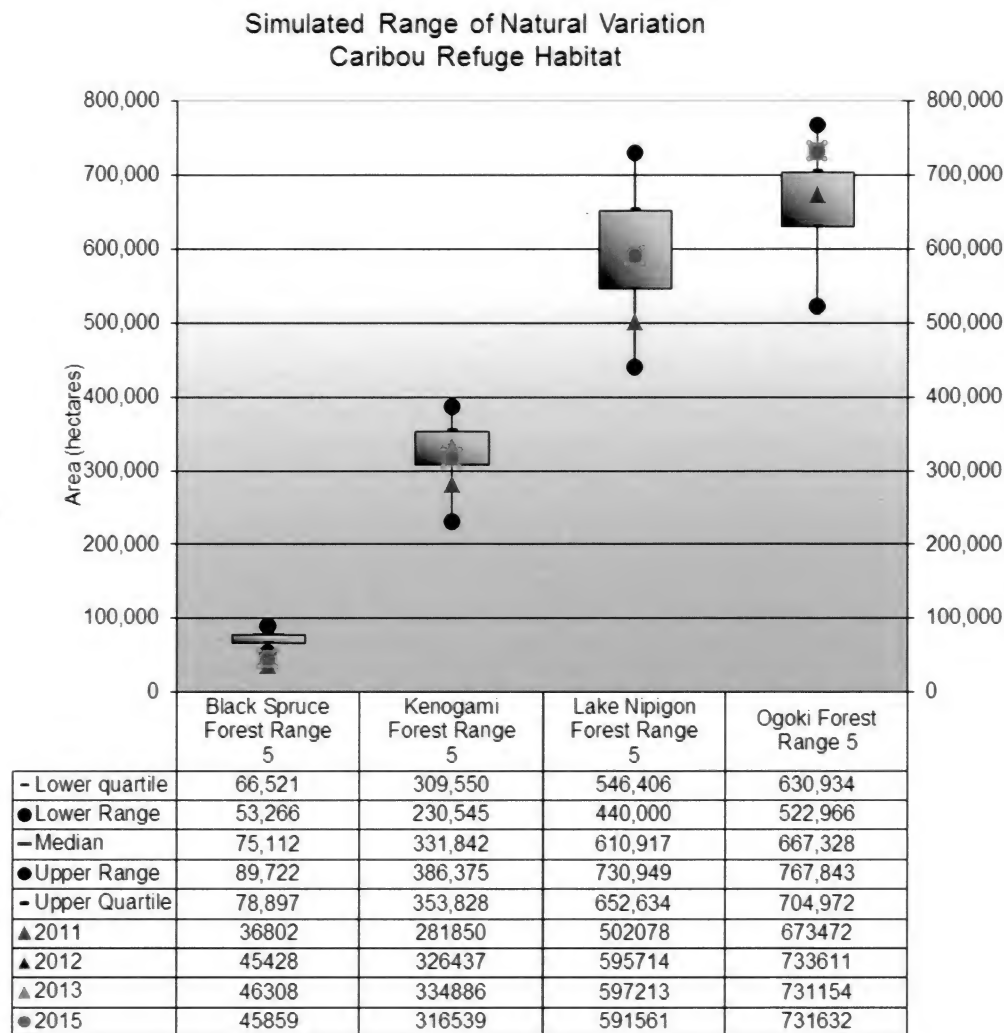


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 5 - Nipigon Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

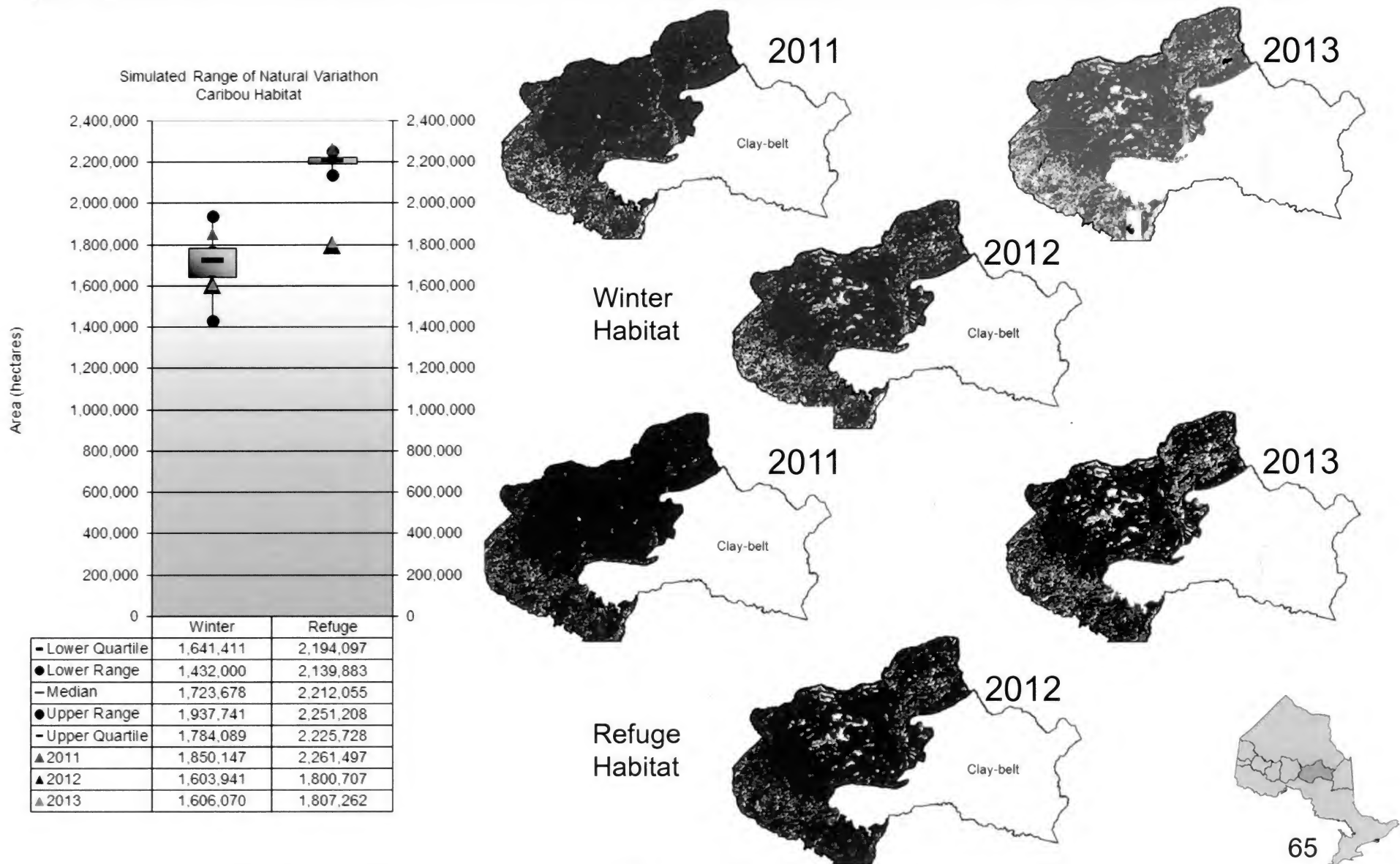
Range Summary



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 6 - Pagwachuan West Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

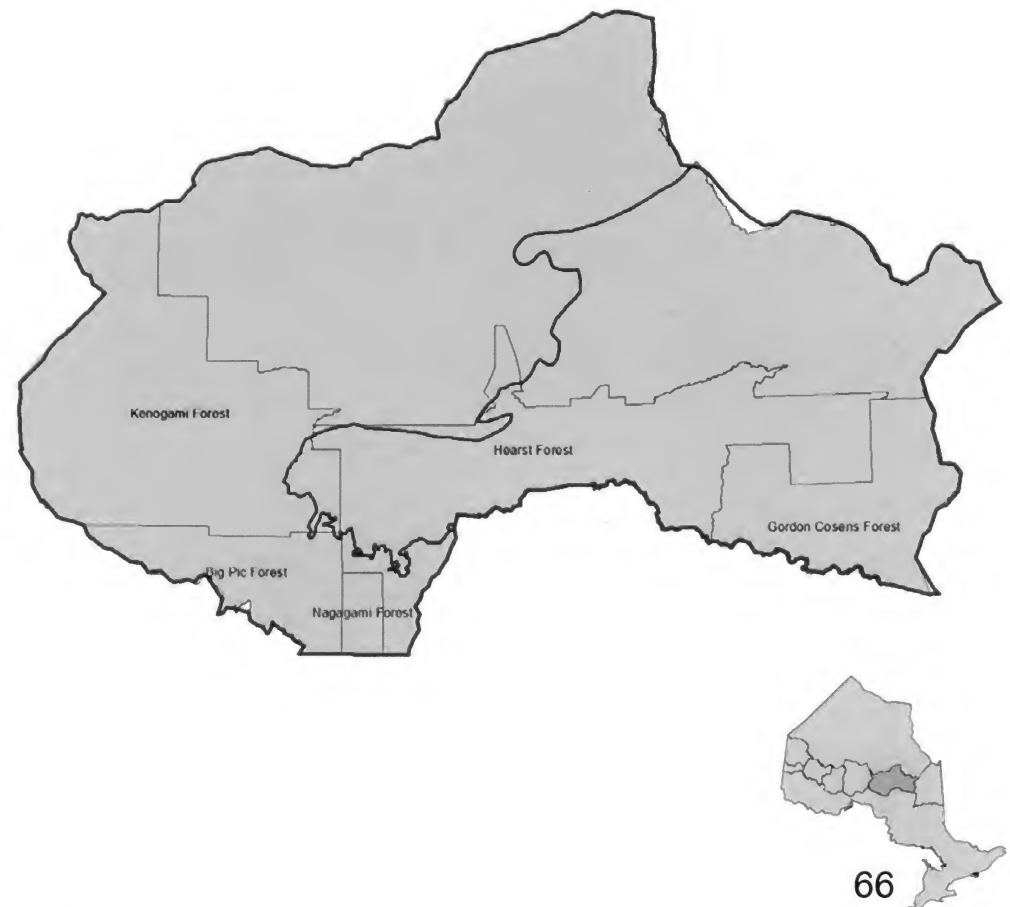
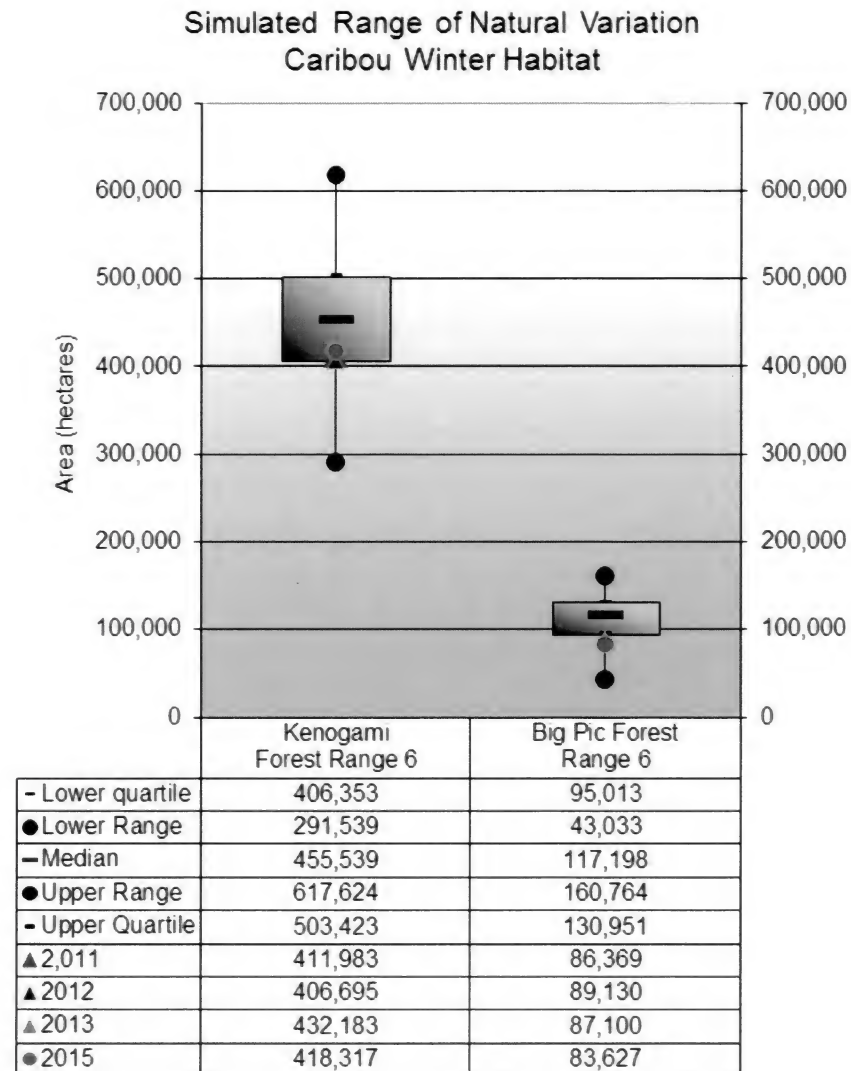


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan West Winter Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

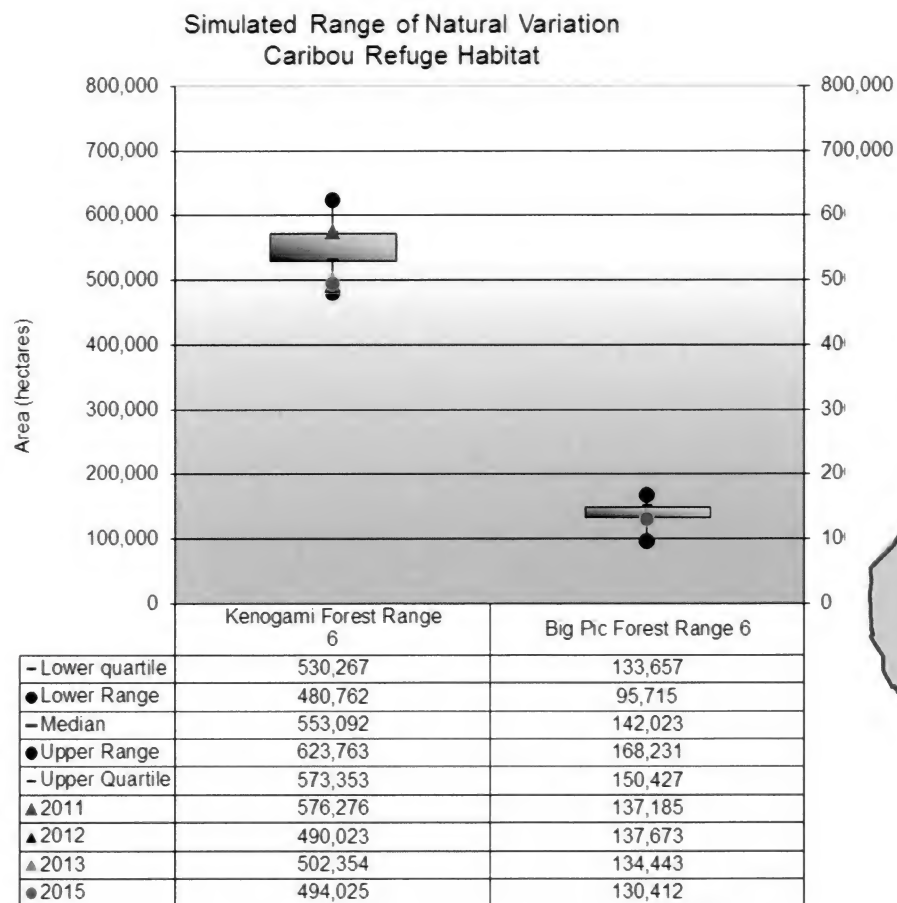


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan West Refuge Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

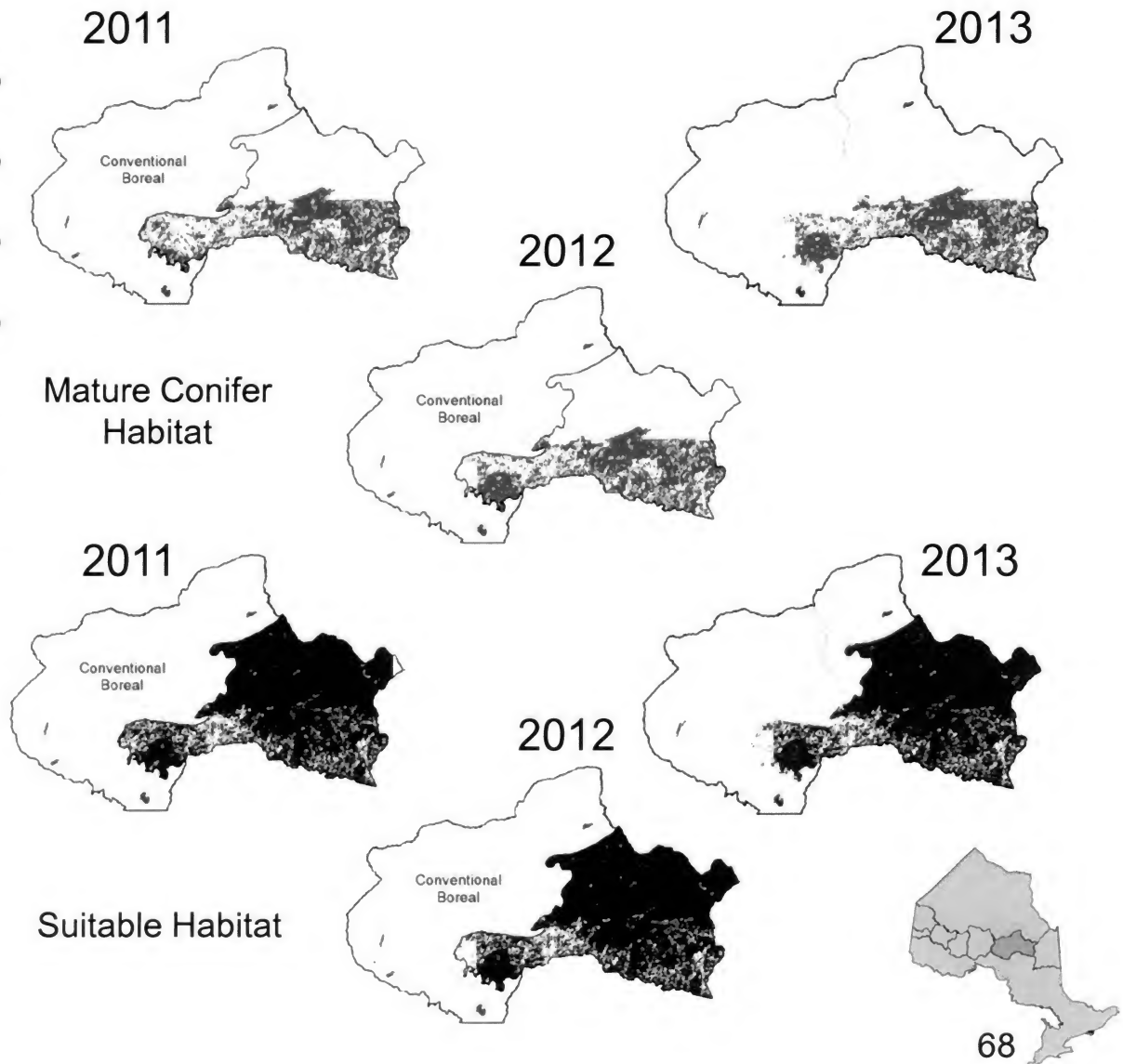
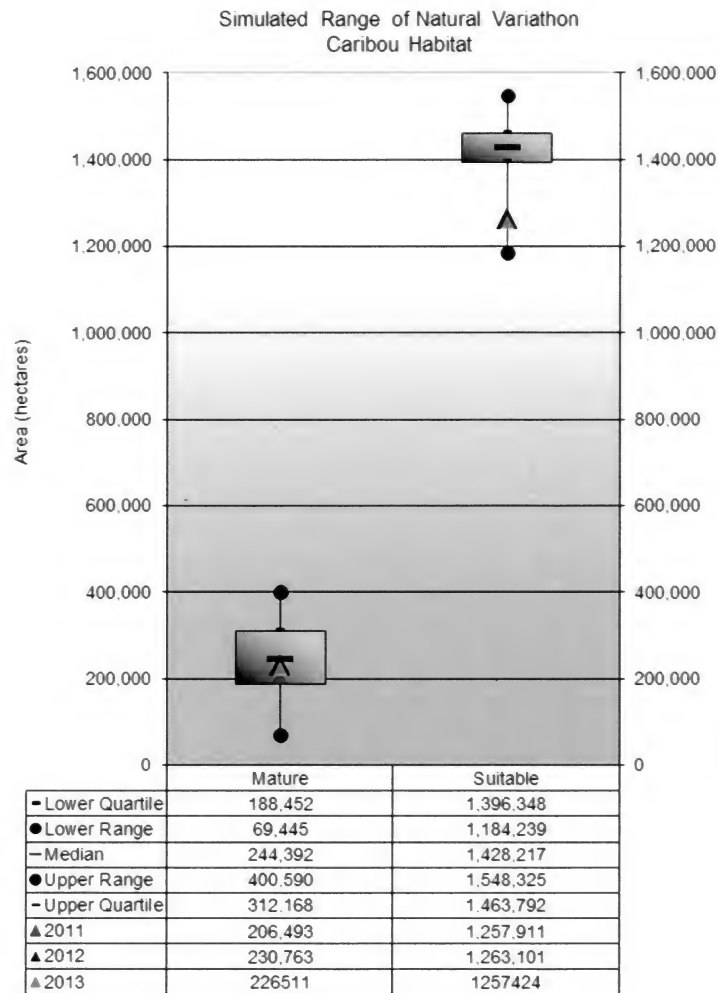


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan East Habitat SRNV

Range Summary



Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

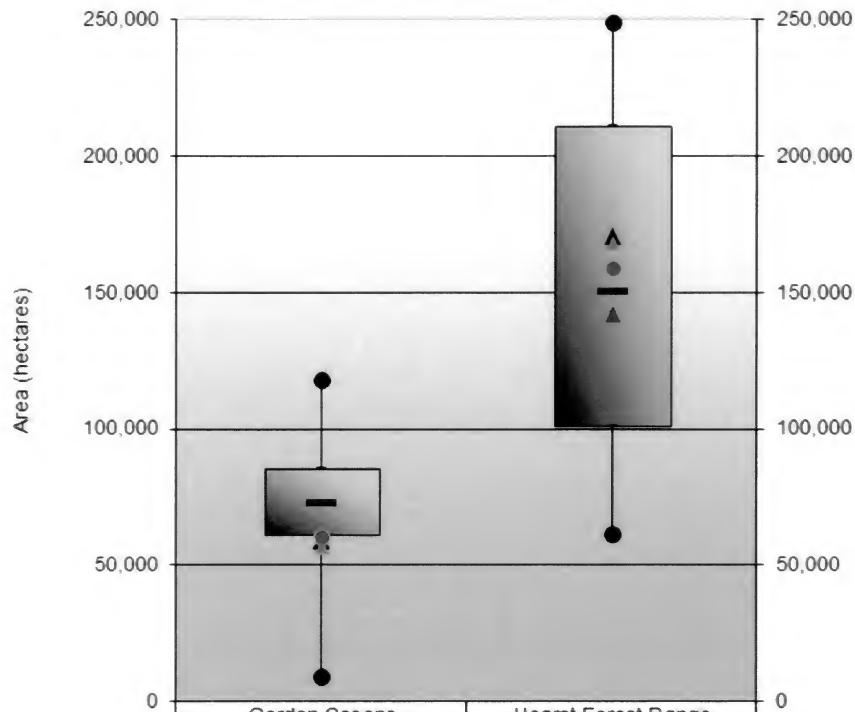
State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan East Mature Conifer Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

Simulated Range of Natural Variation Mature Conifer Habitat

Note: Mature conifer estimated for FRI area only



	Gordon Cosens Forest Range 6	Hearst Forest Range 6
- Lower quartile	61,114	101,089
● Lower Range	9,296	61,437
- Median	72,962	150,565
● Upper Range	118,343	248,982
- Upper Quartile	85,338	211,001
▲ 2011	59,523	142,085
▲ 2012	59,369	170,894
▲ 2013	56,857	167,823
● 2015	60,155	159,360

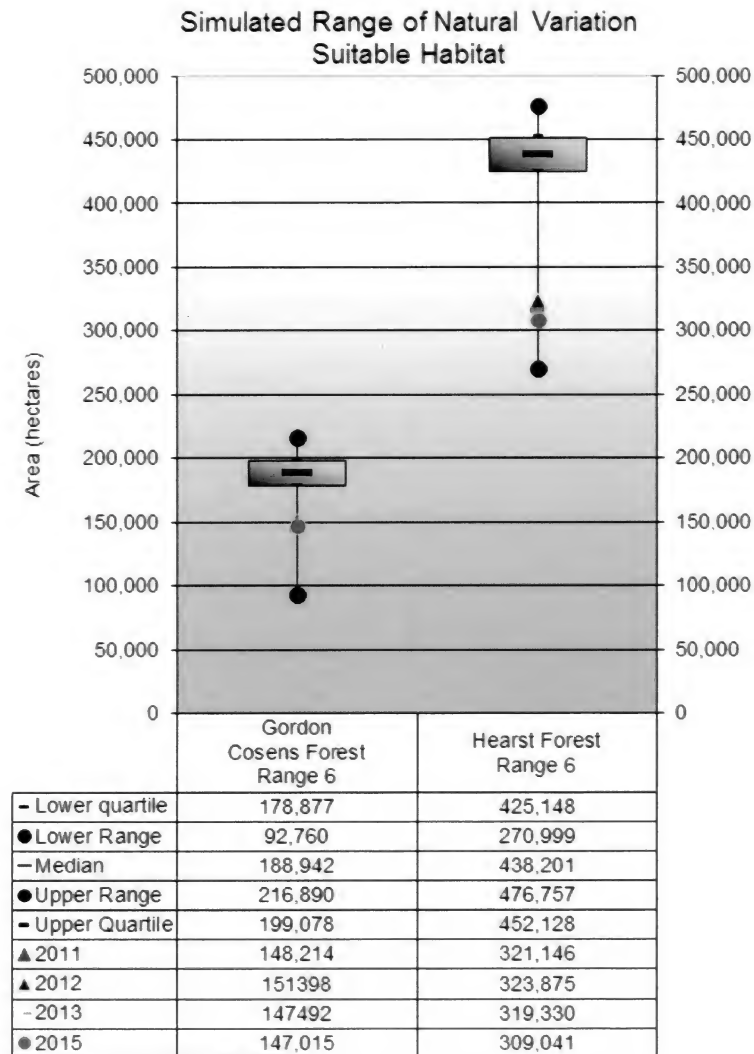


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan East Suitable Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

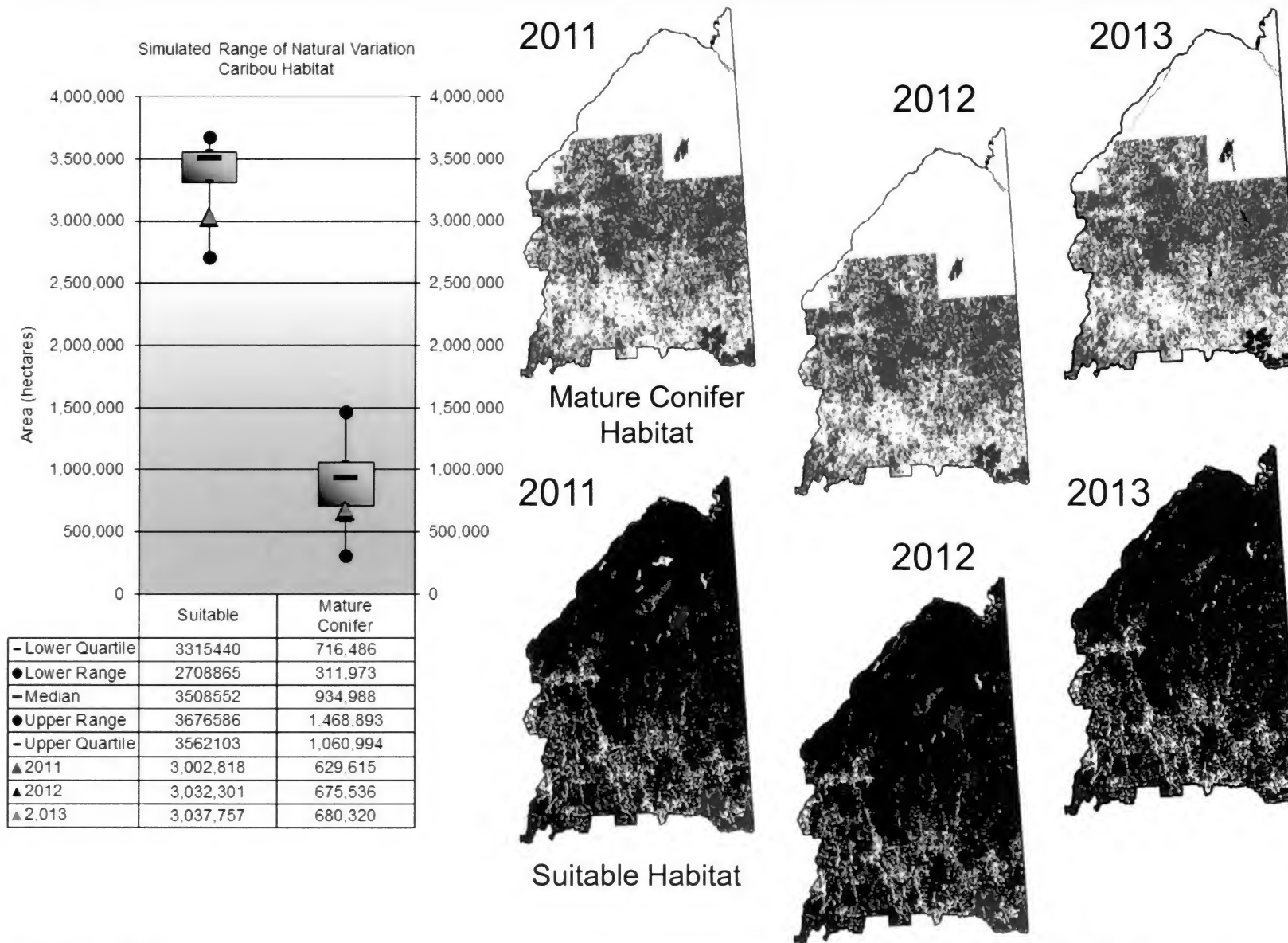


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 - Kesagami Habitat SRNV

Range Summary

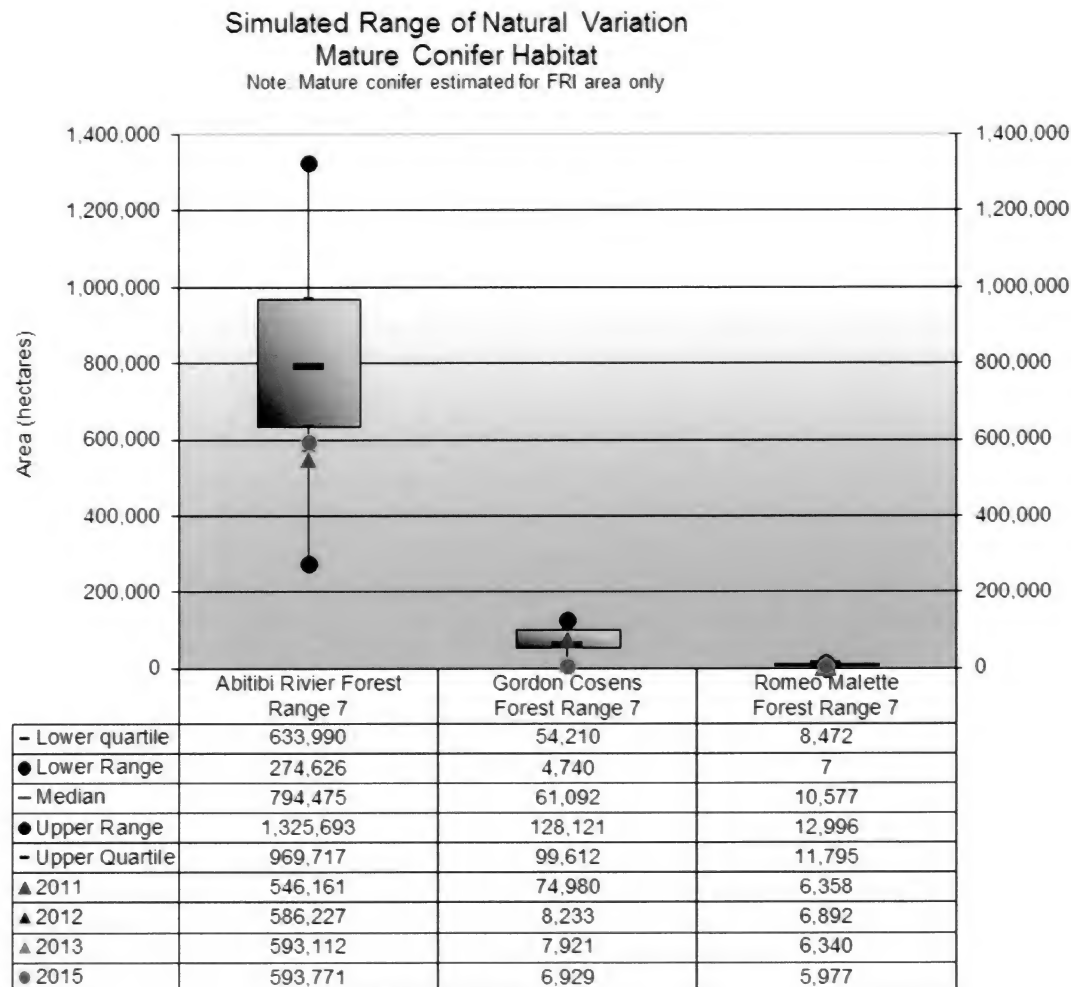


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range – 7 - Kesagami Mature Conifer Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

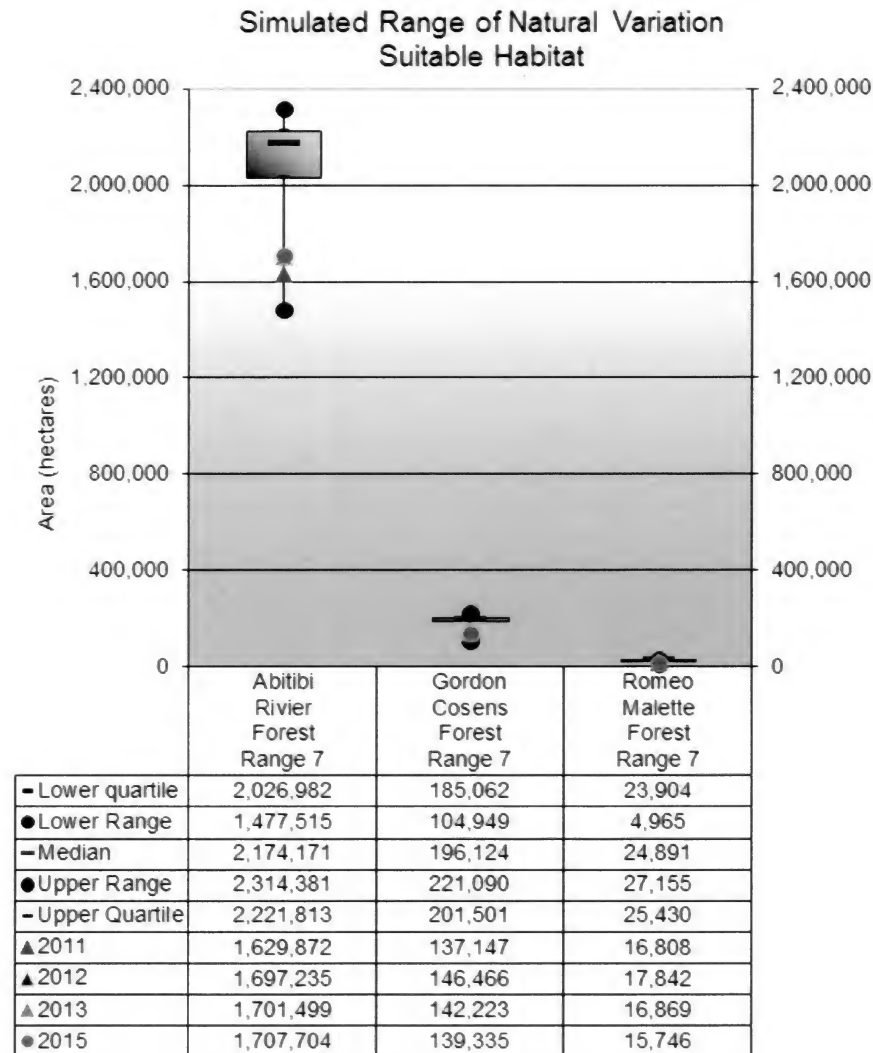


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7 - Kesagami Suitable Habitat SRNV by FMU

Range Summary



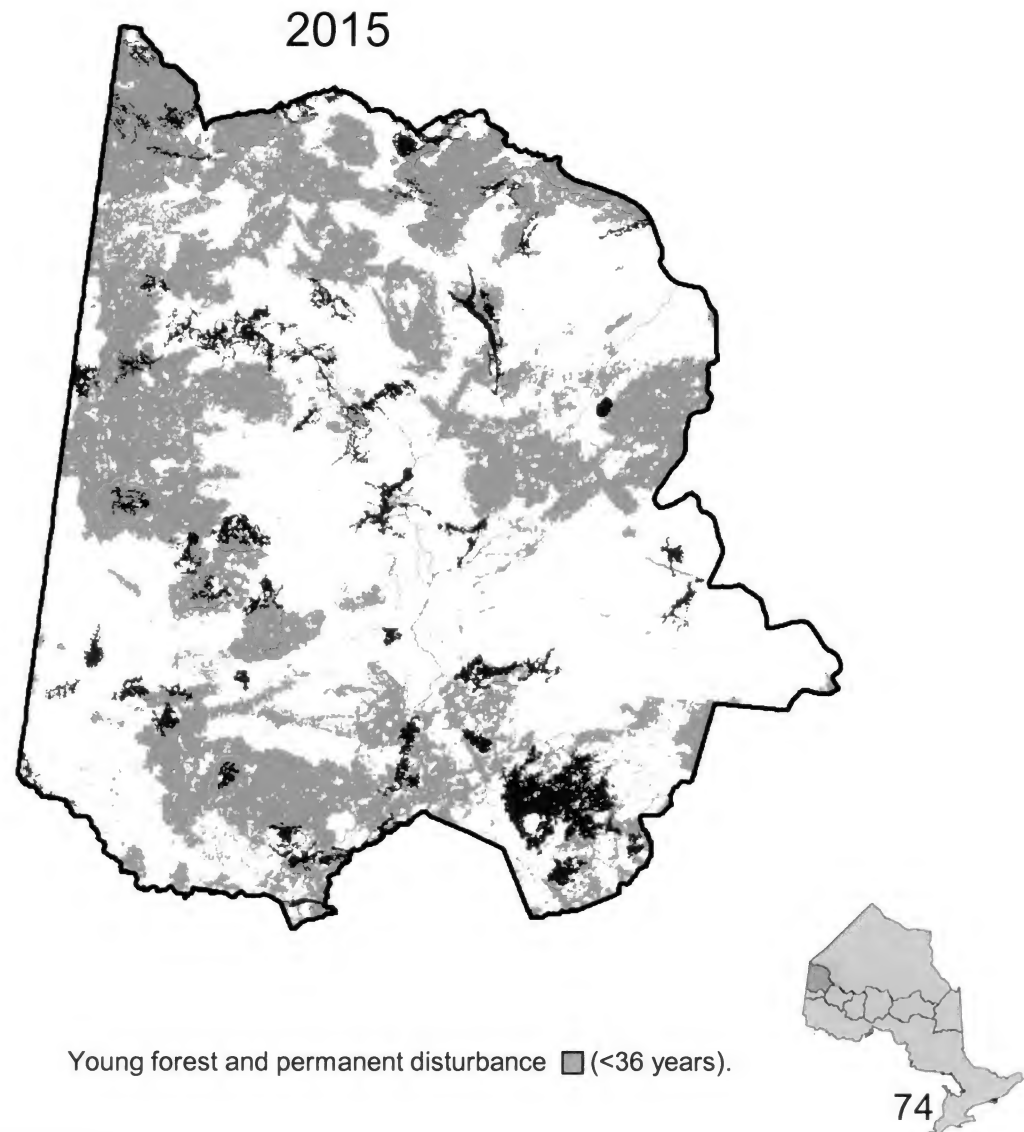
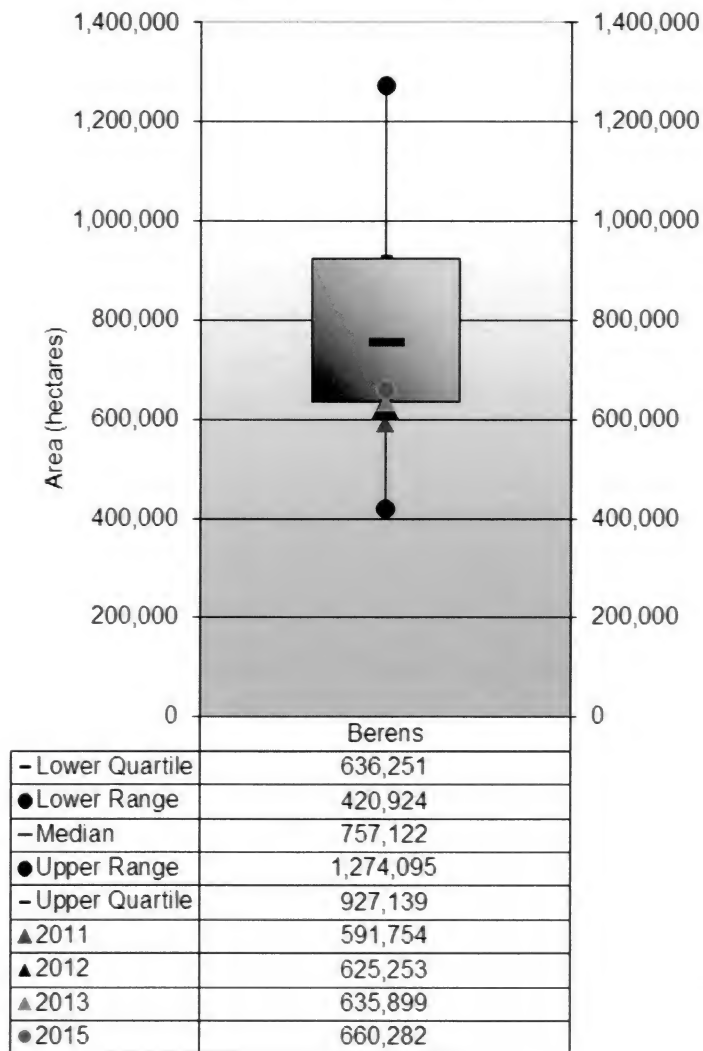
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 1 Berens 2011 – 2013, Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary

Range 1 Berens - Estimated range of natural variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance (< 36 years)



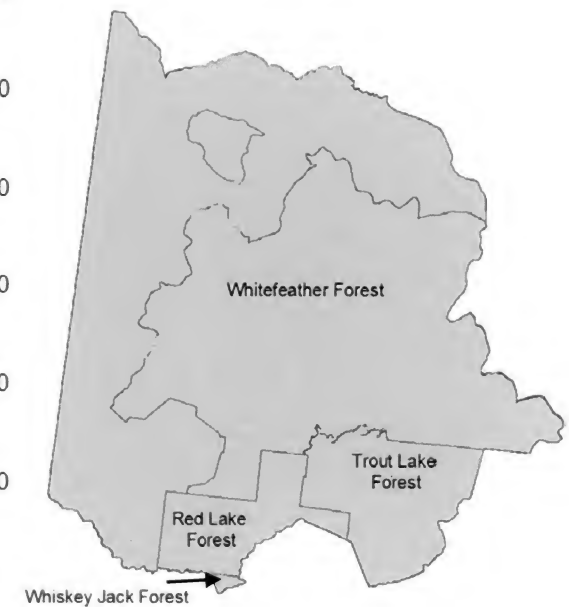
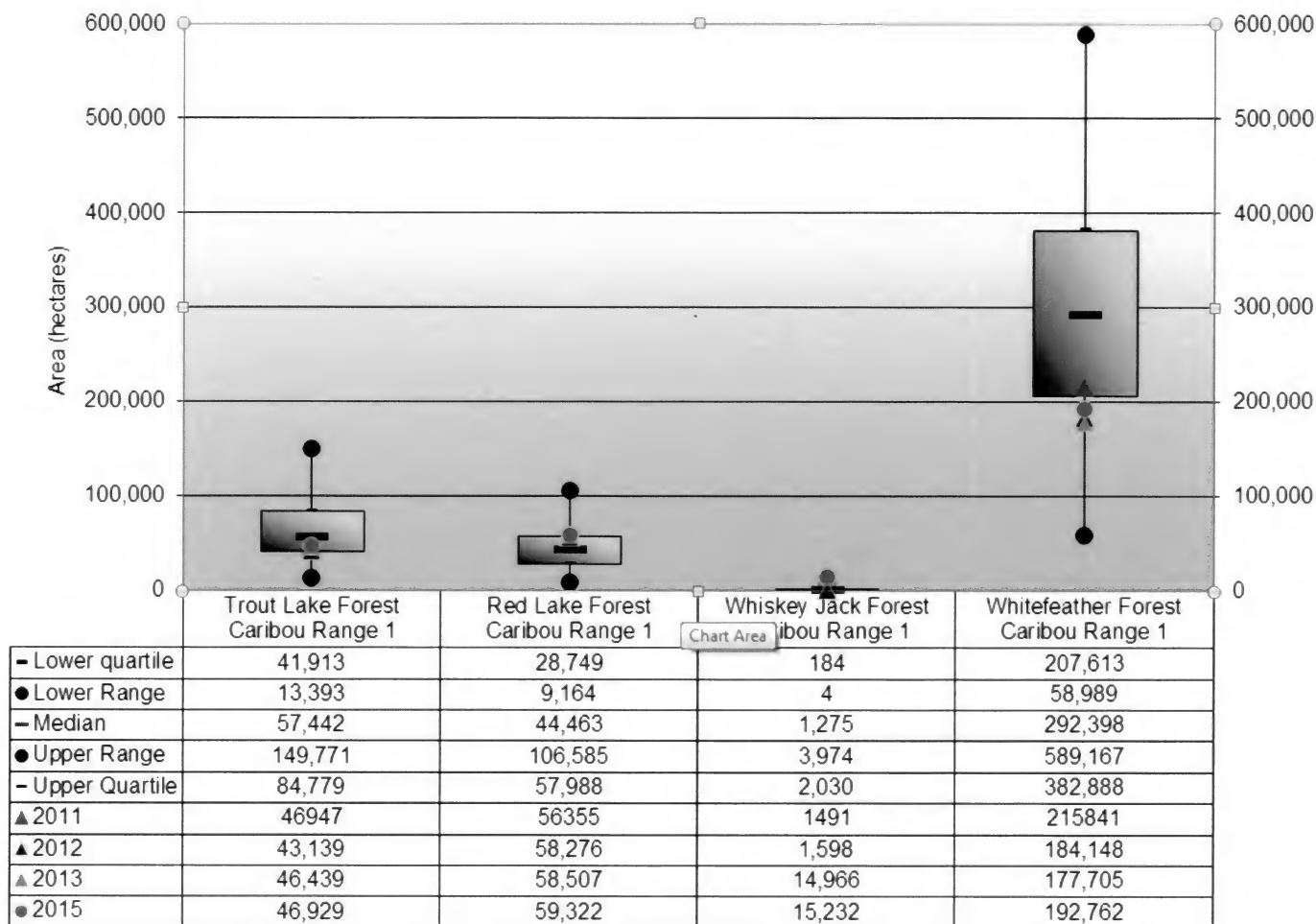
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range -1- Berens 2011 - 2013 , Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

Simulated Range of Natural Variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance



75

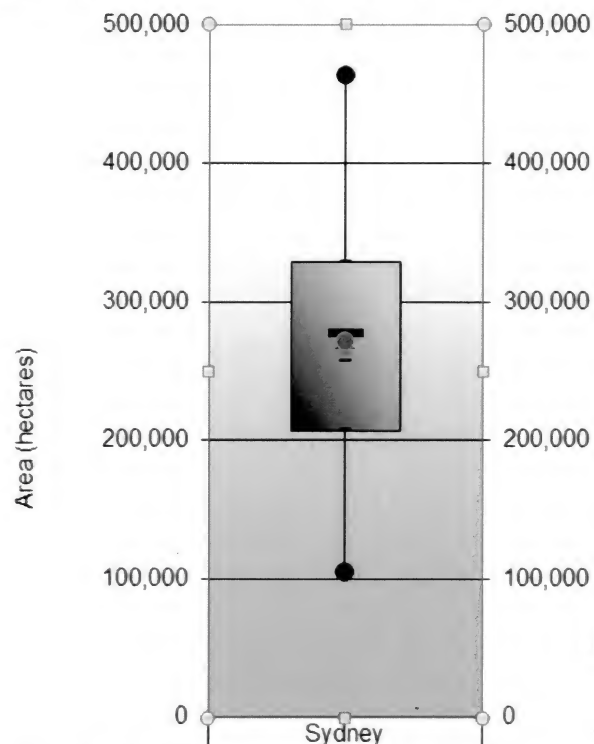
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 2 Sydney 2011 – 2013, Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

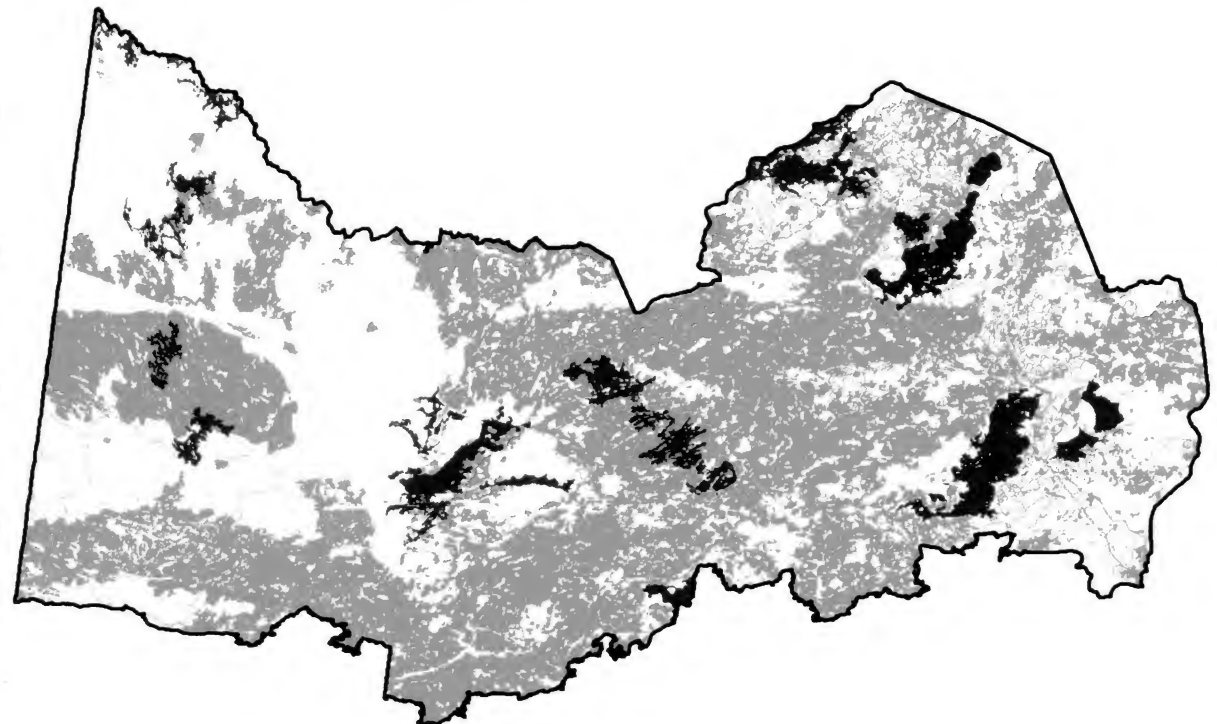
Range Summary

Range 2 Sydney - Estimated range of natural variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance (< 36 years)



	Sydney
Lower Quartile	207,342
Lower Range	105,552
Median	278,258
Upper Range	464,150
Upper Quartile	329,061
2011	272,764
2012	262,468
2013	266,012
2015	271,227

2015



Young forest and permanent disturbance ■ (<36 years).



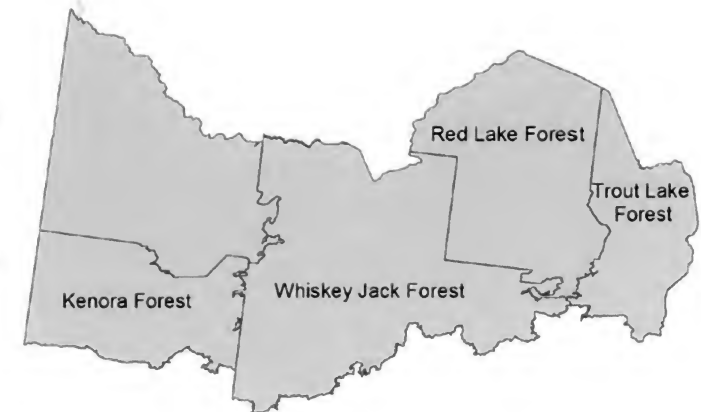
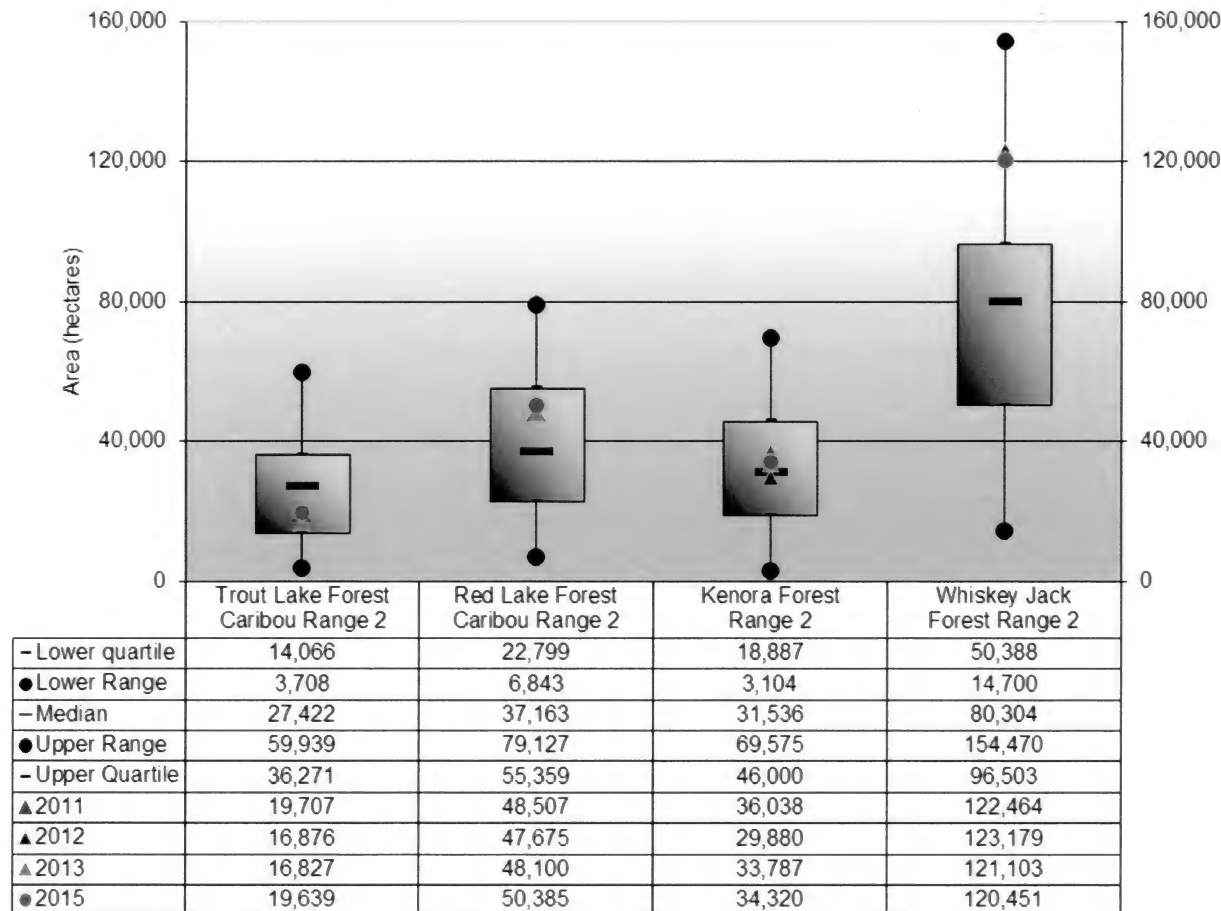
Statistics are approximate and based on data availability at the beginning of 2011 including forest management plans annual work schedule for 2011 and 2012.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 2 - Sydney 2011 – 2013, Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

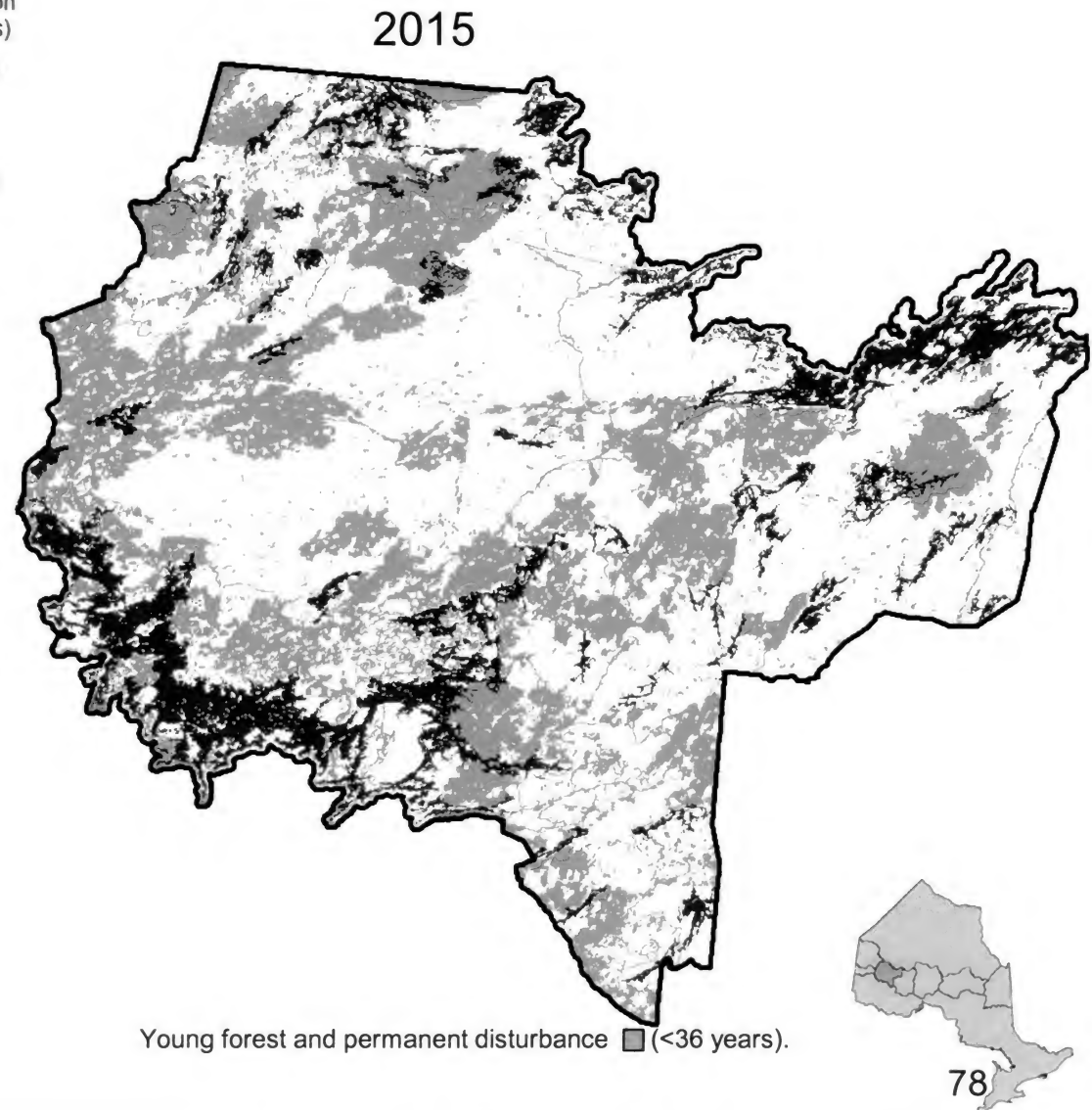
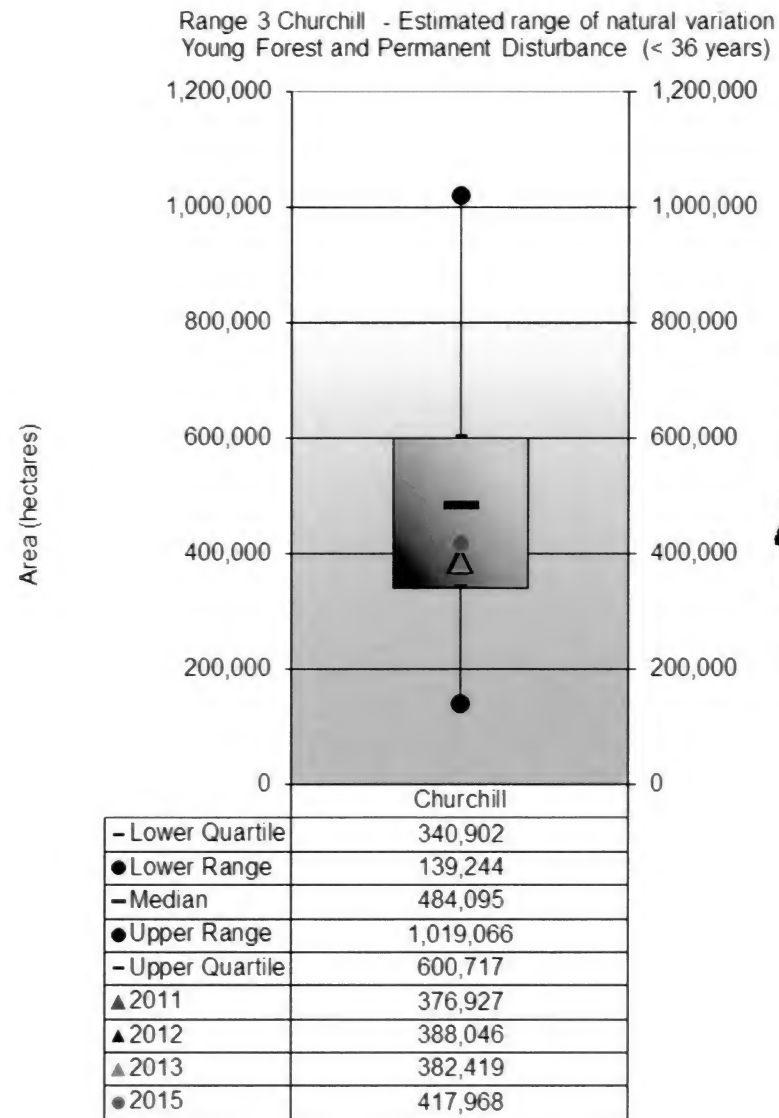
Simulated Range of Natural Variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 3 Churchill 2011 – 2013. Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary

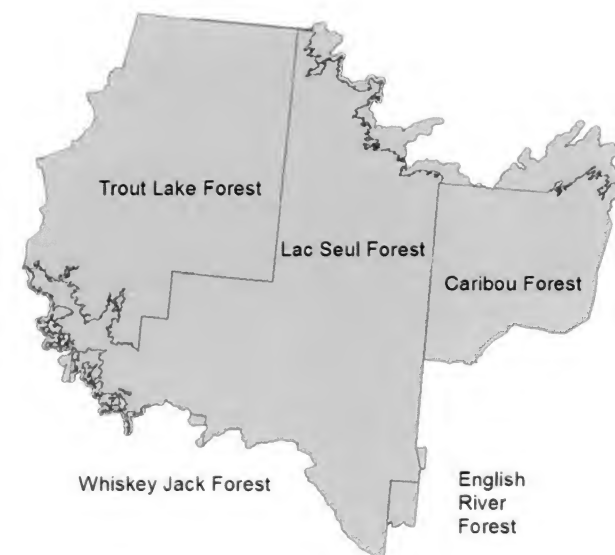
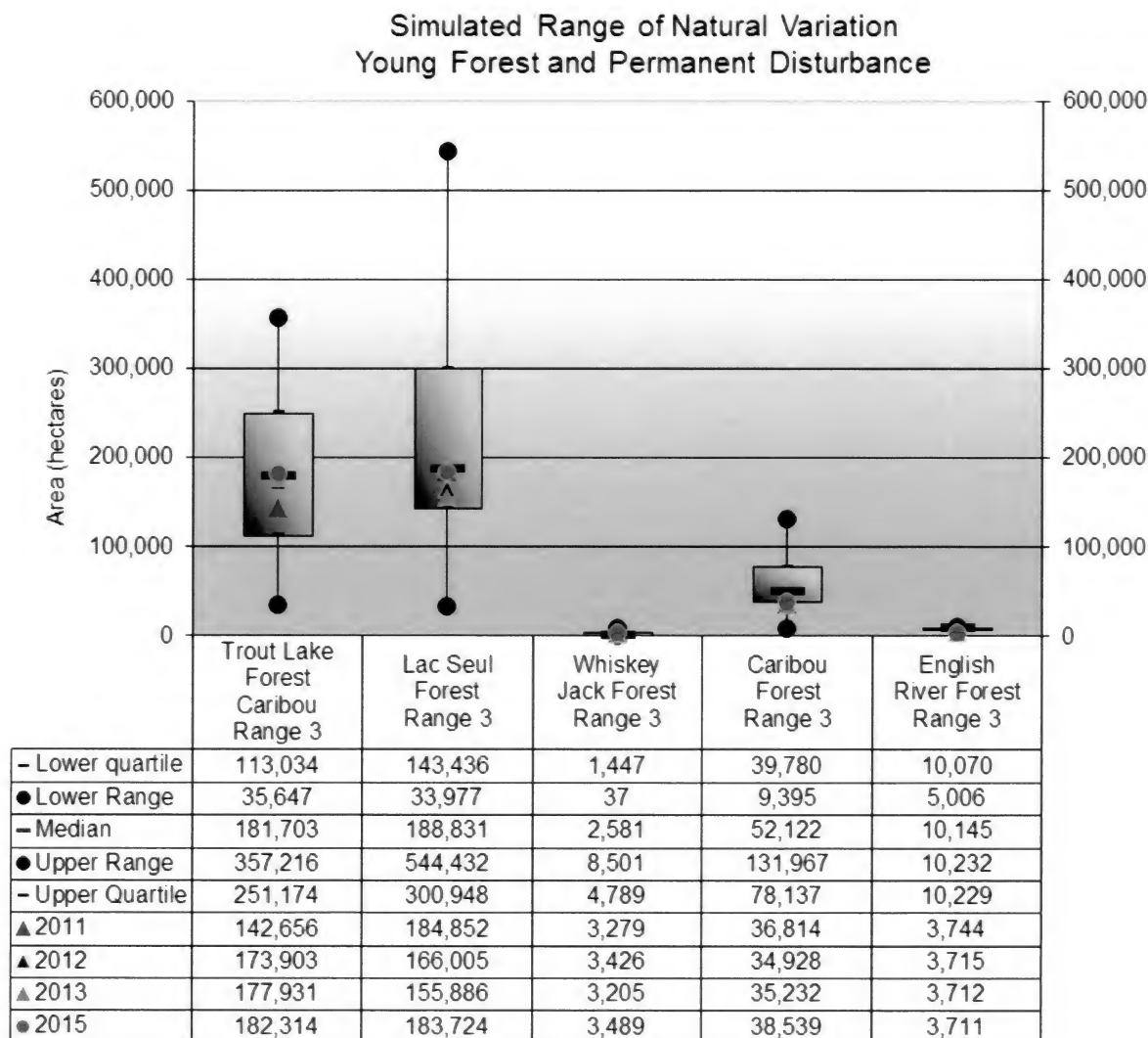


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 3 - Churchill 2011 – 2013, Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary



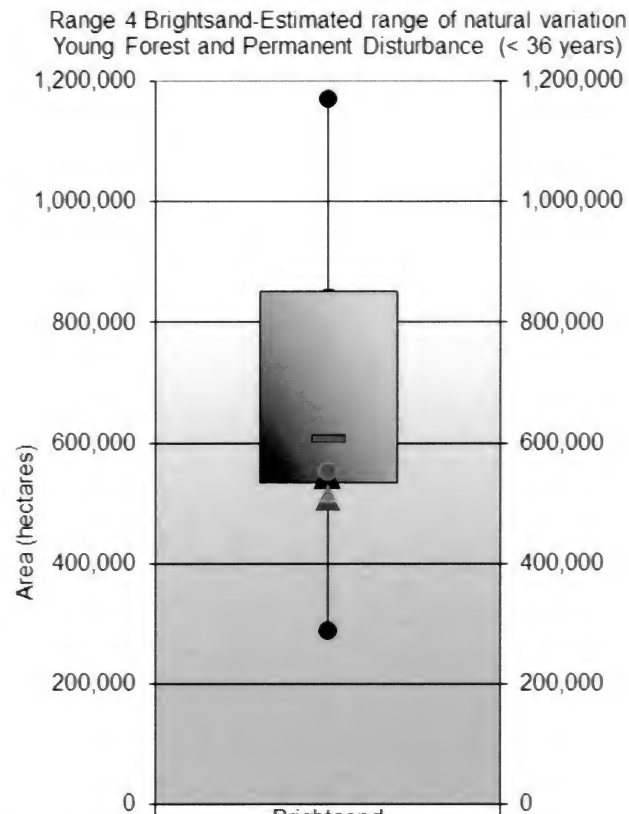
79

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

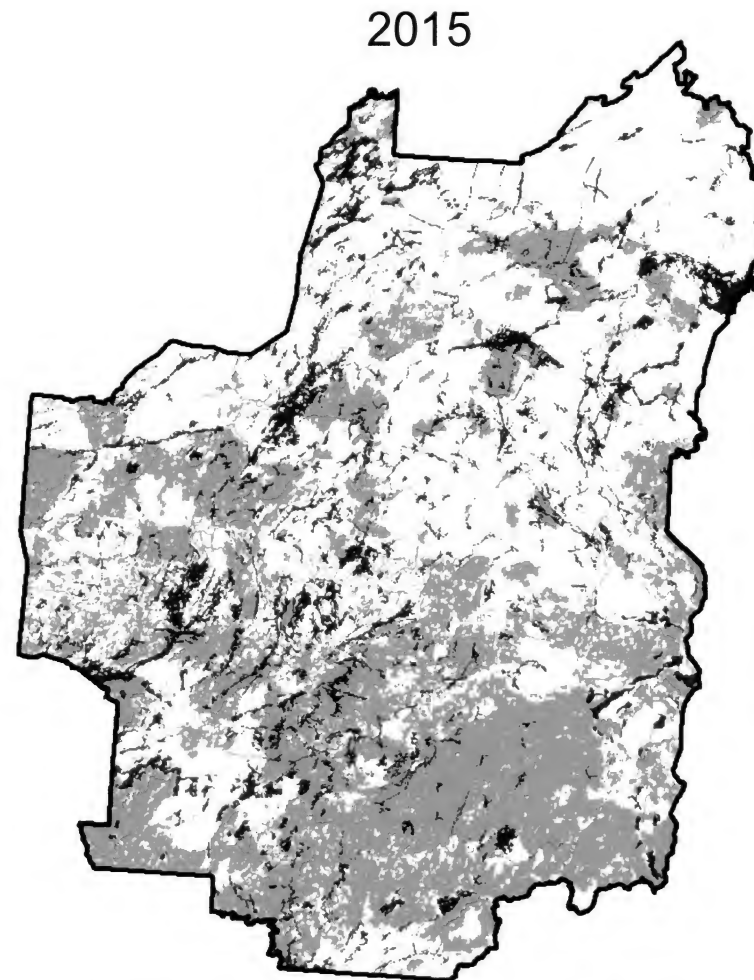
State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 4 Brightsand 2011 - 2013, Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary



	Brightsand
- Lower Quartile	534,081
● Lower Range	287,643
- Median	608,181
● Upper Range	1,170,558
- Upper Quartile	852,045
▲ 2011	507,628
▲ 2012	546,063
▲ 2013	516,965
● 2015	553,675

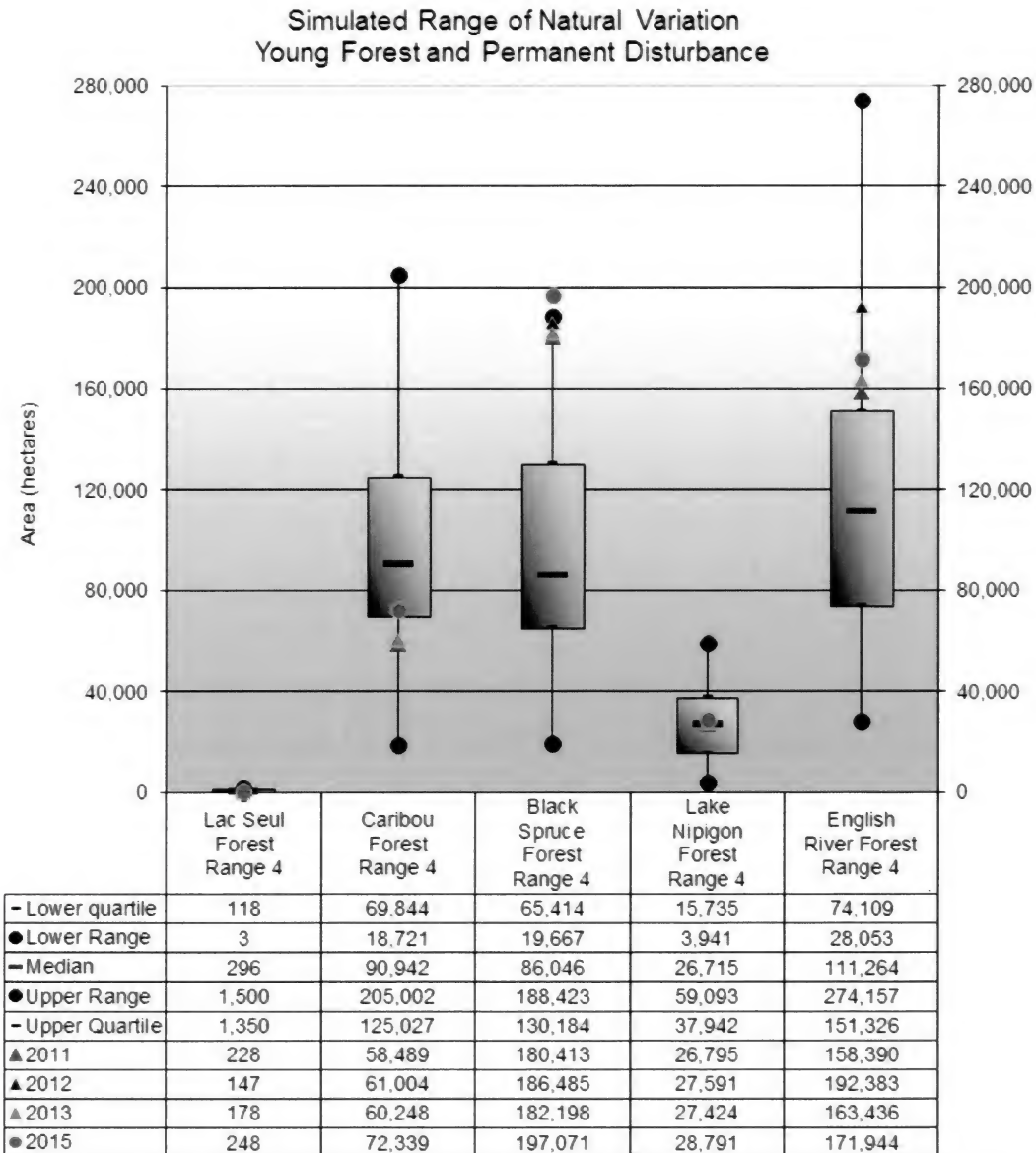


Young forest and permanent disturbance ■ (<36 years).

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 4 - Brightsand 2011 - 2013 , Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary



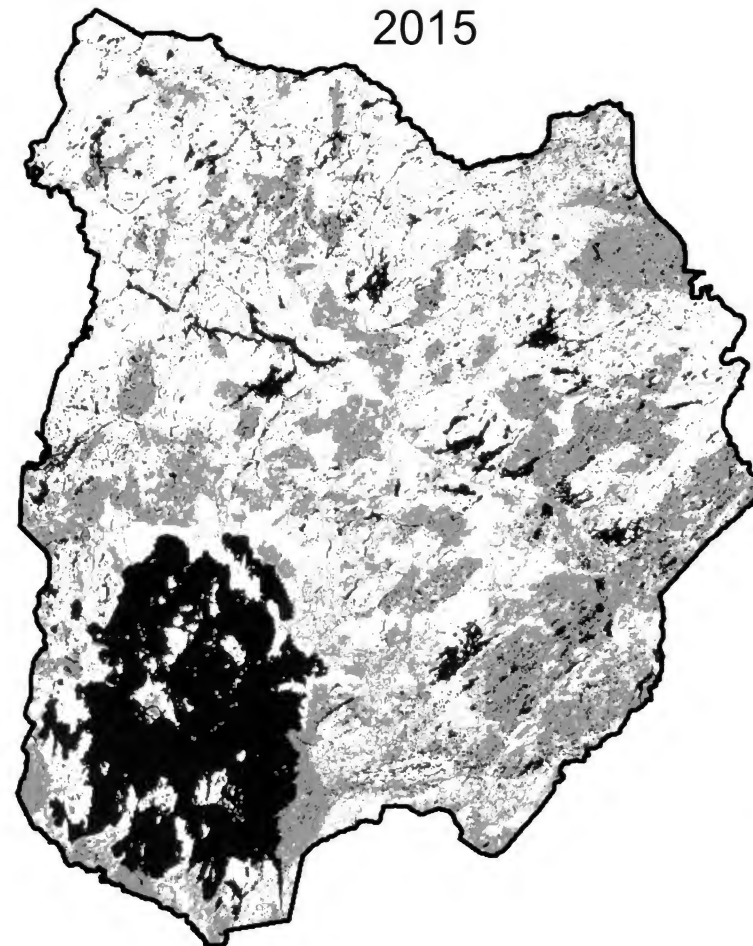
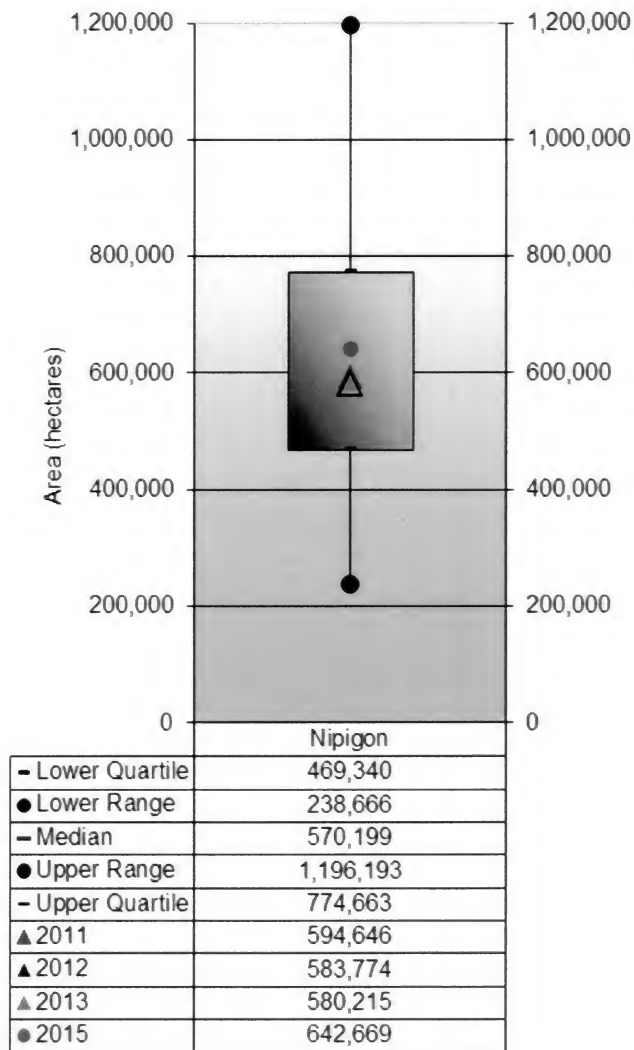
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 5 Nipigon 2011 and 2012 Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary

Range 5 Nipigon - Estimated range of natural variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance (< 36 years)



Young forest and permanent disturbance (≤36 years).



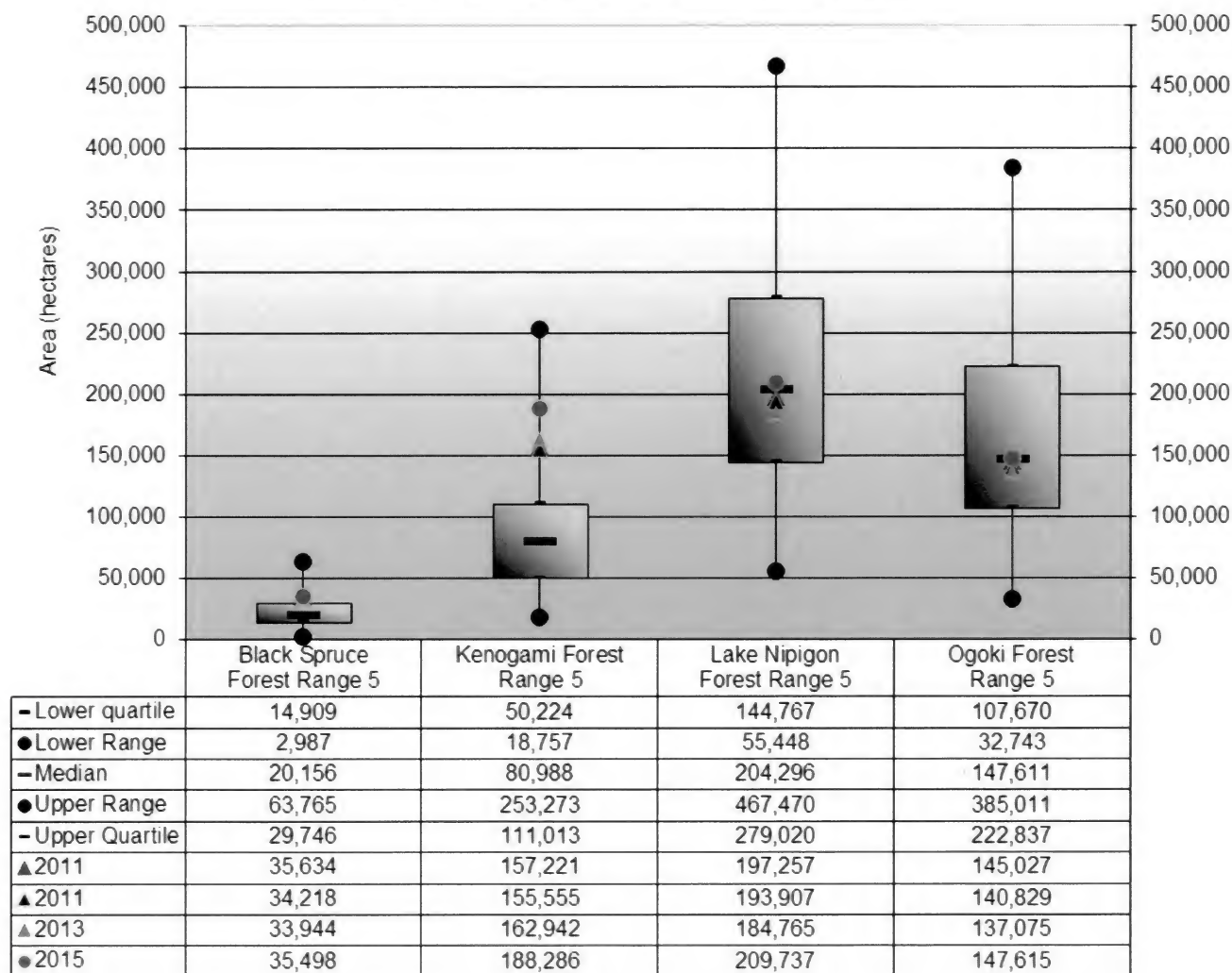
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 5 - Nipigon 2011 - 2013 , Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

Simulated Range of Natural Variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance



83

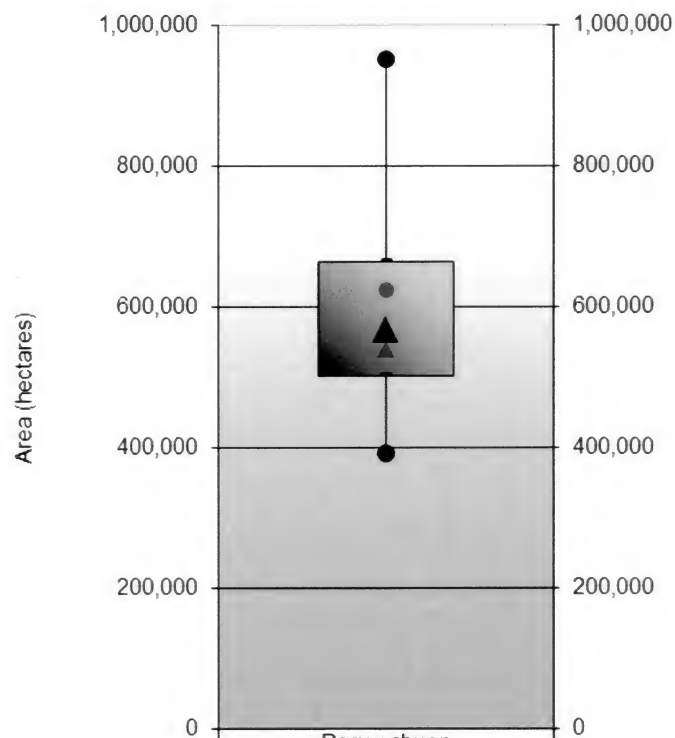
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 6 Pagwachuan 2011 and 2012 Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary

Range 6 Pagawachuan - Estimated range of natural variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance (< 36 years)



Pagwachuan	
— Lower Quartile	502,833
● Lower Range	390,548
— Median	587,995
● Upper Range	951,508
— Upper Quartile	664,349
▲ 2011	539,727
▲ 2012	567,813
— 2013	575,067
● 2015	623,222

2015



Young forest and permanent disturbance ■ (<36 years).



84

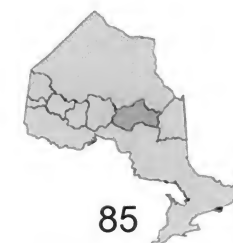
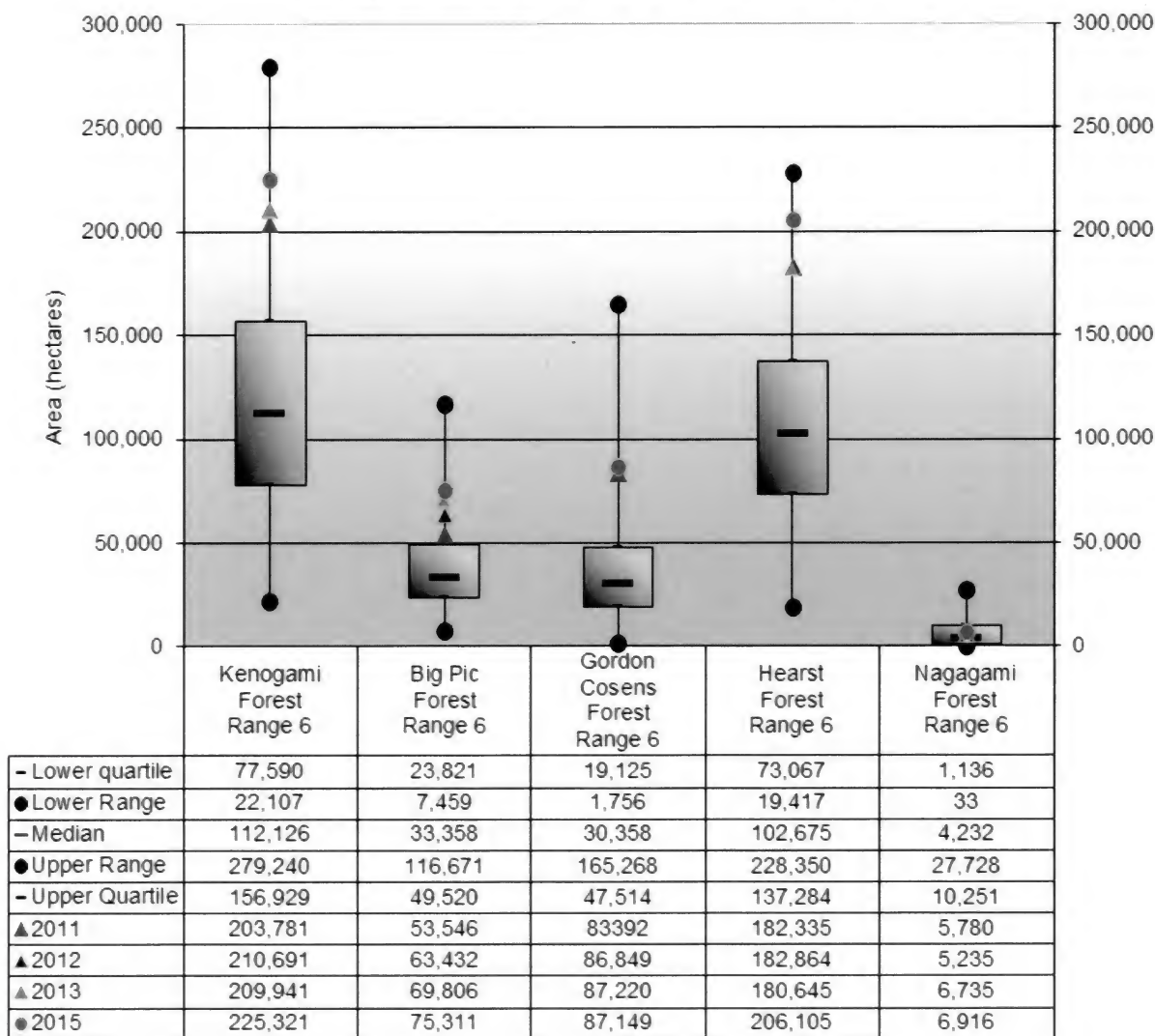
Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 6 - Pagwachuan 2011 - 2013 ,Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

Simulated Range of Natural Variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance



85

Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

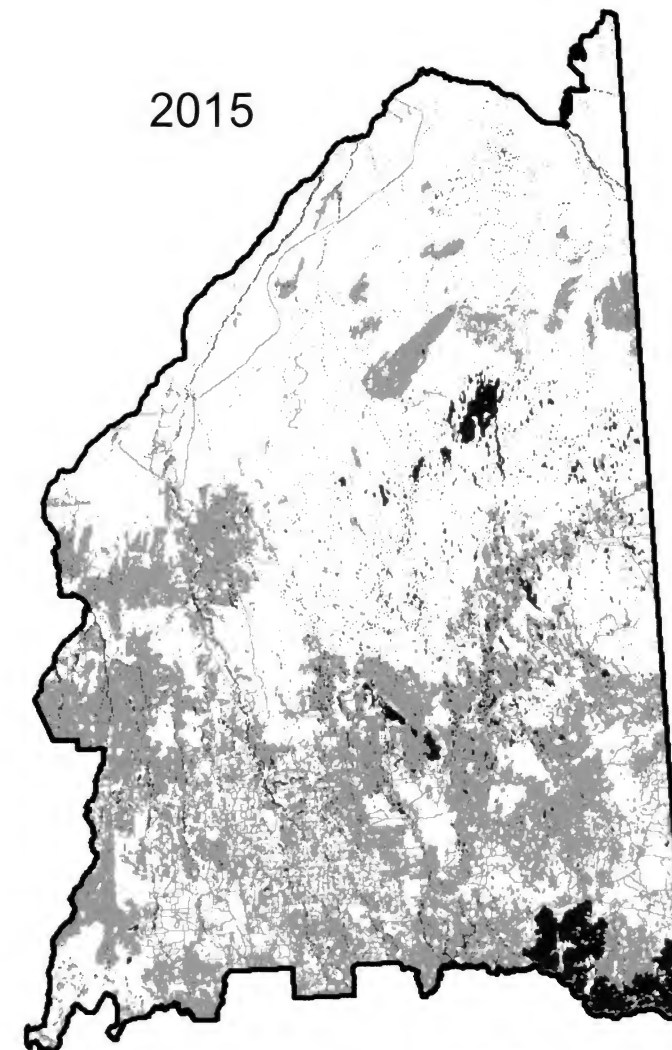
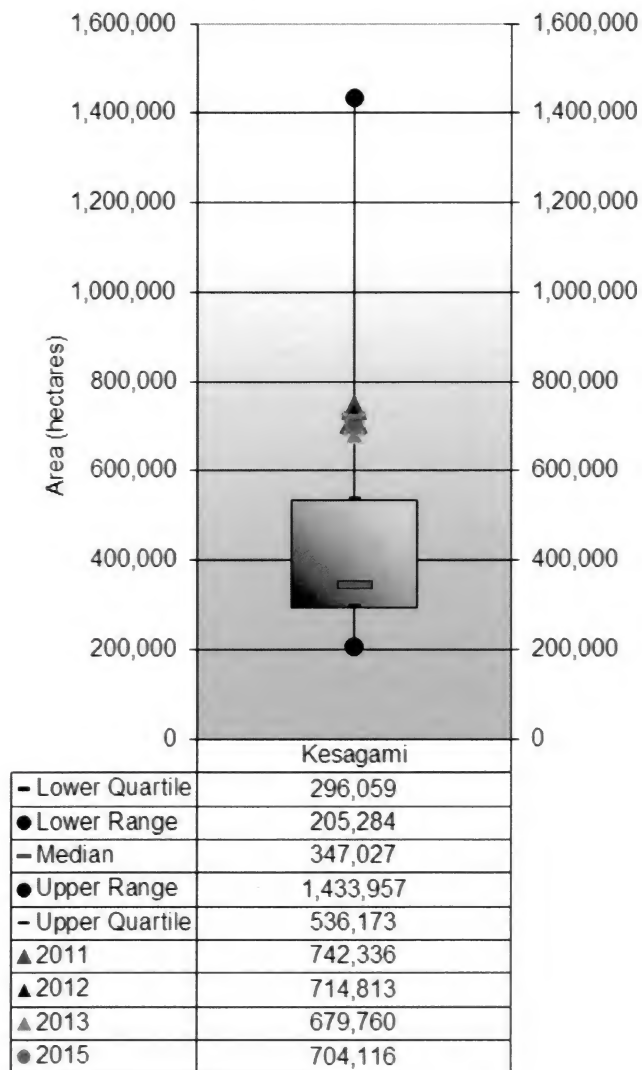
000160

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 7 Kesagami 2011 and 2012 Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV

Range Summary

Range 7 Kesogami - Estimated range of natural variation
Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance (< 36 years)



Young forest and permanent disturbance ■ (<36 years).

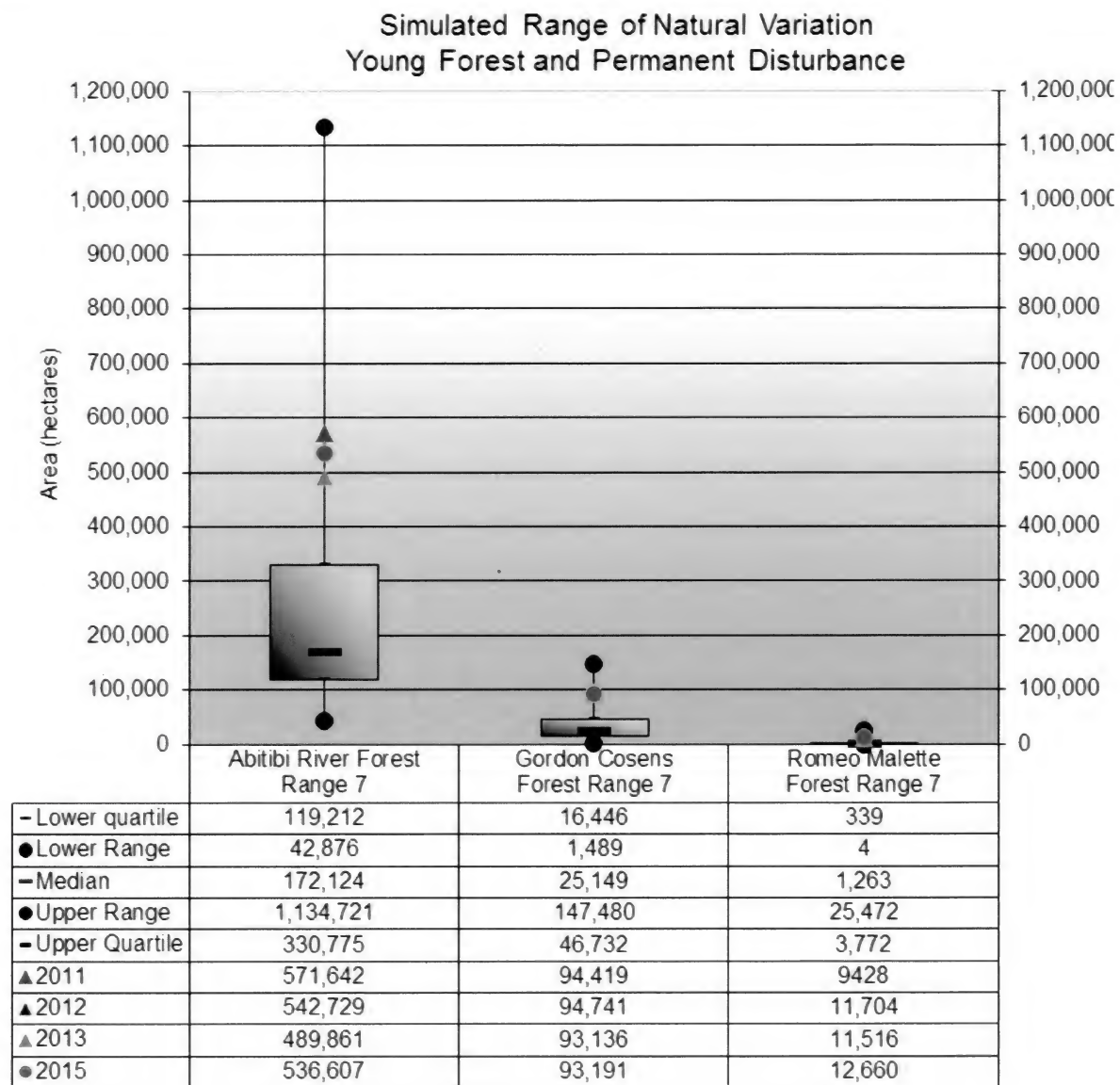


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range - 7- Kesagami 2011 - 2013 , Young Forest and Permanent Disturbance SRNV by FMU

Range Summary

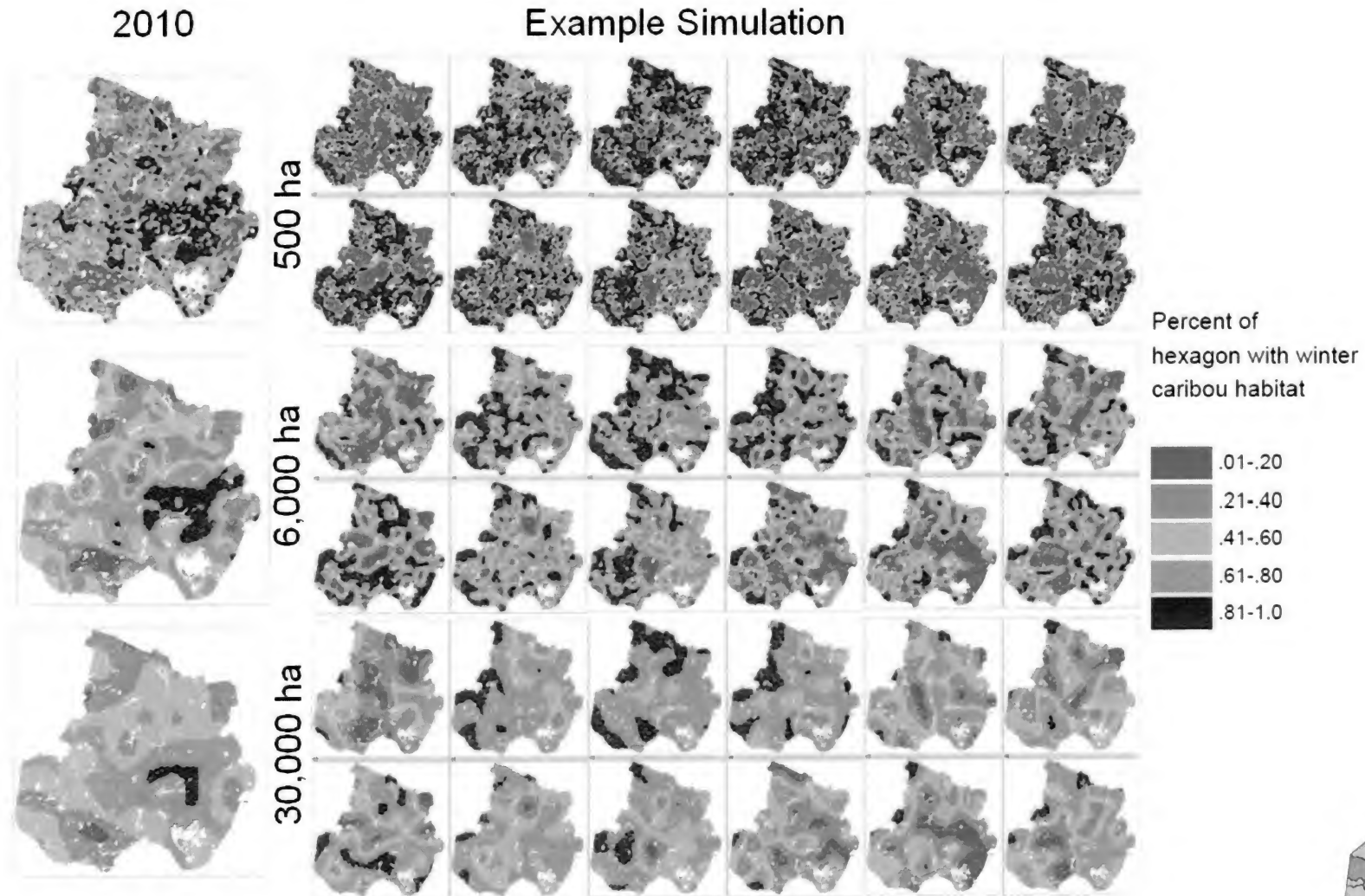


Statistics are approximate and may contain estimates from forest management planning annual work schedules.

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 1 Berens 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



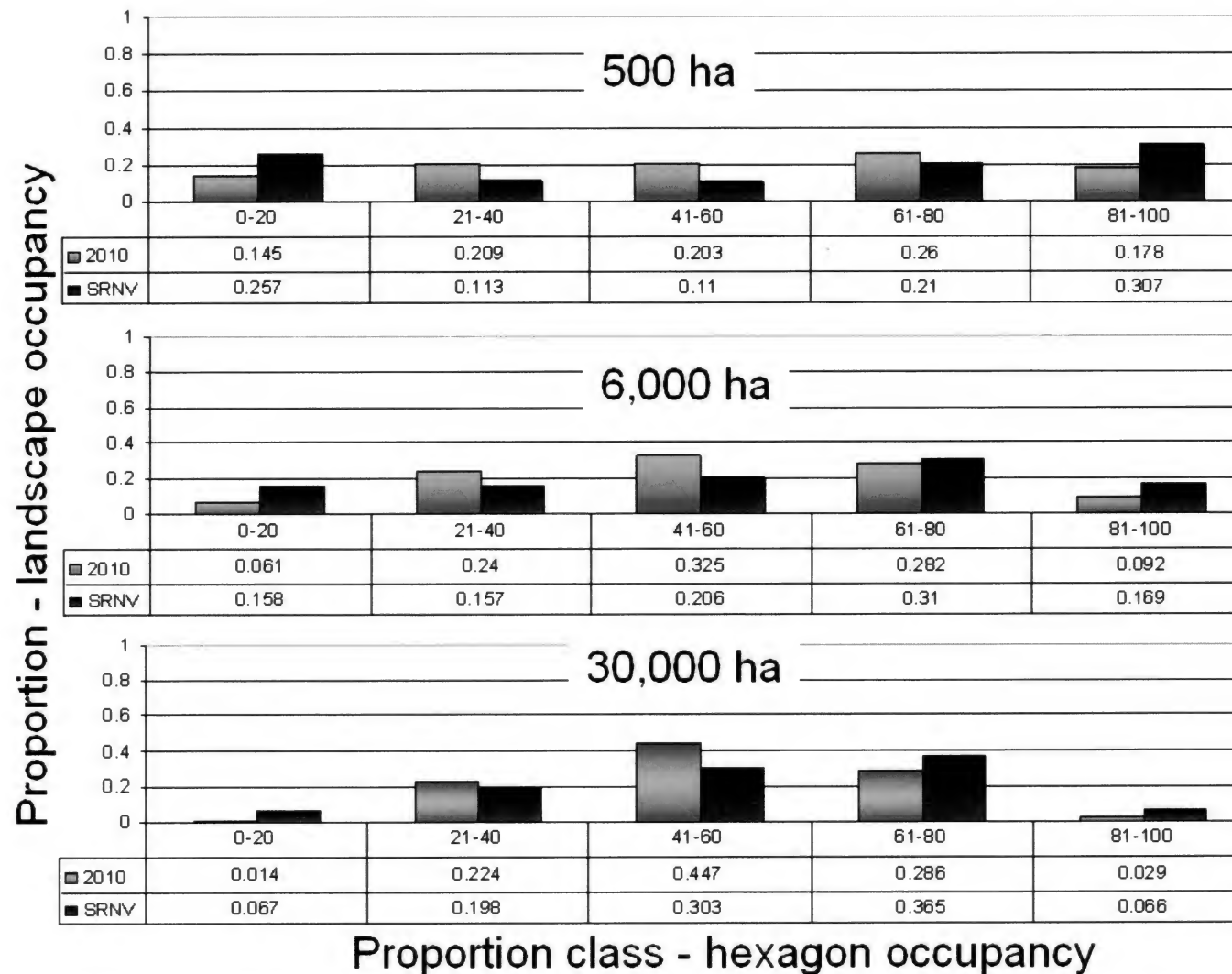
Arrangement of caribou winter habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



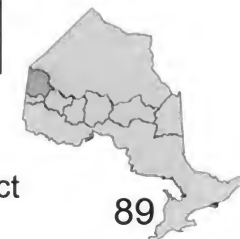
State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 1 Berens 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



Caribou winter habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hect levels.

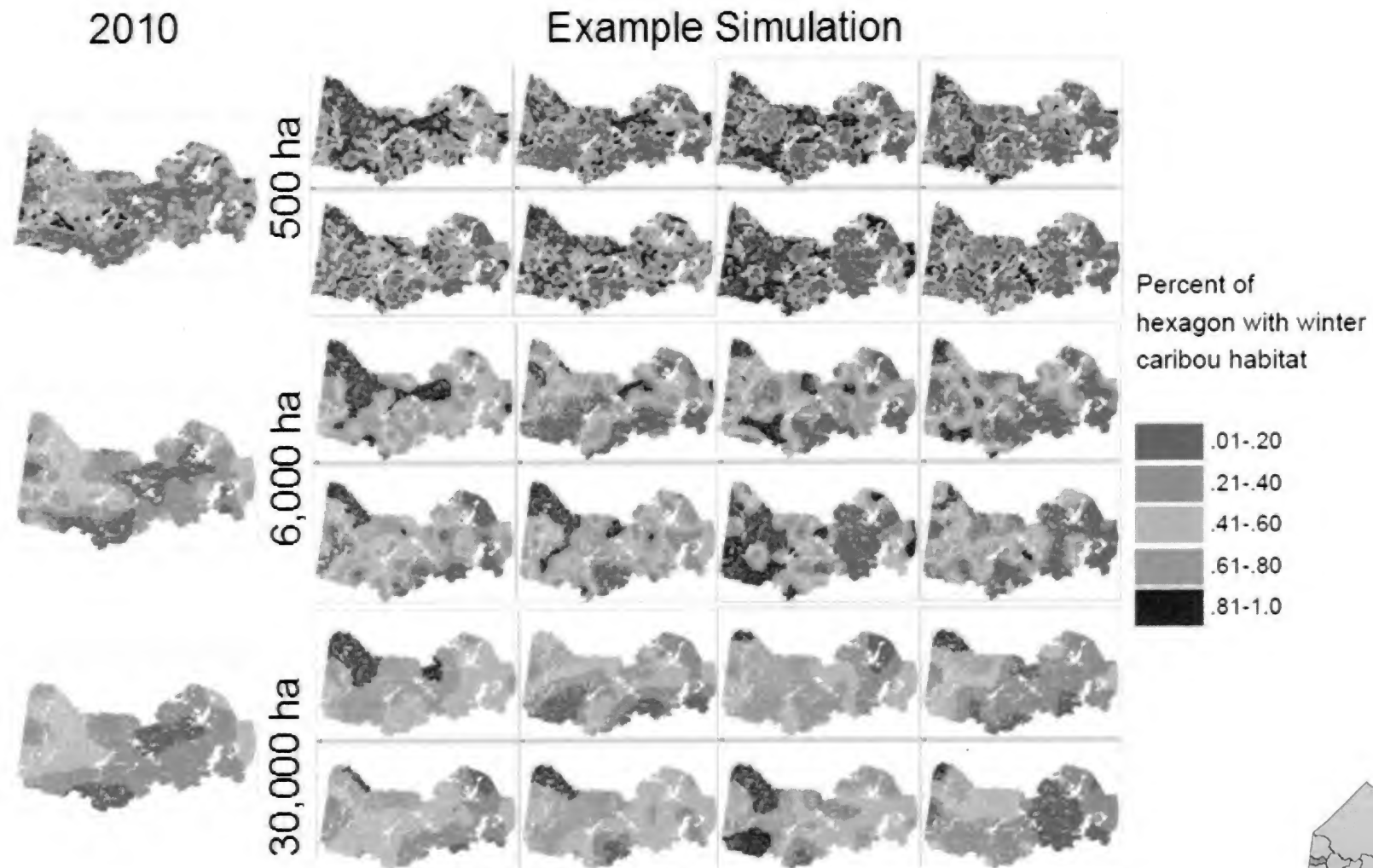


89

State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 2 Sydney 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



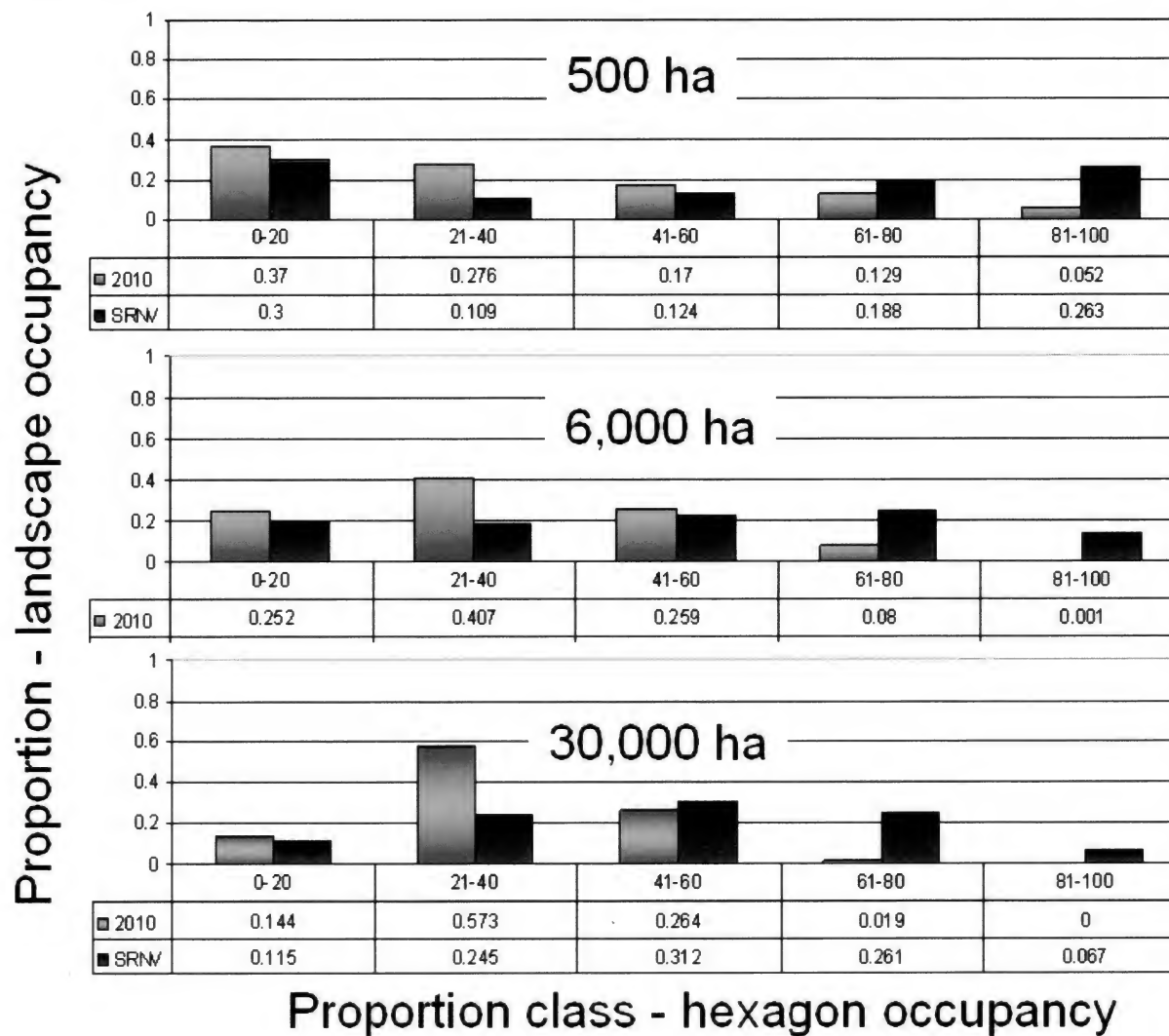
Arrangement of caribou winter habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 2 Sydney 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



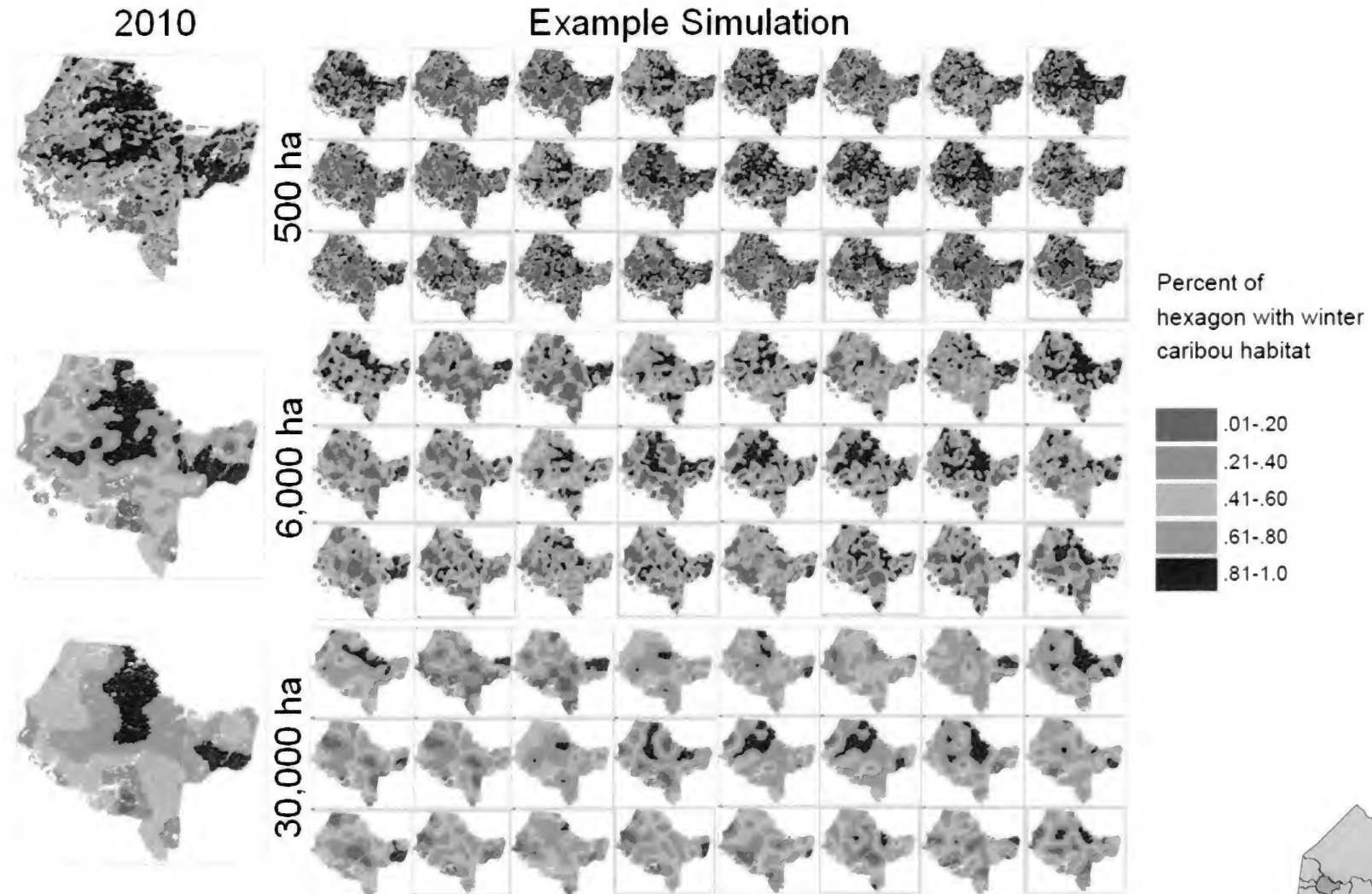
Caribou winter habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 3 Churchill 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



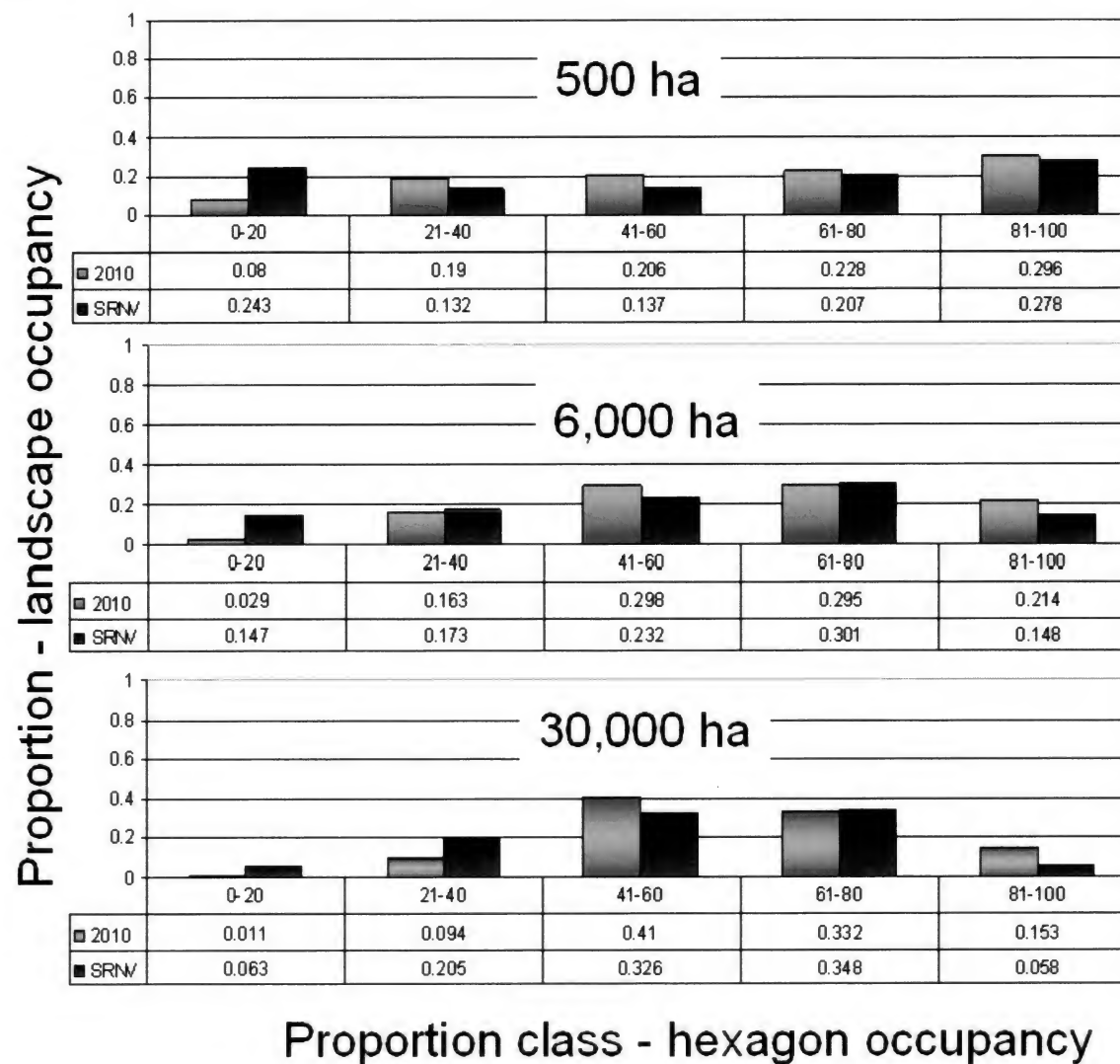
Arrangement of caribou winter habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 3 Churchill 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



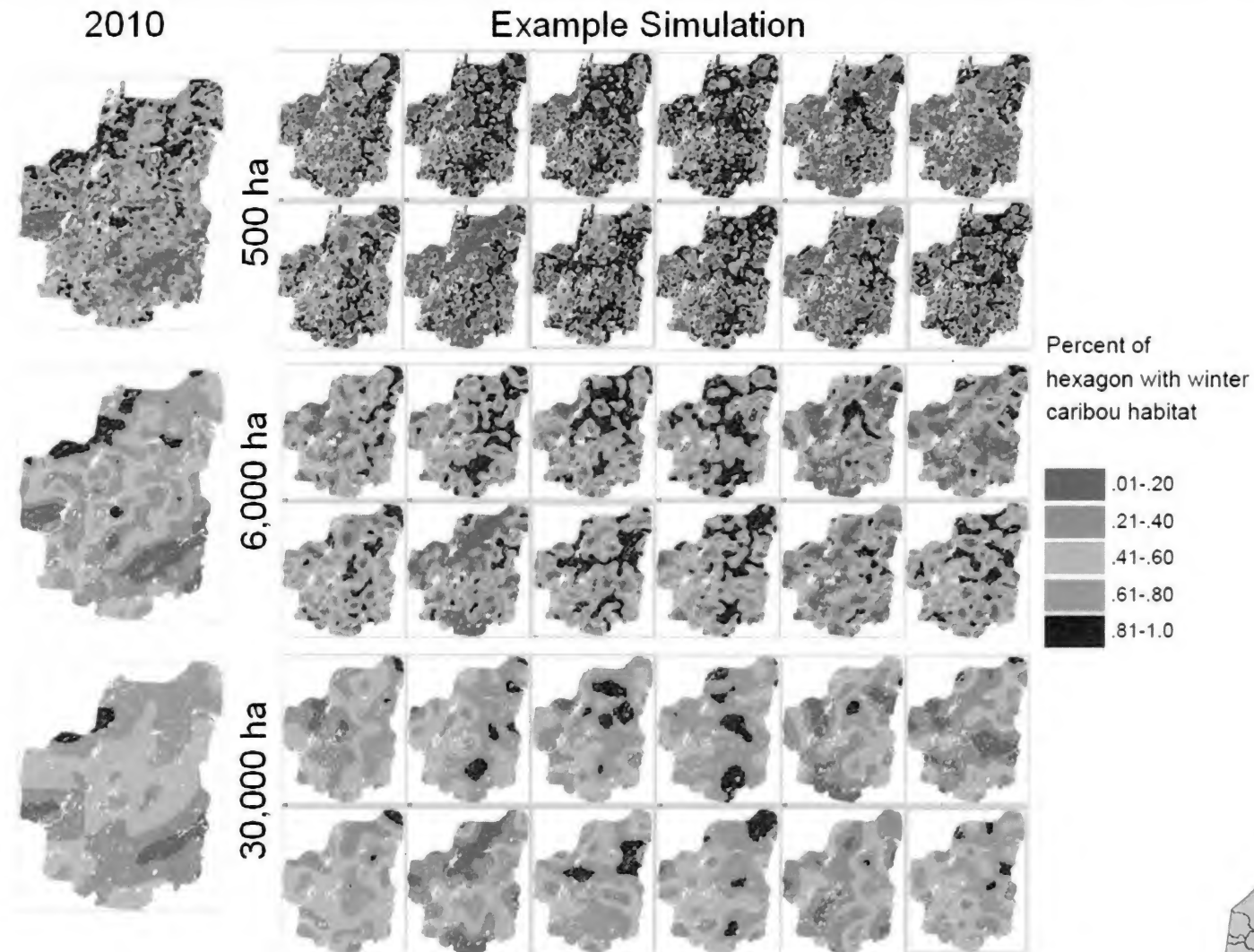
Caribou winter habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 4 Brightsand 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



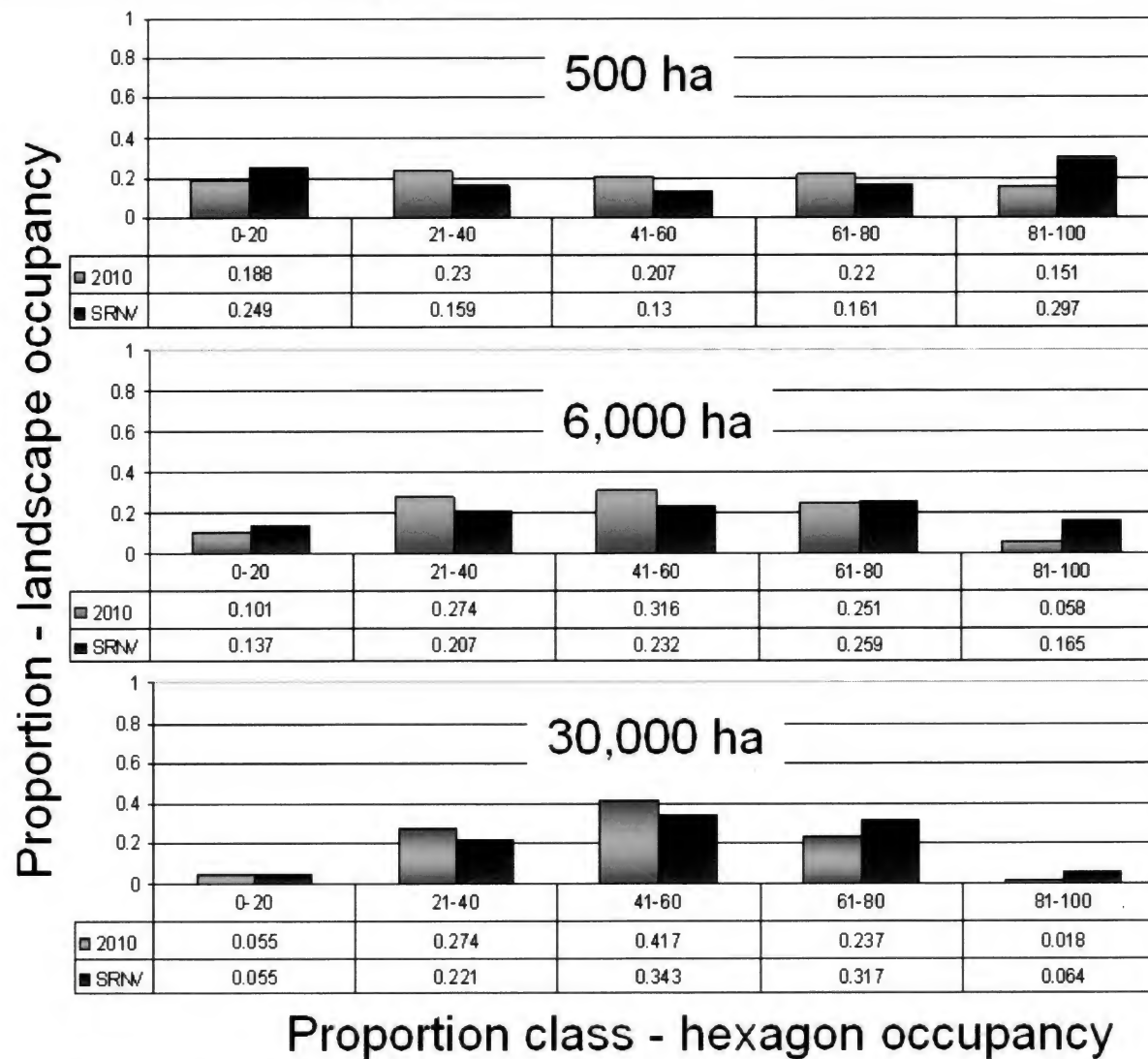
Arrangement of caribou winter habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 4 Brightsand 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



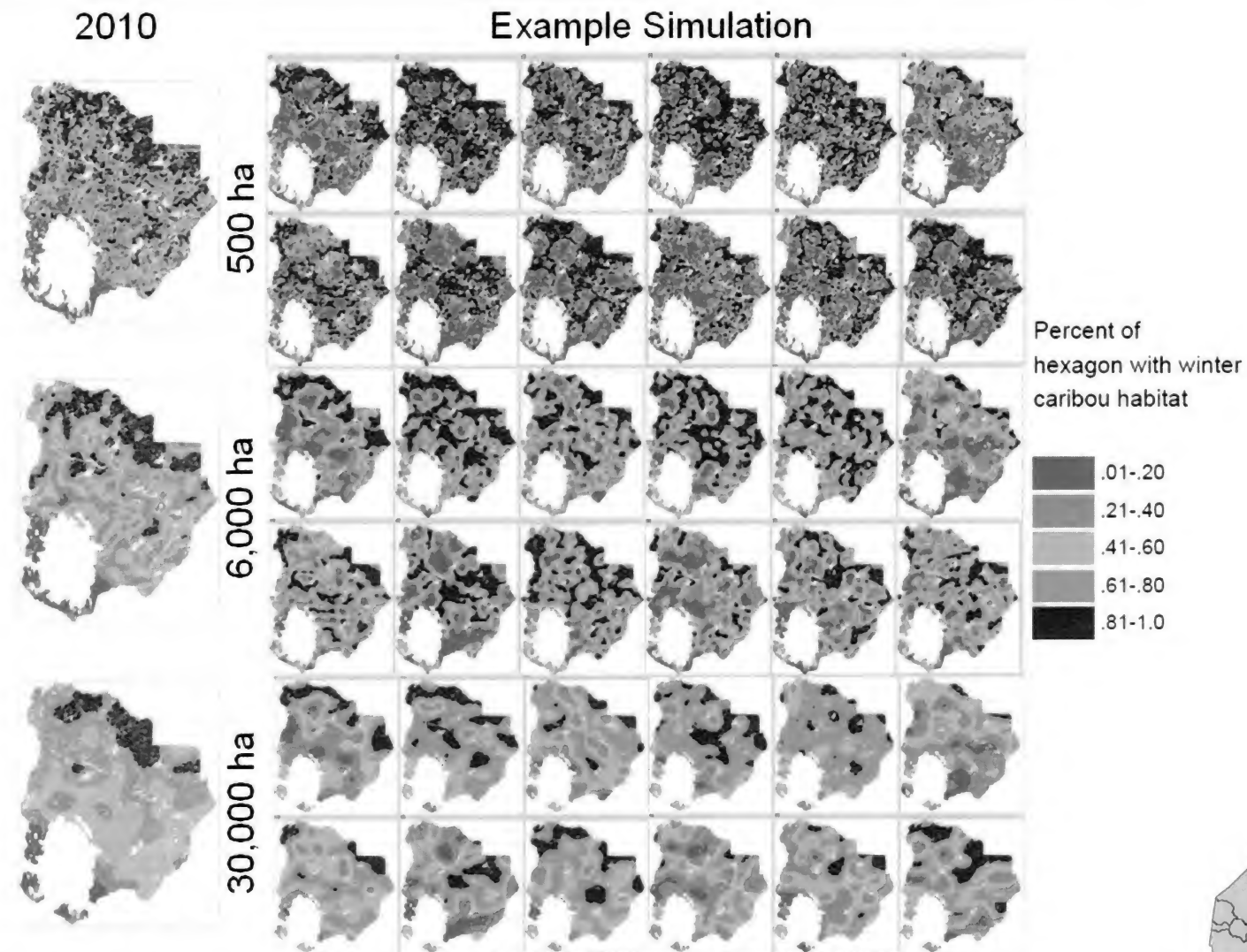
Caribou winter habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 5 Nipigon 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



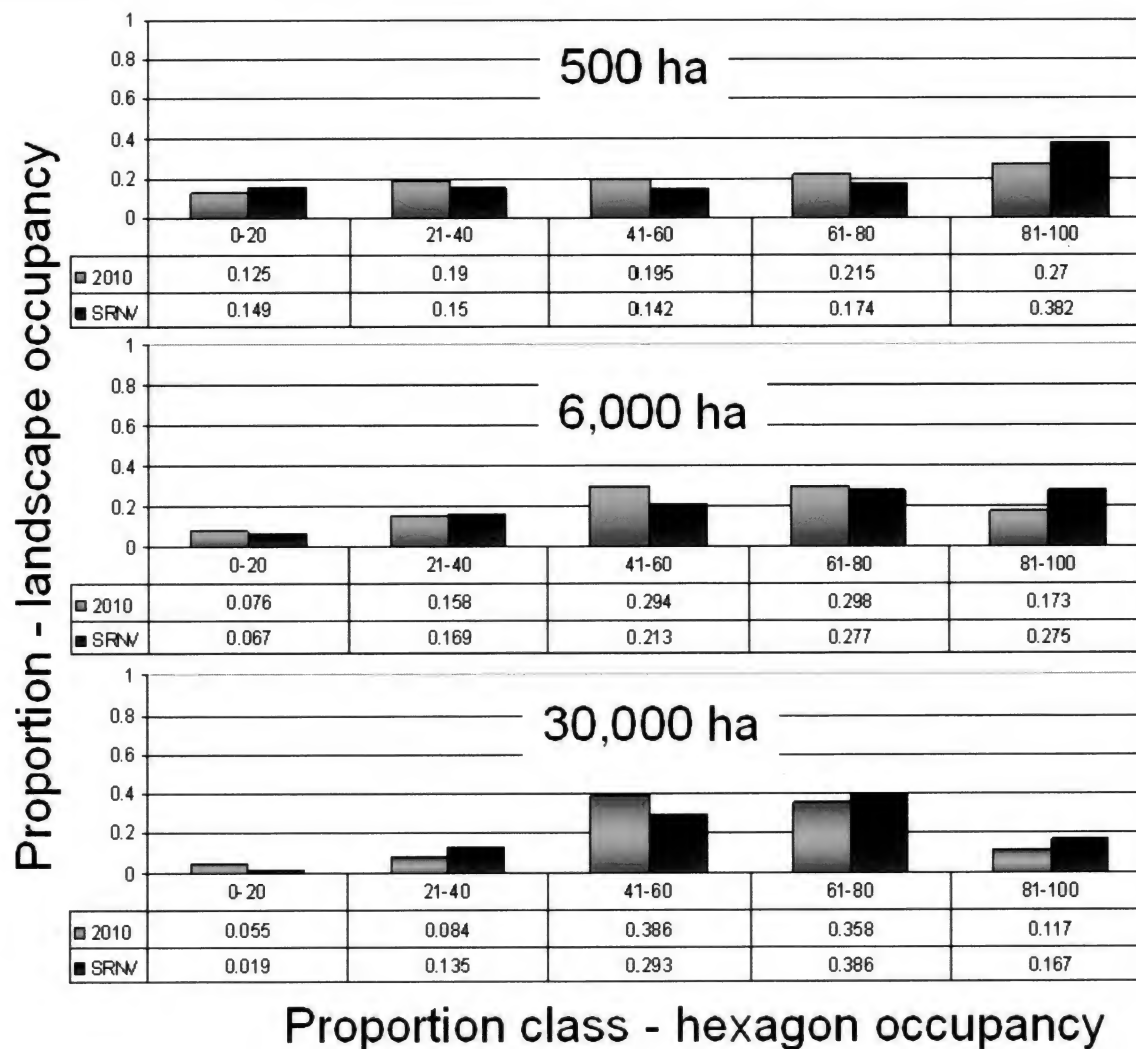
Arrangement of caribou winter habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 5 Nipigon 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Winter Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



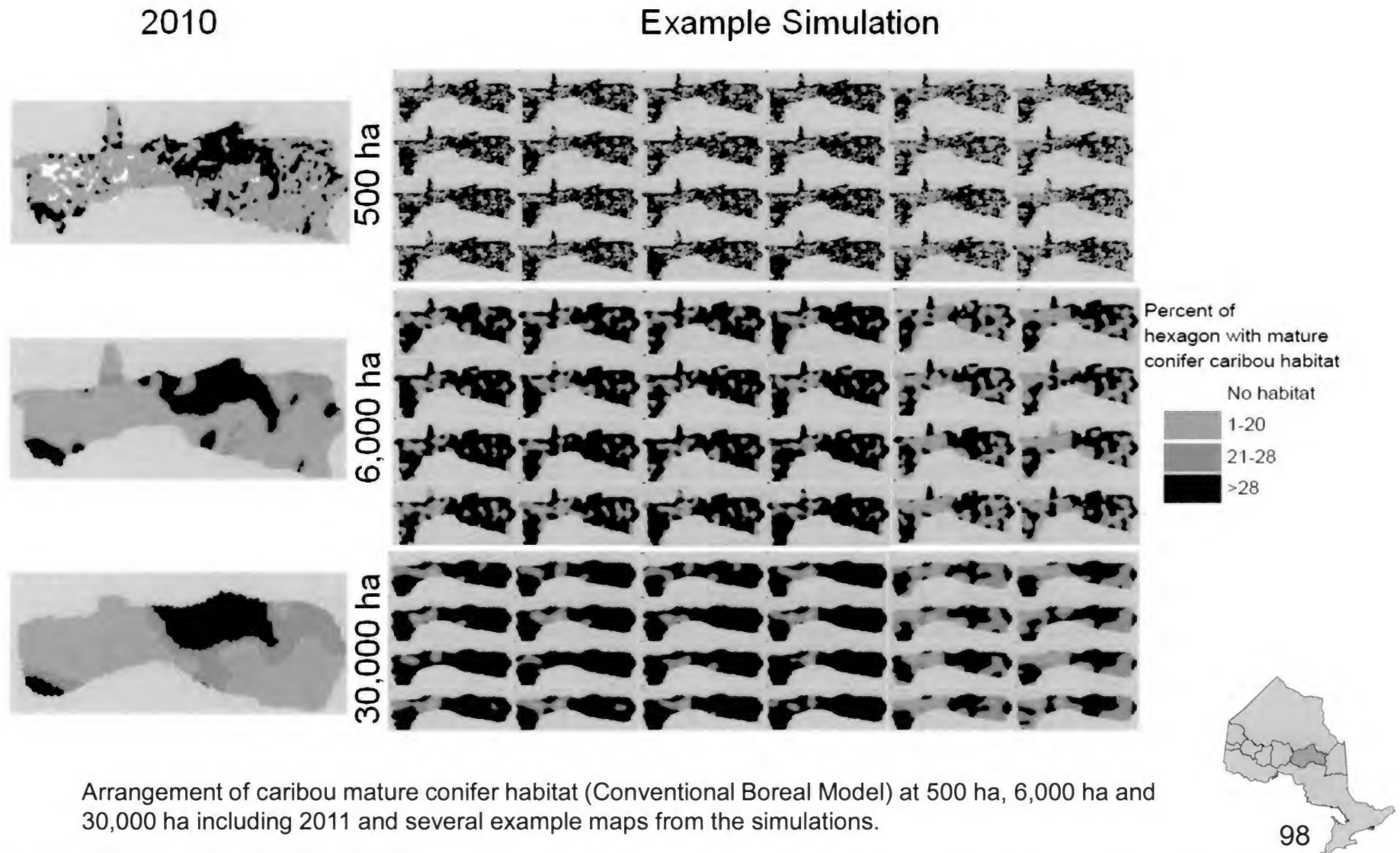
Caribou winter habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 6 Pagwachuan East 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Mature Conifer Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

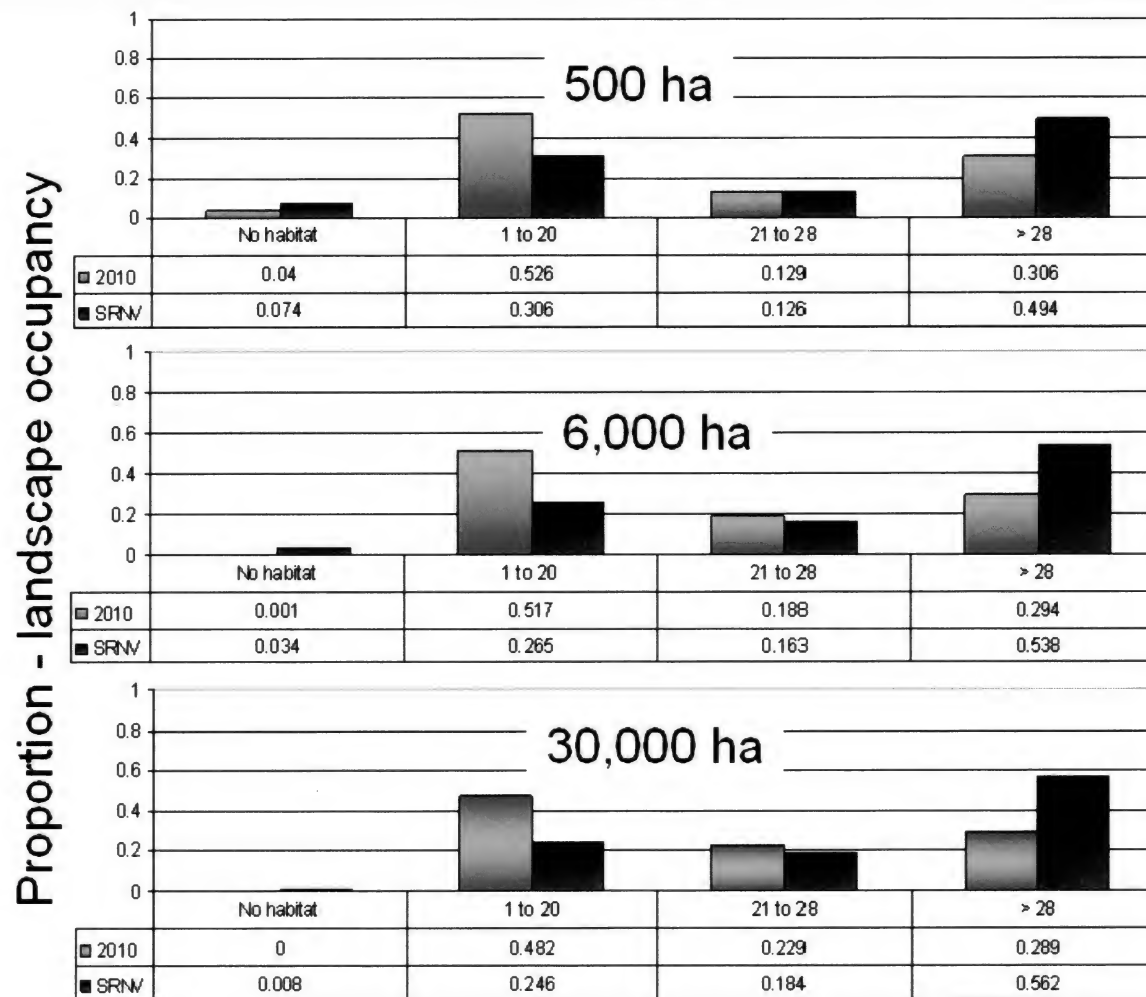
Range Summary



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 6 Pagwachuan East 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Mature Conifer Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



Caribou mature conifer habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.

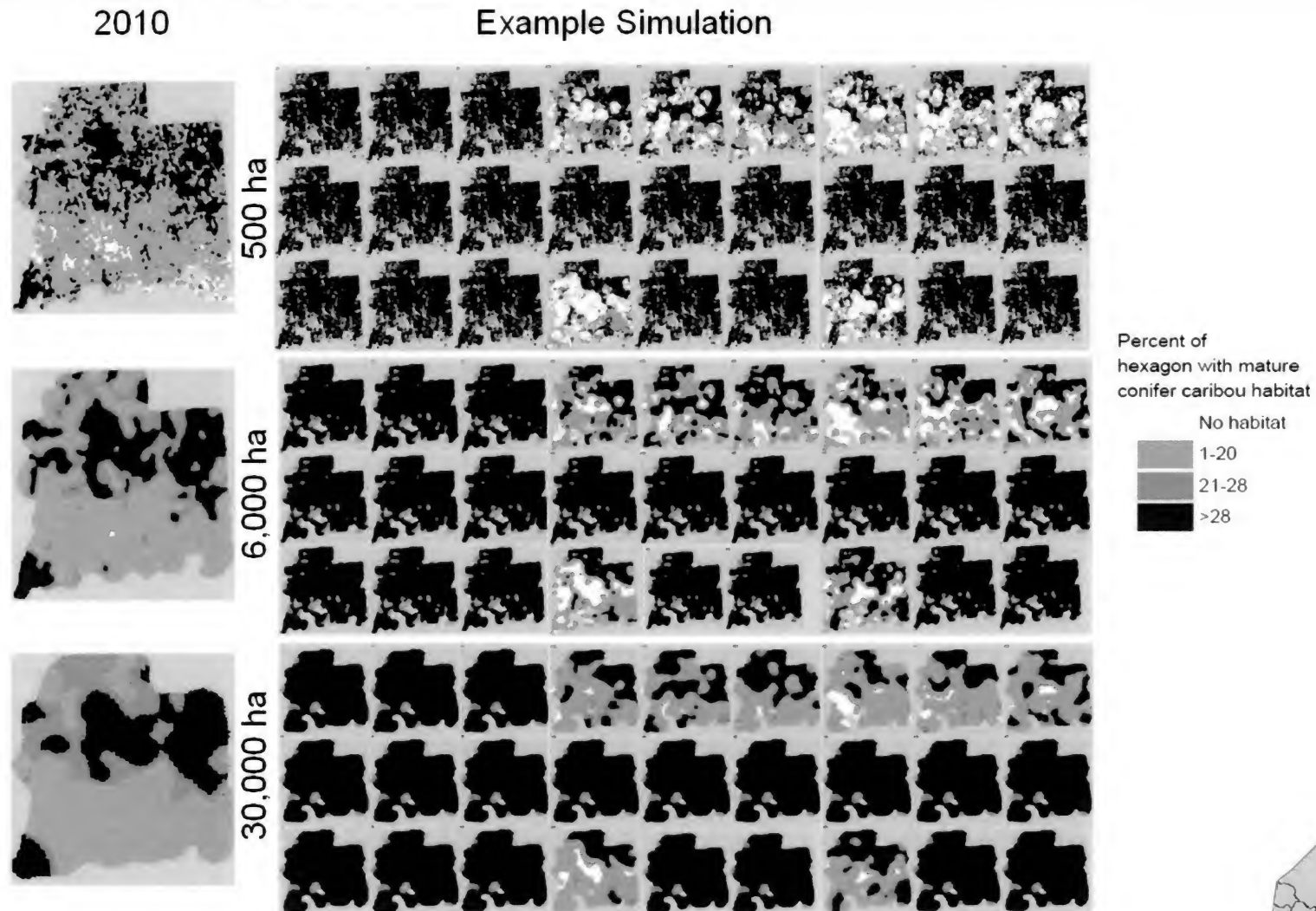


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State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 7 Kesagami 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Mature Conifer Habitat – Landscape Diagrams

Range Summary



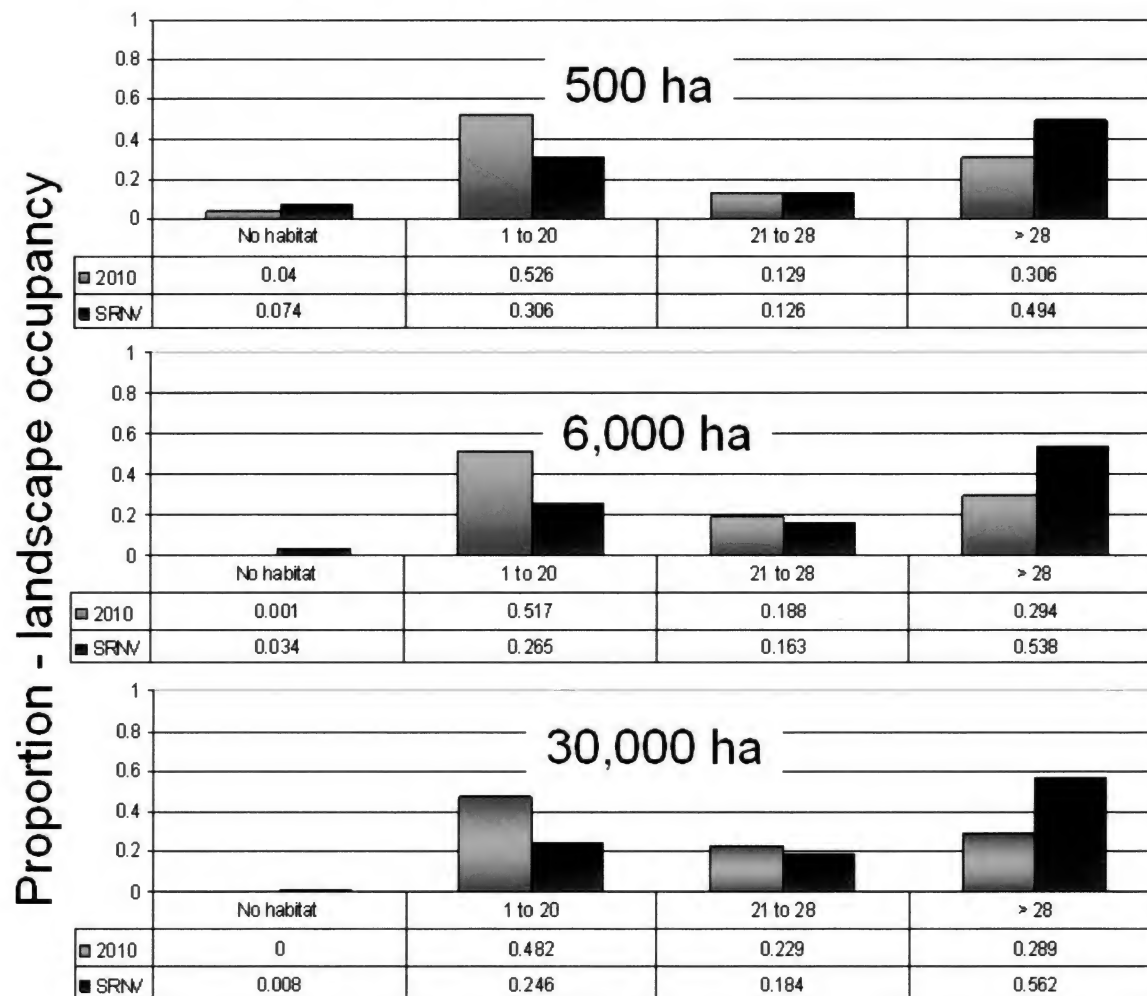
Arrangement of mature conifer habitat (Conventional Boreal Model) at 500 ha, 6,000 ha and 30,000 ha including 2011 and several example maps from the simulations.



State of Caribou Range - Information Sheet

Range 7 Kesagami 2011 Simulation Pattern Results Mature Conifer Habitat – Landscape Histograms

Range Summary



Proportion class - hexagon occupancy

Caribou mature conifer habitat texture histogram – 2011 compared to simulation means at the 500, 6,000 and 30,000 hectare levels.



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Ministre de l'Environnement et
du Changement climatique



Minister of Environment
and Climate Change

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H3

FEB 17 2017

Ms. Janet Sumner
Executive Director
Wildlands League
401 Richmond Street West, Suite 380
Toronto ON M5V 3A8

Dear Ms. Sumner:

Thank you for your letter of December 12, 2016, concerning the release of section 63 reports under the *Species at Risk Act* on steps being taken to protect critical habitat of the boreal population of woodland caribou (boreal caribou). I regret the delay in responding.

As provinces and territories have primary responsibility to manage lands and wildlife within boreal caribou ranges, Environment and Climate Change Canada first looks to provincial and territorial governments to provide protection of critical habitat for boreal caribou on these lands. My decision with respect to protection of this habitat will be made after consultation with the responsible provincial and territorial ministers as required under the Act. I will be meeting with my provincial and territorial counterparts on February 21 and 22, 2017, and I will be discussing their efforts on the protection and recovery of boreal caribou as part of this consultation process.

As you know, the proposed Policy on Critical Habitat Protection on Non-federal Lands is posted on the Species at Risk Public Registry for consultation until March 31. I encourage you to submit any additional comments you may have on this policy, which includes information on section 63 reports.

I also thank you for the feedback provided on this policy in your correspondence. Rest assured that I will be carefully considering these comments when finalizing the policy.

I value your ongoing support and commitment toward the conservation of boreal caribou. I appreciate your bringing your concerns to my attention, and I extend my best wishes.

Sincerely,

The Honourable Catherine McKenna, P.C., M.P.

Canada



Bechard2, Celine (EC)

From:
Sent: June 14, 2016 10:47 AM
To:
Subject: Fw: Rouge Park Event

Can u print

From: Janet Sumner
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2016 10:10 PM
To:
Cc:
Subject: RE: Rouge Park Event

Hi

Good to speak with you today. Here is an outline of the day:

Time	What	Who	Notes
6 AM – 8	Set Up	Paddle the Rouge Set up Team	
8:30ish	First paddlers arrive for the Open Paddle at 9	Paddle the Rouge Registration Team & Boat Rentals	Coffee is provided
9	Open Paddle Launches	1 st Paddle group plus Volunteers	
9:15	VIPs arrive	Greeted by: Janet Sumner, Executive Director Anna Baggio, Conservation Director Phil Goodwin, Board Chair	Parking Lot beside the beach
9:25	Introduce VIPs to the Metis First Nations on site	Prime Minister, Premier with Janet	At the beach
9:40	Ontario Announcement with Federal Government	Prime Minister and Premier (to be confirmed) Minister Duguid, Minister McKenna, Janet Sumner Anna Baggio M.C.	On stage at the beach.
10:10	VIPs get in boats	VIPs staff to assist	Location to be determined after site visit.
10:20	VIP Paddle	Prime Minister paddling with Minister McKenna? And Minister Philpott? plus security	Either at the beach or from the lagoon. Paddling in the channel and landing on the beach. Media will take images

		Premier paddling with Jane Plus security Minister Duguid to be confirmed in a boat with Trevor Hesselink (staff and expert paddler) Janet Sumner in kayak.	
10:50	Photos with youth The next generation to steward the Rouge.	ALL VIPs assemble with 50 youth for group photo on the beach	Prime Minister, Premier (to be confirmed) Minister McKenna Minister Duguid Minister Philpott Minister Murray (to be confirmed) Minister Hunter Gary Anandasangaree & John McKay, local MPs
11	Youth Paddle Dry Land Instruction	Prime Minister and Premier plus ministers can assist Youth as they get a dry land lesson in hand placement on the paddle. Put a life jacket or two on right. Encourage and compliment.	Media go crazy with shots of VIPs and kids
11:20	Youth Paddle Launches	VIPs can paddle along with the youth, helping with encouragement	Media may want to paddle or take shots of this too
12	Youth Paddle concludes	VIPs departure	
1	Open Paddle launch	Open	People will picnic on the beach

Janet

From:**Sent:** June 13, 2016 1:52 PM**To:** Janet Sumner**Subject:** Rouge Park Event

Hi Janet,

I left you a voicemail earlier this morning. I work in the Prime Minister's office and I am hoping to chat with you about the Rouge Park event on June 18th.

I would like to chat briefly about the event. Can you please call me at your earliest convenience? or on my cell

Thank you,

Qazi, Tezmen (EC)

From:
Sent: June 2, 2017 8:32 PM
To: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Subject: FW: Revised agenda
Attachments: Agenda_June8_Dinner event.pdf

FYI. We'll figure out the invites on Monday.

From: marie-josee.laberge@pc.gc.ca [mailto:marie-josee.laberge@pc.gc.ca]
Sent: 2017 June 02 8:20 PM
To:
Cc: Crookes, Nadine (PC);
Subject: RE: Revised agenda

Revised version; just waiting for confirmation on your part before distributing.

MJ

Marie-Josée Laberge
 Secrétariat En route pour l'objectif 1 du Canada/Pathway to Canada Target 1 Secretariat
 Direction de la conservation des ressources naturelles /Natural Resource Conservation Branch
 Parcs Canada / Parks Canada
 30 Victoria, Gatineau, Québec, J8X 0B3
 Tel: 819-420-9179

From:
To: "Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC)" <marie-josee.laberge@pc.gc.ca>
Date: 02/06/2017 07:03 PM
Subject: RE: Revised agenda

One last one (sorry!): "natural" not "nature" (my fault!).

Also, for the 6:45pm slot, I would just say: "Welcoming Remarks by Minister McKenna and Minister Phillips"

From: marie-josee.laberge@pc.gc.ca [mailto:marie-josee.laberge@pc.gc.ca]
Sent: 2017 June 02 6:58 PM
To:
Cc: Janet Sumner (janet@wildlandsleague.org);
 Nadine (PC);
Subject: RE: Revised agenda

Crookes,

Revised version:

Marie-Josée Laberge
 Secrétariat En route pour l'objectif 1 du Canada/Pathway to Canada Target 1 Secretariat
 Direction de la conservation des ressources naturelles /Natural Resource Conservation Branch
 Parcs Canada / Parks Canada

30 Victoria, Gatineau, Québec, J8X 0B3
Tel: 819-420-9179

From:
To: "Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC)" <marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca>,
Cc: "Janet Sumner (janet@wildlandsleague.org)" <janet@wildlandsleague.org>,
"Crookes, Nadine (PC)" <Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca>,
Date: 02/06/2017 06:26 PM
Subject: RE: Revised agenda

The second and third bullets of the dinner conversation are blurring a bit. How's about a single combined bullet, something like (keep the first bullet):

- How to mobilize significant new resources to help achieve Canada's protected areas targets, re-establish international leadership beyond 2020, and build a nature legacy for Canada.

Original text:

- The best approach for governments and the philanthropic community to leverage each other's efforts to increase public support toward protected areas and biodiversity conservation.
- How to (re)mobilized significant additional resources in support of Canada's protected areas targets; and
- Partnering between governments and the foundation community to attract important new funding to build a natural legacy for Canada, to develop a new protected areas agenda for our country, and to re-establish international leadership in protected areas beyond 2020.

From: marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca [<mailto:marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca>]

Sent: 2017 June 02 6:10 PM

To:

Cc: Janet Sumner (janet@wildlandsleague.org);
Nadine (PC);

Crookes,

Subject: Revised agenda

Hi,

Please find attached the new iteration of the agenda, which I hope reflects our discussion earlier today.

I will wait for your green light before distribution.

I understand you had mentioned one additional participant just as I was cut from the call; I would be grateful if you could share that name & contact information with me to ensure they get an agenda when ready for distribution.

Many thanks,

MJ

Marie-Josée Laberge
Secrétariat En route pour l'objectif 1 du Canada/Pathway to Canada Target 1 Secretariat
Direction de la conservation des ressources naturelles /Natural Resource Conservation Branch
Parcs Canada / Parks Canada

30 Victoria, Gatineau, Québec, J8X 0B3
Tel: 819-420-9179

From:
To: "Crookes, Nadine (PC)" <Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca>, "Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC)" <marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca>, "Crookes, Nadine (PC)" <Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca>,
Cc: "Janet Sumner (janet@wildlandsleague.org)" <janet@wildlandsleague.org>
Date: 02/06/2017 04:57 PM
Subject: RE: Confirmed Conf Call today at 5:00 pm (EDT)

Great! Adding Janet in case she is able to make it.

From: Suzanne.Bessette@pc.gc.ca [<mailto:Suzanne.Bessette@pc.gc.ca>] **On Behalf Of** Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca

Sent: 2017 June 02 4:57 PM

To:

Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC);

Crookes, Nadine (PC);

Subject: Confirmed Conf Call today at 5:00 pm (EDT)

Hi:

A call has been set up for 5:00 pm (EDT) today

Dial in:

Phone #1-877-413-4792

ID Code:

Chair code: **(Nadine will dial the chair code)**

Nadine Crookes
Directrice/Director
Direction de la conservation des ressources naturelles/

Natural Resource Conservation Branch
 Parcs Canada/Parks Canada
 30 Victoria, 3rd floor
 Gatineau, Québec
 J8X 0B3
nadine.crookes@pc.gc.ca
 Téléphone/Telephone (819) 420-9471
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From: "
 To: "
 Cc: "Crookes, Nadine (PC)" <nadine.crookes@canada.ca>, "Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC)" <marie-josée.laberge@canada.ca>
 Date: 02/06/2017 04:44 PM
 Subject: RE: update on status of agenda being sent out, etc
 Sent by:

I can make a call.

On 2 Jun 2017 4:44 p.m., wrote:
 Just about to send a few thoughts. Might need to have a quick discussion before sending out.

From:
Sent: 2017 June 02 4:42 PM
To: Laberge, Marie-Josée (PC)
Cc: Crookes, Nadine (PC); Crookes, Nadine (PC);
Subject: Re: update on status of agenda being sent out, etc

Looks great. Are you able to get it out tonight?

On 2 Jun 2017 3:51 p.m., <marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca> wrote:

Hi

Please find attached a detailed agenda for your consideration.

Marie-Josée

Marie-Josée Laberge

Secrétariat En route pour l'objectif 1 du Canada/Pathway to Canada Target 1 Secretariat
Direction de la conservation des ressources naturelles /Natural Resource Conservation Branch
Parcs Canada / Parks Canada
30 Victoria, Gatineau, Québec, J8X 0B3
Tel: 819-420-9179

From:
To: "nadine.crookes" <Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca>
Cc: "Crookes, Nadine (PC)" <nadine.crookes@canada.ca>, "marie-josée.laberge" <marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca>
Date: 02/06/2017 02:54 PM
Subject: Re: update on status of agenda being sent out, etc
Sent by:

That sounds great Nadine. I don't think we need to send out in advance but hard copies would be good. We also have the ability to have audio-visual there as has just indicated. Do you have any news on the status of getting a more detailed agenda out to the invitees?

On 2 Jun 2017 12:21 p.m., <Nadine.Crookes@pc.gc.ca> wrote:
Hi

We have a deck with an overview of the Pathway - we could bring printed copies for everyone - would that work? Do you feel it would be beneficial to send out the deck in advance to foundations. and I will set the stage on the process and work being undertaken, while the co-chairs of the National Advisory Panel and the Indigenous Circle of Experts will be available to provide verbal updates on their work to date and expected implications. Do you recommend anything additional to this?

Thanks.

Choo,

Nadine Crookes
Directrice/Director
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From:
To: "MacDonald, Jamie (EC)" <jamie.macdonald@canada.ca>, "Crookes, Nadine (PC)"
<nadine.crookes@canada.ca>, "marie-josée.laberge" <marie-josée.laberge@pc.gc.ca>
Date: 02/06/2017 11:20 AM
Subject: update on status of agenda being sent out, etc
Sent by:

Hi everyone,

Sorry to pester but I am just checking in on the status of the more detailed agenda and whether or not you will be able to send it out today? Also Nadine, I was wondering whether everything was shaping up ok on the preparation of the pre-dinner briefing materials/presentations from you and ? Anything we can help with from our end?

thanks!



CONSERVATION 2020

Dinner hosted by the Honourable Catherine McKenna, Minister of Environment and Climate Change (Canada) and the Honourable Shannon Phillips, Minister of Environment and Parks (Alberta)

DATE: June 8th, 5:30 pm – 8:30 pm

LOCATION: Restaurant Sur-Lie, 110 Murray Street, Ottawa

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 5:30 - 5:40 pm | Guest arrival |
| 5:40 - 6:30 pm | Presentations on the Pathway to Canada Target 1 initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nadine Crookes, Parks Canada, & co-chair of the National Steering Committee• Scott Jones, Alberta Parks & co-chair of the National Steering Committee• Janet Sumner, co-chair of the National Advisory Panel• Danika Littlechild, co-chair of the Indigenous Circle of Experts |
| 6:30 - 6:45 pm | Arrival of Minister McKenna and Minister Phillips |
| 6:45 - 6:55 pm | Welcoming Remarks by Minister McKenna and Minister Phillips |
| 6:55 - 7:00 pm | Importance of Canada's leadership in the international context <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amy Fraenkel, Director, Secretariat of the Convention of Biological Diversity |
| 7:00 - 8:20 pm | Dinner – Discussion to share perspectives on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The best approach for governments and the philanthropic community to leverage each other's efforts to increase public support toward protected areas and biodiversity conservation.• How to mobilize significant new resources to help achieve Canada's protected areas targets, re-establish international leadership beyond 2020, and build a natural legacy for Canada. |
| 8:20 - 8:30 pm | Closing Remarks & Next Steps |

Canada

Alberta
Government

Mclean, Robert (EC)

From: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Sent: November 20, 2016 2:01 PM
To: Janet Sumner
Cc: Mclean, Robert (EC)
Subject: RE: following up
Categories: FYI

Janet – Are you thinking about a 1-2 day meeting where various companies will show case their work or are you thinking about you doing the presentation showcasing the work of others. I am thinking we should plan on at least a day – would second or third week of January work?

I have copied Bob here. Our caribou team will be reporting to Bob.

Thanks for following up. I look forward to getting together to discuss caribou.

Sue Milburn-Hopwood

Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
Sue.Milburn-Hopwood@canada.ca / Tel: 819-938-3908

Sous-ministre adjointe, Service canadien de la faune
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
Sue.Milburn-Hopwood@canada.ca / Tél: 819-938-3908



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From: Janet Sumner [<mailto:janet@wildlandsleague.org>]
Sent: November 19, 2016 11:33 AM
To: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Cc:
Subject: following up

Hello Sue,

I wanted to follow up with you on having a briefing about the CBFA caribou plans that have been created between industry and engo's.

From Alberta to NL, we have been working hard and have caribou plans to prove it. Let me know when you would like this to happen.

I have been chatting with the companies and they are eager to showcase our collective work. The plans are collaborations, so we would like to present them this way.

Cheers,
Janet

Janet L Sumner

Executive Director
CPAWS Wildlands League
416-579-7370
<http://www.wildlandsleague.org>

FACEBOOK @BeWildON

~ Join us. Protect the spaces you love. ~

McClean, Robert (EC)

From: Janet Sumner <janet@wildlandsleague.org>
Sent: November 24, 2016 3:55 PM
To: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC)
Cc: McClean, Robert (EC)
Subject: RE: following up

Hi Sue,

Thanks so much for getting back to me.

I think the best course is to have the partners present their work as they are the most familiar with the specifics. If we have the company and engo who created each plan then it will be possible to discuss approach and details and see just how aligned the parties are.

January is perfect, either the 2nd or 3rd week schedules dependent of course.

Thanks so much,
 Janet

Janet L Sumner

Executive Director
 CPAWS Wildlands League
 416-579-7370
<http://www.wildlandsleague.org>

FACEBOOK @BeWildON

~ Join us. Protect the spaces you love. ~

From: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC) [<mailto:sue.milburn-hopwood@canada.ca>]
Sent: November 20, 2016 2:01 PM
To: Janet Sumner <janet@wildlandsleague.org>
Cc: McClean, Robert (EC) <robert.mcclean@canada.ca>
Subject: RE: following up

Janet – Are you thinking about a 1-2 day meeting where various companies will show case their work or are you thinking about you doing the presentation showcasing the work of others. I am thinking we should plan on at least a day – would second or third week of January work?

I have copied Bob here. Our caribou team will be reporting to Bob.

Thanks for following up. I look forward to getting together to discuss caribou.

Sue Milburn-Hopwood

Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Wildlife Service
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Sue.Milburn-Hopwood@canada.ca / Tél: 819-938-3908



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Mclean, Robert (EC)

From: Janet Sumner <janet@wildlandsleague.org>
Sent: December 3, 2016 8:31 AM
To: Mclean, Robert (EC)
Cc: Milburn-Hopwood, Sue (EC);
Subject: following up

Categories: Actioned

Hi Bob,

I thought I would circle in from FPAC. He and I had chance to discuss yesterday the idea of showcasing the incredible work already done by the signatory companies to the CBFA and several engo's, including CPAWS, TNC, etc...

Hope we can touch base this week on invites and agenda.

Best,
Janet

Janet L Sumner

Executive Director
CPAWS Wildlands League
416-579-7370
<http://www.wildlandsleague.org>

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